This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

B 453072

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

VETOES BY THE GOVERNOR

OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE,

SESSION OF 1915.

HARRISBURG, PA.:
WM. STANLEY RAY, STATE PRINTER
1915

OCT 26 1915

VIRTUE
LIBERTY AND
INDEPENDENCE

VETOES.

BILLS RETURNED TO THE LEGISLATURE BY THE GOVERNOR, WITH HIS OBJECTIONS THERETO, DURING ITS REGULAR SESSION ENDING MAY 20, 1915.

No. 1.

AN ACT

To amend section four of an act approved the eleventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "A further supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to establish a board of wardens for the Port of Philadelphia, and for the regulation of pilots and pilotage, and for other purposes,' approved March twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and three, and for regulating the rates of pilotage and number of pilots."

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That section four of an act approved the eleventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "A further supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to establish a board of wardens for the Port of Philadelphia, and for the regulation of pilots and pilotage, and for other purposes,' appoved March twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and three, and for regulating the rates of pilotage and number of pilots," which reads as follows:—

"Section 4. Vessels employed in and licensed for the coasting trade shall be exempt from the duty of employing a pilot, and the vessels, as well as their masters, owners, agents, or consignees, shall be exempt from the duty of paying pilotage, half-pilotage, or any penalty whatsoever, in case of their neglect or refusal so to do, except ships or vessels under register, bound to or from the States or territories of the United States on the Pacific Ocean; but a coastwise vessel, voluntarily taking a pilot, shall pay the same fees for pilotage as prescribed in the case of a vessel bound to or from a foreign port," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 4. Vessels employed in and licensed for the coasting trade, excepting vessels bound to or from the States, territories, or possessions of the United States on the Pacific Ocean, shall be exempt from the duty of employing a pilot; and the vessels, as well as their masters, owners, agents, or consignees, shall be exempt from the duty of paying pilotage, half-pilotage, or any penalty whatsoever in case of their neglect or refusal so to do; but a coastwise vessel, voluntarily taking a pilot, shall pay the same fee for pilotage as prescribed in the case of a vessel bound to or from a foreign port.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, March 19, 1915.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, House bill No. 255, entitled: "An act to amend section four of an act approved the eleventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, entitled 'A further supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to establish a board of wardens for the Port of Philadelphia, and for the regulation of pilots and pilotage, and for other purposes,' approved March twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and three, and for regulating rates of pilotage and number of pilots."

The statutes of the United States forbid the States from enacting any law authorizing the levying of pilot charges on licensed or enrolled coastwise seagoing vessels. This bill is in violation of these statutes.

For this reason the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 2.

AN ACT

To amend the first section of an act approved the twenty-eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, entitled "An act relative to mortgages," by requiring purchase money mortgages to be recorded within ten days in order to have priority of lien.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the first section of an act approved the twenty-eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, entitled "An act relative to mortgages," which reads as follows:—

"Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the first day of October next, all mortgages, or defeasible deeds in the nature of mortgages, made or to be made or executed for any lands, tenements, or hereditaments within this Commonwealth, shall have priority according to the date of recording the same, without regard to the time of making or executing such deeds; and it shall be the duty of the recorder to indorse the time upon the mortgages or defeasible deeds when left for record, and to number the same according to the time they are left for record, and if two or more are left upon the same day, they shall have priority according to the time they are left at the office for record. And that no mortgage, or defeasible deed in the nature of a mortgage, shall be a lien until such mortgage or defeasible deed shall have been recorded, or left for record, as aforesaid: Provided, That no mortgage given for the purchase money

of the land so mortgaged shall be affected by the passage of this act, if the same be recorded within sixty days from the execution thereof," is hereby amended so as to read:—

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the first day of October next, all mortgages, or defeasible deeds in the nature of mortgages, made or to be made or executed for any lands, tenements, or hereditaments within this Commonwealth, shall have priority according to the date of recording the same, without regard to the time of making or executing such deeds; and it shall be the duty of the recorder to indorse the time upon the mortgages or defeasible deeds when left for record, and to number the same according to the time they are left for record; and, if two or more are left upon the same day, they shall have priority according to the time they are left at the office for record. No mortgage, or defeasible deed in the nature of a mortgage, shall be a lien until such mortgage or defeasible deed shall have been recorded, or left for record, as aforesaid. No mortgage given for the purchase money of the land so mortgaged shall be affected by the passage of this act, if the same be recorded within ten days from the execution thereof.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, March 19, 1915.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, Senate bill No. 2, entitled "An act to amend the first section of an act approved the twenty-eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, entitled 'An act relative to mortgages,' by requiring purchase money mortgages to be recorded within ten days in order to have priority of lien."

Under the act of March 28, 1820, a limit of sixty days' time after the execution of purchase money mortgages was given for the recording thereof to create priority of lien therefor. The proposed act reduces this limit to ten days. As the act of 1820 has been so long in force, and as conveyancers and all having to do with titles to real estate, and the encumbrances thereof, have become accustomed to acting under its provisions, I do not deem it wise to make so radical a change unless there is some special beneficial reason therefor. For this reason the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 3.

AN ACT

Requiring county commissioners, in certain counties, to provide quarters in the county buildings for the official county association of physicians and surgeons.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That in each county having a population exceeding eight hundred thousand inhabitants, and not exceeding one million five hundred thousand inhabitants, the county commissioners shall furnish, in the court house buildings, free of charge, permanent and suitable quarters for the recognized official county association of physicians and surgeons. This privilege shall be granted only on condition that such association is open at all times to reputable practitioners of all recognized schools of medicine.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, March 19, 1915.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, House bill No. 176, entitled "An act requiring county commissioners in certain counties to provide quarters in the county buildings for the official county association of physicians and surgeons."

This bill, which is evidently intended solely for Allegheny County, is a usurpation of the rights of the taxpayers of that county. It is mandatory and not permissive in its nature. It requires the county commissioners to maintain and furnish in the court-house (which is built and maintained by the taxes of the people of Allegheny County) permanent and suitable quarters, free of charge, for the recognized official county association of physicians and surgeons. This association has no official standing so far as the law of Pennsylvania is concerned. It is strictly a private association. Giving them, free of charge, permanent and suitable quarters at the expense of the public, is constituting a favorite class, and is the taking of public property for private use. Such a bill, in my judgment, is clearly in contravention of the Declaration of Rights, and is a departure from Anglo-Saxon traditions of many generations. It gives the people no opportunity to decide whether they wish this done or not.

Under the Constitution it is clearly not within the power of classification given to the General Assembly. The Supreme Court has held that classification may be resorted to only when there is clear ground for making a class. There is no clear ground in this case.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 4.

AN ACT

To further amend an act approved the thirtieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, entitled "An act to amend the first section of an act approved the eleventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, entitled 'A further supplement to an act, entitled "An act to establish a board of wardens for the Port of Philadelphia, and for the regulation of pilots and pilotage, and for other purposes," approved March twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and three, and for regulating the rates of pilotage and number of pilots.' "

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the first section of an act approved the thirtieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, entitled "An act to amend the first section of an act approved the eleventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, entitled 'A further supplement to an act, entitled "An act to establish a board of wardens for the Port of Philadelphia, and for the regulation of pilots and pilotage, and for other purposes," approved March twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and three, and for regulating the rates of pilotage and number of pilots,' " which reads as follows:—

"Section 1. That from and after the passage of this act, the rates of pilotage for conducting a vessel from the Capes of the Delaware to the city of Philadelphia, or other place on the river Delaware, and from the city of Philadelphia or other place on the Delaware to the Capes of the Delaware, in either case, shall be, for every half foot of water which a vessel shall draw, under, up to and including twelve feet, the sum of two dollars per half foot, and for every vessel drawing over twelve feet the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per half foot of water. An increase of ten per centum from the said rates shall be paid to the pilot whenever he shall speak an inward-bound vessel at any point east of the Five Fathom Bank Lightship, or north of Hereford Inlet Lighthouse, or south of Fenwick's Island Lighthouse; and a deduction of ten per centum from the said rates shall be made when an inward-bound vessel is first spoken by the pilot inside of a straight line drawn from Cape May Light to Cape Henlopen Light: Provided always, That a vessel inward-bound to any port or place on the bay or river Delaware, which is not spoken or offered the services of a pilot outside of a straight line drawn from Cape Henlopen Light to Cape May Light, shall be exempt from the duty of taking a pilot, and the vessel, as well as her master, owner, agent, or consignee, shall be exempt from the duty of paying pilotage or half-pilotage, or any penalty whatsoever in case of her neglect or refusal to do so," be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:—

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this act, the rates of pilotage for conducting a vessel from the Capes of the Delaware to the city of Philadelphia or other place on the river Delaware, and from the city of Philadelphia or other place on the river Delaware to the Capes of the Delaware, in either case, shall be, for every half foot of water which a vessel shall draw, under, up to and including twelve feet, the sum of two dollars per half foot; and for every vessel drawing over twelve feet, the sum of two dollars

and seventy-five cents per half foot of water. An increase of ten per centum from the said rates shall be paid to the pilot whenever he shall speak an inward-bound vessel at any point east of Five Fathom Bank Lightship, or north of Hereford Inlet Lighthouse, or south of Fenwick's Island Lighthouse; and a deduction of ten per centum from the said rates shall be made when an inward-bound vessel is first spoken by the pilot inside of a straight line drawn from Cape May Light to Cape Henlopen Light: Provided always, That a vessel inward-bound to any port or place on the bay or river Delaware, which is not spoken or offered the services of a pilot outside of a straight line drawn from Cape Henlopen Light to Cape May Light, shall be exempt from the duty of taking a pilot; and the vessel, as well as her master, owner, agent, or consignee, shall be exempt from the duty of paying pilotage or half-pilotage, or any penalty whatsoever in case of her neglect or refusal to do so.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, March 19, 1915.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, House bill No. 256, entitled "An act to further amend an act approved the thirtieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, entitled 'An act to amend the first section of an act, approved the eleventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, entitled 'A further supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to establish a board of wardens for the Port of Philadelphia, and for the regulation of pilots and pilotage, and for other purposes,' approved March twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and three, and for regulating the rates of pilotage and number of pilots."

The intent of this bill is to increase the fees of pilots on the Delaware River. These pilots perform in a capable manner an important service. They deserve a liberal compensation for their services. In the present condition of business it does not appear that they are now underpaid. Moreover, this is an unfortunate year, not only for them, but for all parties in interest in the commerce of the river. An earnest effort is being made to increase the business of the Port of Philadelphia. In this increase these pilots will have a substantial share. All increased fees at this time would interfere with the general attractiveness to shippers of our port. If these pilots will bear with patience their share of a general depression, they will win the good will of all citizens; and, as soon as it can be done in justice, they should be given assistance. The time to increase charges in the Port of Philadelphia is inopportune.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 5.

AN ACT

Designating the Mountain-Laurel (Kalmia latifolia) as the flower emblem, or State flower, of his Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the Mountain-Laurel (Kalmia latifolia) shall be the State flower, or flower emblem, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, March 25, 1915.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, House bill No. 40, entitled "An act designating the Mountain-Laurel (Kalmia latifolia) as the flower emblem, or State flower, of this Commonwealth."

This bill proposes to establish the Mountain-Laurel (Kalmia latifolia) as the State flower. No flower should be made the official emblem of the Commonwealth unless such flower is clearly desired by many of our citizens and is supported by a wealth of sentiment. The essence of the action is sentiment. There is no deep or abiding sentiment for this flower. While the flower is beautiful, it is not interrelated in any important way with the life or history of the Commonwealth.

Scientific authority supported by personal observation pronounces the leaves of this plant poisonous.

Moreover, it is scarcely worthy this great Commonwealth to select as a State flower one already chosen as a State flower of a sister State. Kalmia latifolia has been the State flower of Connecticut for eight years.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 6.

AN ACT

Validating certain ordinances of cities and boroughs and the contracts or payments made in pursuance thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That all ordinances of a city or borough, heretofore becoming law and not recorded in the books kept for such purpose, as required by law, are hereby validated: if (a)

such ordinances have been legally published, and if (b) the clerk or his successor in office, whose duty it was to record such ordinances, does so record them within six months from the approval of this act. All contracts or payments heretofore made in pursuance of any such ordinance are validated.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, March 26, 1915.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, House bill No. 213, entitled "An act validating certain ordinances of cities and boroughs and the contracts or payments made in pursuance thereof."

This bill contemplates the validating of certain ordinances and contracts that were not heretofore recorded in the manner required by law. In other words, it proposes by legislative enactment to correct the mistakes of omission by certain officials. It seems to me that the proper recourse in all such cases lies with the city and borough authorities employing such officials. The courts are the capable instruments of correcting, rather than the General Assembly.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 7.

AN ACT

Relating to the admission of attorneys at law to the Supreme and Superior Courts.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That any attorney at law of this Commonwealth, desiring to be admitted to practice before the Supreme and Superior Courts, shall be entitled to such admission by filing due proof of heretofore having been admitted, and continuously practiced for three years or more before a court of record in any county or counties of this Commonwealth, together with affidavits from at least three regular practicing attorneys in the county from which such attorney desires admission, and who are entitled to practice before the Supreme Court, setting forth that such attorney is personally known to them, that he is of reputable professional standing and of good moral character, and that they recommend his admission.

Section 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, March 31, 1915.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, Senate bill No. 237, entitled "An act relating to the admission of attorneys at law to the Supreme and Superior Courts."

The admission of an attorney to practice before a court is a judicial act.

The intent of this act is to compel the appellate courts to accept the judicial act of a lower court. This is clearly in contravention of our whole judicial procedure and is unconstitutional.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 8.

AN ACT

Authorizing the district attorneys of certain counties to appoint a secretary; prescribing the duties; fixing the salary, and providing for payment of the same.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That in all counties of this Commonwealth having one million, and less than one million two hundred thousand, inhabitants, the district attorney shall have authority to appoint a secretary to assist the district attorney in the discharge of his duties; said secretary shall receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars ($1,500) per annum, which shall be paid out of the county treasury.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, March 31, 1915.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, Senate bill No. 46, entitled "An act authorizing the district attorneys of certain counties to appoint a secretary; prescribing the duties; fixing the salary, and providing for payment of the same."

This bill proposes to create an additional officer in the office of the district attorney of Allegheny County. Inasmuch as Senate bill No. 47, which I have approved, makes provision for additional officers in this department of the county's service I do not deem it expedient at this time to add this additional expense upon the taxpayers of the county.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 9.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Authorizing the printing and binding of the report of the Commission to consider the Revision and Amendment of the Penal Laws of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the Superintendent of Public Printing and Binding is directed to cause to be printed and bound in pamphlet form five thousand copies of the report of the Commission to consider the Revision and Amendment of the Penal Laws of Pennsylvania, which was authorized by an act approved the twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

Section 2. The copies, when printed and bound, shall be delivered to the Division of Distribution of Documents, and shall be distributed as follows: The Governor may requisition five hundred copies; each Senator and Representative, ten copies; the State Librarian, five hundred copies; the Legislative Reference Bureau, two hundred copies; and the Commission, the remaining number.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, April 2, 1915.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, Senate bill No. 247, entitled "A joint resolution authorizing the printing and binding of the report of the Commission to consider the Revision and Amendment of the Penal Laws of Pennsylvania."

This bill is identical in its provisions with House bill No. 410, which does not require Executive action before April 10, 1915.

Inasmuch as this bill does not define any limit of cost in publication, I cannot approve it in its present form. If, as I suggest, House bill No. 410 is recalled and properly amended, the bill would have favorable attention.

For these reasons this bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 10.

AN ACT

Validating certain sales of real estate, heretofore made by guardians, administrators, and executors by decree of orphans' court.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That all sales of real estate by guardians, administrators, and executors, heretofore made under any decree of orphans' court, are hereby validated, if a bond was given by the guardian, administrator, or executor, duly approved by the orphans' court ordering said sale. This act shall not affect any legal proceedings now pending in any court of this Commonwealth.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, April 2, 1915.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, House bill No. 100, entitled "An act validating certain sales of real estate, heretofore made by guardians, administrators, and executors by decree of orphans' court."

This bill has a clear defect in that it attempts to validate sales made by guardians, administrators, and executors under decree of the orphans' court, regardless of the fact that the orphans' court may not have had jurisdiction over the matter. If the orphans' court did not have jurisdiction, it is questionable whether the Legislature could validate such sales.

For these reasons this bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 11.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation for the payment of the expense of publication of amendments to the Constitution, for the three years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and directing the Auditor General and the State Treasurer to cause the same to be paid.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the additional sum of forty-six thousand and forty dollars and eighty cents ($46,040.80) is hereby specifically appropriated for the payment of the expenses already incurred for the publication, in the various newspapers of this Commonwealth, of the several amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth, for the three fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and twelve; which expense for these three fiscal years shall be adjusted and paid as follows: In the case of newspapers that published any other State advertising ordered by any State department since June first, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, at the same rate that this Commonwealth approved and paid for such State advertising. In the case of newspapers which published no other State advertising ordered by any State department since June first, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, at the rate they were, respectively, paid for the constitutional amendments published in any of the following years,—one thousand nine hundred and nine, one thousand nine hundred and ten, and one thousand nine hundred and eleven; and the Auditor General is hereby directed to certify, and the State Treasurer to pay, the same, within twenty days after the passage of this act.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, April 2, 1915.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, House bill No. 206, entitled "An act making an appropriation for the payment of the expense of publication of amendments to the Constitution, for the three years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and directing the Auditor General and the State Treasurer to cause the same to be paid."

This bill purports to adjust and settle and pay certain claims against the Commonwealth on a basis therein fixed. The bill makes an appropriation of a definite sum with which to conclude this transaction. I am informed by the Auditor General that these claims, if paid on the basis directed in this bill, will aggregate the sum of $91,760.65.

As only the sum of $46,040.80 is in this bill appropriated for that purpose, the payment directed by the bill is incapable of accomplishment. In other words, the Auditor General is directed by the bill to perform an impossibility.

The fact of this discrepancy between the amount required to pay these claims and the amount herein appropriated appears to have arisen because of a misunderstanding between the claimants and the statements given by the office of the Auditor General as to the amount required to pay these claims. Each party in interest appears to have acted in good faith. The one had in mind the amount required to settle the claims for 1913 and 1914, the other had in mind the amount required to settle these claims for 1912, 1913, and 1914, as the provisions of this bill direct.

While I do not in any manner intend to approve or interfere with the method of adjustment and payment of claims under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Auditor General, neither do I intend by my disapproval of this bill to be understood as having disapproved these claims. In other words, I have no intention of being in any way judged as having given any opinion concerning them.

By submission of these claims at once to the Board of Public Accounts the end desired by the claimants may be speedily attained.

For these reasons this bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 12.

AN ACT

To protect the public health in cities of the first class in this Commonwealth: and for that purpose creating, in the Department of Public Health and Charities, four Bureaus, to be called the Bureaus of Hospitals and Charities, Health, Sanitation, and Housing; said Bureaus to have the supervision and control, in said cities, of Hospitals and Charities, Health, Sanitation, and Housing, as herein set forth, and other matters affecting the public welfare so far as regards the use and occupancy of public buildings, and of all buildings and the appurtenances thereto occupied, in whole or in part, as places of residence by more than two families, living separate and apart and providing for themselves; also the licensing, supervision, and control and the use of lodging-, rooming-, apartment-, and tenement-houses; creating a Sanitary Board, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this act; fixing the responsibility for violations of any of the provisions of this act; and also giving power to said Sanitary Board to make rules and regulations to govern certain conditions affecting health and sanitation, and the licensing of certain trades, industries, and premises; and providing for punishments and penalties for violations of any of the rules and regulations made by the Department of Public Health and Charities or by said Sanitary Board, under the powers granted by this act; also providing for the filing of liens; also providing for the inspection by the Bureau of Building Inspection and the Fire Marshal of said cities of the first class; and repealing all laws inconsistent herewith.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That on and after the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, the Department of Public Health and Charities, in cities of the first class in this Commonwealth, shall, for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this act, consist of four bureaus, to be known respectively as the Bureau of Hospitals and Charities, the Bureau of Health, the Bureau of Sanitation, and the Bureau of Housing, each of said bureaus to be in charge of an official to be called the chief thereof. All chiefs of bureaus shall be appointed by the Director of the Department of Public Health and Charities. The number of other officers and employes of said bureaus, and their compensation, to be determined and fixed by the councils of said cities of the first class, by ordinances, on application made therefor by the Director of the Department of Public Health and Charities, who shall have the general supervision of the said bureaus and the duties of the officials and employes attached thereto. He shall make all appointments thereto, and promotions made necessary, in conformity with the existing laws governing appointments to positions in the Civil Service of cities of the first class. All chiefs of bureaus, before assuming the duties of their offices, shall be required to take the same oath of office as required by article seven, section one, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, that relates to judicial, State, and county officers: Provided, That all of the officers and employes appointed and now acting and on duty in any of the present bureaus in said Department of Public Health and Charities, who, by the provisions of this act, are transferred to any other bureau created by this act, shall not be subject to any further examination for eligibility to serve in the departments to which they may be transferred.

Section 2. The Director of the Department of Public Health and Charities, together with the chiefs of the bureaus herein created, shall constitute a Sanitary Board, which board is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed to adopt and promulgate suitable

rules and regulations to carry out and enforce the provisions of any existing laws of this Commonwealth relating to hospitals, charities, health, sanitation, and housing; and also the provisions of this act, or any ordinance of said cities of the first class, relating to the subject-matters in charge of said Department of Public Health and Charities and its bureaus.

Any person who shall refuse or neglect to comply with the requirements of any of said rules or regulations, or any of the provisions of this act, after publication and notice of said rules and regulations as hereinafter fixed, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, within the discretion of the court: Provided, however, That all such rules and regulations, when adopted, shall be first approved by the Select Councils of cities of the first class: Provided further, That such rules and regulations shall be first published in three of the daily newspapers, in cities of the first class, of the largest circulation, to be determined by the Director of the Department of Public Health and Charities; and they shall also be printed in pamphlet form for public distribution, and shall be evidence in all cases brought in any court for a violation of any of the said rules and regulations: Provided further, That any court of record, before which any person may be brought for trial for violation of said rules and regulations, shall have the right and power to pass upon the legality and reasonableness of the same: Provided further, That said rules and regulations shall not be considered to repeal the provisions of any law of this Commonwealth applicable to the subject-matter of charities, health, sanitation, or housing, except as hereinafter provided.

Section 3. The Bureau of Hospitals and Charities shall have charge of the care, management, administration, and supervision of all hospitals, charities, almshouses, and other similar institutions, the maintenance, control, or government of which is entrusted to the city; and all laws relating to such subjects as may be embraced within the provisions of any act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, or the ordinances of cities of the first class, relating to any of the subjects named, as being within the powers and duties of the said Bureau of Hospitals and Charities: Provided, That said bureau shall not have charge of hospitals maintained by said city for contagious diseases.

Section 4. The Bureau of Health shall have the care, management, and control of all health inspectors, and the enforcement of its rules and regulations, and the provisions of any act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, or the ordinances of the cities of the first class, relating to vital statistics, contagious diseases, and boards or bureaus of health, except such as may be herein specifically designated as coming within the powers and duties of the Bureaus of Hospitals and Charities, Sanitation, and Housing; and, further, shall have the power and duties as are now exercised by any bureaus or boards of health in cities of the first class in this Commonwealth, except otherwise provided in this act; shall have charge of all hospitals maintained by said city for treatment of contagious diseases,

all physicians appointed for the purpose of guarding the public health, the pupils of public schools and other public institutions, and all physicians having the care of the teeth and eyes of the pupils of the public schools in cities of the first class.

Section 5. The Bureau of Sanitation, through the Division of Plumbing and House Drainage, hereinafter provided for, shall have full charge of the enforcement of all laws of this Commonwealth, and the rules and regulations of said Sanitary Board, relating to the plumbing, drainage, and sewerage of all buildings in cities of the first class, no matter for what purpose they may be used. The Director of the Department of Public Health and Charities, in cities of the first class, shall cause to be organized in the Bureau of Sanitation a division thereof, to be known as the Division of Plumbing and House Drainage, which said division shall have power to enforce all regulations and rules governing plumbing in cities of the first class, including fixtures, pipes, and all facilities and appliances, more especially sinks, drains, and cesspools, the construction of which and the materials to be used for the purpose of preventing the emission of gases or air from sewers or cesspools, or any receptacle for the holding of excremental filth or any other kind of filth, whether liquid or solid, and the conditions necessary for the sanitation of all buildings, no matter for what purpose they may be used: Provided, That no building shall be erected without being connected with a public sewer, unless because of local conditions it may become necessary to adopt some other method of disposal satisfactory to the board and Bureau of Health and Sanitation, and, if it becomes necessary to use any part of a public highway to meet the plans or method agreed upon, the owner of said building or buildings shall have the right to build or construct the same under any public street or highway, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Bureau of Surveys of said city.

All subjects relating to the drainage of courts, yards, areas, and alleys; rain leaders, rain conductors, waste- and drain-pipes, and all sewerage connected with any building; all water-closets, their number and location; and all privies and the method of their construction, and the amount of the water supplied and plumbing necessary to a general good sanitary condition of the premises,—shall be subject to all the rules and regulations that may be made and promulgated, as hereinbefore provided, by the said Sanitary Board. The chief officer in immediate charge of the Division of Plumbing and House Drainage, and each of the persons who may perform the duties of the examination of plans of proposed plumbing-work or the inspection of plumbing- and drainage-work, or who may perform any of the technical work necessary in the division, shall be required to have at least five years' practical experience in the trade or profession of plumbing.

Section 6. The sanitary condition of all houses used for the purpose of residence, and the appurtenances to such houses or buildings, so far as regards the keeping of animals or fowls and the slaughtering of the same in or on said properties, or the premises adjoining, shall be subject to rules and regulations as may be promulgated and issued by the said Sanitary Board in said cities of the first class. The Bureau of Sanitation shall have the authority

to issue permits to slaughter animals and fowl for the purpose of sale, and to charge a fee of two dollars for each permit; said permits to be in accordance with the said rules and regulations that may be made to govern the same; said permits to be for the year, or fraction thereof, ending on the thirty-first day of December next following. All of the rules and regulations governing the keeping and slaughtering of animals shall be subject to such local conditions that might affect or be prejudicial to health, or, by the allowance of the same, become a common nuisance. Under such circumstances, it shall be within the power of the said Bureau of Sanitation to refuse to issue such permit for the use of any building, or the properties or premises adjacent thereto, for such purposes.

Section 7. The use and occupancy of all buildings as a place of storage for the keeping or storage, or the sale, of any article of merchandise or commerce, or for any matter or thing, detrimental to the health or life, shall also be subject to the rules and regulations of said Sanitary Board; and that all pits for the keeping of animal manure shall also be subject to the rules and regulations of the said Sanitary Board: Provided, however, That in all cities of the first class there shall be separate rules and regulations relating to the keeping of animal manure in those sections or districts that are sparsely populated, and which section shall be designated in said rules by bounds or description in a special permit.

The Bureau of Sanitation shall also have charge of the licensing, inspection, and sanitary maintenance of all wagons used for the private collection of garbage; also the inspection and sanitary maintenance of places where such private collection of garbage is disposed of, when within the limits of said cities.

The licensing, inspection, and sanitary maintenance of all public and private dumps, used for the disposal of any household waste, ashes, and any other character or refuse.

The inspection and sanitary maintenance of all stables, manure storage places; and this shall also include pigsties, cattle-yards, and other places where animals are kept or housed.

The above license, or permits, to cost the applicant or applicants two dollars for each separate license.

Said bureau shall also have the power to abate any nuisance caused by stagnant ponds or waters, in order to prevent mosquito breeding, either by drainage, filling, or blasting at the expense of the owner or owners, and all other nuisances prejudicial to public health.

That all costs expended by said Bureau of Sanitation, in correcting any insanitary condition arising out of any of the subject-matters set forth in this section, through failure of the owner or owners of said premises, lot, buildings, or other structures, after five days' notice, to correct or abate the same, shall be filed as a lien against said lot, premises, building, or other structure, as other municipal claims are filed under the provisions of the act of June fourth, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and one, number two hundred and twenty-eight, page three hundred and sixty-four of the Pamphlet Laws of this Commonwealth.

The said Bureau of Sanitation shall have charge of the inspection and sanitary maintenance of second-hand clothing stores, second-

hand shops; of all rag-shops, junk-shops, and other places where apparel, merchandise, or other goods are sold second-hand; pawn-shops, loan offices, et cetera, where second-hand wearing material is handled.

Section 8. The licensing, inspection, and the sanitary maintenance of all places where meats, milk, groceries, bread and provisions, ice cream and soda water, are sold or exposed for sale, and shall maintain sanitary conditions in such places, and any vehicle used for the transportation of the same within the limits of said city; including the certification, standardizing, pasteurization, and sterilization of milk; said permits, or licenses, to cost the party licensed the sum of two dollars; and shall be in force until the thirty-first day of December next thereafter.

Said Bureau of Sanitation shall have charge of all matters affecting the light and ventilation of all buildings used for public purposes, and all halls or buildings used for meetings of lodges, associations, or conventions; and the ventilation of all vehicles or cars used for the transportation of passengers, for hire, within the limits of said city.

Section 9. The Bureau of Housing shall have charge of enforcing all the laws of this Commonwealth, not repealed by the provisions of this act, either specifically or for being inconsistent herewith, relating to the use and occupancy of all buildings in cities of the first class, except that they shall not have control of the use and occupancy of buildings used and occupied as a dwelling-house by not more than two families, living separate and apart from each other, except as hereinafter provided.

Section 10. That all persons who desire to conduct a tenement-house, which is here defined to be a building used or occupied as a residence by three or more families or individuals, living separate and independently of each other, and doing cooking on the premises, shall apply, on or before the first Monday of January of each year, to the chief of the Bureau of Housing, and set out on a blank, to be furnished by the said bureau and approved by the Director of the Department of Public Health, in which shall be stated the name and address of the applicant or applicants, and, if not the owner of the buildings, the name and address of the owner, its exact location by street and number, or other definite information. If the law, rules, and regulations as hereinbefore mentioned have been complied with, and the building fully meets with all the requirements of the laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations as herein set forth, then the said chief of the Bureau of Housing shall issue to such applicant a license, which shall clearly specify the name and address of the person or persons, corporations, partnerships, or associations authorized to conduct the tenement-house therein described, its location, and the number of rooms or apartments which may be kept and used for tenement purposes, and the date of the expiration of the license, to wit, the thirty-first day of December of the calendar year for which it was issued. Said license shall in no way be transferable.

The said chief of the Bureau of Housing shall file said application, and also keep a public record in which shall be set forth the application, and such other actions as may be taken in reference

thereto, whether in the nature of granting the same or a refusal; and said record shall be a public record, and shall be evidence in any case that may be brought in any court in this Commonwealth; and the said chief of the Bureau of Housing, with the consent and approval of the Director of the Department of Public Health and Charities, shall have the power to revoke any license whenever any of the laws of this Commonwealth, or any of the ordinances of the said cities of the first class, or any of the rules and regulations of the Sanitary Board, have been violated; but it is herein provided, however, that any applicant for a license who has been refused, or whose license has been revoked, shall have the right to appeal, within fifteen days from such refusal or revocation, to the court of common pleas of the proper county; and such court shall make such order as right and justice may require: Provided, however, That such appeal shall not operate as a supersedeas, and that said court shall fix a hearing as soon as may be possible, for the hearing of the same, not more than thirty days from said date of appeal.

Section 11. The charge for every license for a tenement-house shall be two dollars, where the number of rooms is ten or under, and five dollars in every other case, which fee shall cover the cost of investigation. On and after the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, it shall be unlawful for any person, association, partnership, or corporation to conduct a tenement-house in any city of the first class unless he or it has complied with the provisions of this act, the ordinance of councils of cities of the first class, and the rules and regulations of the said Sanitary Board; and that said license shall be displayed in conspicuous place, so as to be seen by all those who enter and leave said tenement. That there shall be no fractional part of a year, so far as regards the fee, or time for which this act fixes the use of license, to wit, the calendar year as aforesaid.

Section 12. That all inspections to see whether the laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations relating to tenement-houses are being faithfully and fully carried out, shall be made by the officials connected with the said Bureau of Housing, who shall report all violations of law and the rules and regulations of the Sanitary Board, to the Chief of the Bureau of Housing.

That all corporations, joint-stock companies, partnerships, individuals, or any association of individuals, shall be included in the word "person," in this act: Provided also, That until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, tenement-houses may be conducted under existing laws; that on and after the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, the act of June seventh, one thousand nine hundred and seven, entitled "An act to regulate tenement-houses in cities of the first class, and to require those owning or conducting the same to secure a license from the mayor; making violations of the act misdemeanors, and providing penalties for such violations," shall stand repealed.

Section 13. That no part of any building, below the level of any street, highway, lane, or alley, shall be used for human habitation, under the provisions of this act, unless in compliance with such rules and regulations as said Sanitary Board shall make to govern

and regulate the same; and no alterations nor additions shall be made to any tenement-house, so far as regards its structure, or the plumbing, drainage or sewage, ventilation or light, without the plans and specifications being filed with the Bureau of Building Inspection, Bureau of Housing, and Bureau of Sanitation, and having the same approved by the chief of each bureau.

In case of refusal by any of the chiefs of said bureaus to allow said alterations or additions to be made, the applicant thereof shall have the right to appeal within fifteen days to the court of common pleas, which shall consider the same as promptly as may be, under the circumstances of the case, not more than thirty days from said appeal.

That the powers given by this act to the said Bureaus of Health, Housing, and Sanitation, so far as regards tenement-houses, lodging-, rooming-, and apartment-houses, or other buildings, shall in no wise interfere with these laws granting powers to the departments of the State Government regarding the use and occupancy of buildings for manufacturing and other purposes.

That all violations of this act shall be prosecuted by the Department of Public Health and Charities; and no person shall have the right to institute prosecutions for violations of this act, or of any of the rules and regulations adopted by the said Sanitary Board, unless he shall have first obtained the consent and authority to do so from the Director of the Department of Public Health and Charities, who shall refer the said application to the proper bureau for investigation before first passing upon the same.

Section 14. That lodging-houses to be subject to the provisions of this act, in cities of the first class, shall be every building, not licensed as an hotel, inn, or tavern, in which accommodations are kept for ten or more persons, lodged for a price, for a single night, of twenty-five cents or less for each person; and license to conduct a lodging-house, as hereinbefore set forth, shall be granted by the chief of the Bureau of Housing, created by the provisions of this act, upon the payment of a fee of five dollars; and the said license shall be granted only to persons who are of good moral character, and shall be for the year or the fraction thereof expiring on the thirty-first day of December next thereafter; but no license shall be issued until the Bureau of Building Inspection and the Fire Marshal of said city of the first class, and the Chiefs of the Bureaus of Sanitation and Health, shall certify that said building is safe to be used for the purpose of a lodging-house, and is of such a construction as to carry any load that it will probably have to carry, and is provided with all the fire-escapes and all other additional means of escape in case of fire as the construction of the buildings, its surrounding, and the use to which it is to be put, requires.

That all persons to whom said license shall be issued shall keep a registry of the name of every person, and their address, if possible to be ascertained, whom he shall accept as a lodger, together with the time of his arrival and his departure, and such record shall be open to the inspection of the police authorities of said cities of the first class at any time; and that said lodging-house shall at all times be open for inspection by such persons as may be connected with any

of the bureaus of the Department of Public Health and Charities, and the Department of Public Safety or any of its bureaus, and shall be subject to such rules and regulations as the said Sanitary Board may make in reference to the conduct, use, and control of lodging-houses.

Section 15. Any person, or any employe or agent or officer of any association, corporation, or partnership, to whom a license to keep a tenement- or lodging-house is issued, or any other person, employe, agent, or officer of any association, corporation, or partnership, who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, rules or regulations made by said Sanitary Board, relating to tenement- and lodging-houses, shall, upon conviction thereof before any magistrate, alderman, or justice of the peace, be sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution and to forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and, in default of the payment thereof, shall be committed to and imprisoned in the county jail, wherein the said city of the first class may be situate, for a period not exceeding thirty (30) days: Provided, however, That for any reason existing outside of the provisions of this act, for which it is sought to revoke the said tenement- or lodging-house license so issued to the party affected thereby, he or they shall have the right to appeal to the court of common pleas, who shall have the right to pass upon all of the questions involving the application for said revocation.

Any building existing at the time of the passage of this act, if approved by the Director of Health and Charities, may be used for tenement-house purposes.

Section 16. That provisions of this act relating to lodging-houses shall take effect on and after the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and shall be considered as a repeal of the act of the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five (Pamphlet Laws, four hundred twenty-eight), entitled "An act to regulate and license public lodging-houses in the different cities in this Commonwealth," so far as regards its operation in cities of the first class.

Section 17. A rooming-house apartment-house shall be considered a house occupied by more than two families, living separate and apart, for private residential purposes, and where each family so living occupies an apartment consisting of four rooms, with a bath, water-closet, and sink attached thereto, for the exclusive use of such family. The said owner or lessee of the whole property shall be held responsible for all violations of law and ordinances relating to garbage, ashes, and other refuse matter gathered on such premises, and the removal of snow and ice from the footway or pavements of said premises. Said buildings used for rooming and apartment purposes, as hereinbefore defined, shall be subject to all laws of this Commonwealth, ordinances of the cities of the first class and rules and regulations of the said Sanitary Board, so far as regards their construction, light, ventilation, and sanitation.

Section 18. That all laws of this Commonwealth, and ordinances of cities of the first class, and rules and regulations of the Sanitary Board, affecting the use or occupancy of any public buildings, shall be under the supervision and enforcement of the Department

of Public Health and Charities and the different bureaus thereof. That all buildings, lodging-houses, rooming- or apartment-houses, and all public buildings, including public schools, so far as regard their sanitation, which shall include light and ventilation, their drainage and sewerage, water-closets, privies or cesspools, their water supply, their plumbing, their occupancy, so far as regards the number using the same, shall be subject to the rules and regulations that may be made to govern the same by the said Sanitary Board, or any laws of this Commonwealth.

Section 19. That a rooming-house or apartment-house, as defined by the provisions of this act, shall not be used above the first floor for any business or manufacturing purpose, where the conduct of such would be detrimental to the health of the occupants and the safety of the same; and if, after investigation, and on due proof thereof, it shall be known that such business is unsafe to the occupants of said building or detrimental to their health, any one who shall still persist in the same, after ten (10) days' notice, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and, on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or undergo imprisonment for not more than six months, or either or both, within the discretion of the court.

Section 20. Whenever a notice is required calling the attention of any person, corporation, partnership, or association to any violations of the provisions of this act, or any of the rules and regulations of the several bureaus of the Department of Public Health and Charities, there shall be service made upon the owner. If this service cannot be made, then by leaving the notice at his last known place of residence in said cities of the first class, or his agent, or any other party having control of, the use, occupancy or rental of, said building; and, in case of the party, corporation, partnership, or association not being within the jurisdiction of the said Department of Public Health and Charities in cities of the first class, service may be made by mailing a copy of the known address of said persons, corporations, partnerships, or associations, and also by posting a copy of the same upon a conspicuous place on the premises affected, for ten (10) days. That, at the end of the ten (10) days, if no action is taken by the parties affected thereby to conform and comply with the notice so served, mailed, or posted, then the Department of Public Health and Charities, through its proper bureau, may proceed with the same in accordance with the provisions of this act, the ordinance of councils, or the rules and regulations of the Sanitary Board.

Section 21. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby repealed, except as heretofore provided: Also provided, That the act of the twenty-second day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, page eight hundred seventy-nine), entitled "An act to protect the public health and safety by regulating the erection, alteration, repair, use, occupancy, maintenance, sanitation, and condemnation of dwellings, two-family dwellings, rooming-houses, and tenements; by regulating the use, maintenance, and sanitation of the grounds surrounding the same, the adjoining buildings, and all vacant land, in cities of the

first class; providing for their inspection, the abatement of nuisances, the vacating and destroying of uninhabitable houses, and the filing of liens; creating a division of housing and sanitation; providing for institution of prosecutions and penalties for violation of the provisions thereof, and repealing all laws inconsistent therewith," is hereby immediately repealed: Provided, however, That licenses and permits already issued for the year for one thousand nine hundred fourteen, under any existing laws, for any of the subject-matters for which licenses are to be issued under this act, shall be good until the expiration of the time for which they are limited.

That all fees paid for licenses and permits under this act shall be paid into the city treasury, for the benefit of the municipality: Provided also, That any party aggrieved by the refusal of a permit, license, or privilege, as herein provided, on the revocation of the same, for which there is no right of appeal specified, may have the right, within fifteen days thereafter, to appeal to the court of common pleas, which shall hear the same not more than thirty days from said appeal.

Provided further, That the act of July twelfth, one thousand eight hundred ninety-seven, entitled "An act to amend section one of an act, approved the third day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, entitled 'An act to amend an act, entitled "An act to provide for the better security of life and limb in case of fire in hotels and other buildings," approved the eleventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, extending the provisions thereof to buildings used, in whole or in part, for offices not of fire-proof construction,'" shall not apply and be enforced so far as relates to tenement-houses having not more than six rooms above the second floor.

Section 22. Should any part of this act be construed to be invalid or unenforceable, the remaining parts of the act, so far as they are valid or capable of enforcement, shall stand, with the same force and effect as if the parts found to be invalid or unenforceable had been omitted.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, April 9, 1915.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, House bill No. 295, entitled "An act to protect the public health in cities of the first class in this Commonwealth; and for that purpose creating, in the Department of Public Health and Charities, four bureaus, to be called the Bureaus of Hospitals and Charities, Health, Sanitation, and Housing; said bureaus to have the supervision and control, in said cities, of Hospitals and Charities, Health, Sanitation, and Housing, as herein set forth, and other matters affecting the public welfare so far as regards the use and occupancy of public buildings, and of all buildings and the appurtenances thereto occupied, in whole or in part, as places of residence by more than two families, living separate and apart and providing for themselves;

also the licensing, supervision, and control and the use of lodging-, roming-, apartment-, and tenement-houses; creating a Sanitary Board for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this act; fixing the responsibility for violations of any of the provisions of this act; and also giving power to said Sanitary Board to make rules and regulations to govern certain conditions affecting health and sanitation, and the licensing of certain trades, industries, and premises; and providing for punishments and penalties for violations of any of the rules and regulations made by the Department of Public Health and Charities or by said Sanitary Board, under the powers granted by this act; also providing for the filing of liens; also providing for the inspection by the Bureau of Building Inspection and the Fire Marshal of said cities of the first class; and repealing all laws inconsistent herewith."

This bill contemplates the creation of a Sanitary Board in cities of the first class. It is intended as a repealer of the so-called Housing Code of 1913. The history of the latter act is well known to the people of Philadelphia. The introduction and passage of this bill has occasioned much comment, and has aroused considerable feeling among the parties in interest. The present bill has been presented because it is claimed by many that the Housing Code of 1913 is too drastic, that it is too costly, and that it is impracticable.

On the other hand, it has been argued with great earnestness that this bill is a distinct step backwards, and would prove of no definite service to the people affected by its provisions.

The fact to be kept in mind is, that the act of 1913 has not been enforced. Just what its meaning may be is, so far as a practical test is concerned, as yet undefined.

To annul a statute of this Commonwealth without giving it the test of a trial is of doubtful wisdom. The present bill is not carefully drawn, nor are its provisions likely to secure the results so essential to the health of our people.

Much feeling has developed concerning this matter. The Legislature is now in session. If both the act of 1913 and the present bill are, as claimed, so widely divergent in character as to divide the parties in interest into hostile camps, the Legislature is quite capable of dealing with the situation, provided the officials and the citizens of Philadelphia will get together at once, lay aside their extreme differences, and agree frankly and fully upon a bill whose provisions are workable and reasonable. The health of the people should no longer be jeopardized by delay. There is, moreover, a repealer now in the Legislature, which, if agreement cannot be reached, could do no other harm than to throw the whole city back upon the old law. The failure to enforce the present act and the conviction that the pending bill is not adequate to the conservation of the health of the people, alike impel me to urge instant conference and agreement upon a bill such as will be enforceable and will give the city a housing code of the most advanced practical character.

For these reasons, and in the earnest hope that all parties may unite to give this matter prompt attention, this bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 13.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to refund to Henry S. Reichard, of South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, money erroneously paid into the State Treasury.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the sum of seventy-five dollars ($75.00) is hereby specifically appropriated to refund to Mister Henry S. Reichard, special deputy game protector, of South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, being the amount of money erroneously paid into the State Treasury, and being the one-half of certain penalties collected from violators of the game laws prosecuted by the said Henry S. Reichard, and remitted by him to the Secretary of the Game Commission, and being the amount which the said Henry S. Reichard, through reversal of the conviction, was compelled to pay personally.

Section 2. No payment shall be made under the provisions of this act until due proof shall be furnished to the Auditor General of the correctness of the payment mentioned herein to have been so erroneously and inadvertently made.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, April 9, 1915.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, House bill No. 434, entitled "An act making an appropriation to refund to Henry S. Reichard, of South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, money erroneously paid into the State Treasury."

This bill contemplates a refund of money erroneously paid into the State Treasury. The bill is carelessly drawn. Its merit is not in question. A new bill carefully drawn would meet my approval.

For these reasons this bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 14.

AN ACT

Relating to checks and drafts, and fixing penalties.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That a person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor who makes and delivers to another a check or draft on a bank or trust company, and thereby obtains credit or personal property of any nature, or who makes and delivers to another a check or draft on a bank or trust company in payment or

repayment of money or credit or personal property already obtained, if such check or draft, when presented for payment within twenty days, is not paid because the maker has no account or has not sufficient funds on deposit to pay the check or draft.

Section 2. Any person committed under this act shall be liable to sentence as follows:

If the amount of the check or draft is under twenty dollars, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or to undergo imprisonment not to exceed thirty days, or either or both, in the discretion of the court.

If the amount of the check or draft is twenty dollars or more, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or to undergo imprisonment not to exceed two years, or either or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 3. If within twenty days after receipt of actual notice, oral or written, of protest of the check or draft, the person making and delivering the check or draft pays the amount of the check or draft, with protest fees, he shall not be prosecuted under this act. If prosecution has actually begun, it shall be dismissed at the cost of defendant on payment of the check or draft, with protest fees as aforesaid.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, April 15, 1915.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, House bill No. 92, entitled "An act relating to checks and drafts, and fixing penalties."

This bill is unconstitutional and impossible. The method of collecting debts is defined by law, and to make a criminal court a collecting bureau is manifestly wrong.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 15.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to the Board of Game Commissioners for the payment of salaries, traveling expenses, establishment, maintenance and protection of game preserves; feeding, propagation, and distribution of game; leasing of land for game preserves, and various incidental expenses.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the sum of three hundred and seven thousand four hundred dollars ($307,400) is hereby specifically appropriated to the Board of Game Commissioners of this Commonwealth, to be paid out of the receipts from the Residents' Hunters' License Act, for the payment of the salary of the secretary of the said board, who is also the chief game protector, for the years one thousand nine hundred fifteen and one thousand nine hundred

sixteen, at four thousand five hundred dollars ($4,500) per annum, nine thousand dollars; for the payment of the salary of the assistant chief game protector, for the years one thousand nine hundred fifteen and one thousand nine hundred sixteen, at two thousand dollars per annum, four thousand dollars; for the payment of the salary of a clerk, who shall be a bookkeeper, stenographer, and typewriter, for the years one thousand nine hundred fifteen and one thousand nine hundred sixteen, at sixteen hundred dollars per annum, three thousand two hundred dollars; for the payment of the salary of one clerk, who shall be a stenographer and typewriter, for the years one thousand nine hundred fifteen and one thousand nine hundred sixteen, at fourteen hundred dollars per annum, two thousand eight hundred dollars; for the payment of the salary of one game protector, to be known as a traveling game protector, two years, at one hundred dollars per month, the sum of two thousand four hundred dollars ($2,400); for the payment of salaries of fifty game protectors during the years one thousand nine hundred fifteen and one thousand nine hundred sixteen, at the rate of eighty dollars per month, ninety-six thousand dollars; for the payment of the traveling and all necessary expenses for the Board of Game Commissioners and the game protectors; for the payment of services rendered or expenses incurred by either deputy game protectors or special game protectors, under a specific and written order of the chief game protector; for the payment of incidental office expenses, attorneys' fees, and such other expenditures as may be deemed necessary by the Board of Game Commissioners, for the proper carrying out of the provision of an act creating the Board of Game Commissioners, during the years one thousand nine hundred fifteen and one thousand nine hundred sixteen, the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For the purpose of establishing additional game preserves, and the maintenance and protection of game preserves already established; the protection of game, feeding of game, and the propagation and the distribution of game throughout the State, as directed by the Board of Game Commissioners, including the leasing of lands for game preserves during the years one thousand nine hundred fifteen and one thousand nine hundred sixteen, the sum of seventy thousand dollars.

Moneys hereby appropriated shall be paid monthly to the secretary of the Board of Game Commissioners, upon the presentation of duly certified vouchers of the expenditures of money previously drawn, and satisfactory proof to the Auditor General that the expenditure is necessary for the enforcement of the laws of the Commonwealth relative to the protection of game, of song and insectivorous birds, or for the intelligent and necessary carrying into effect the purpose for which said Board of Game Commissioners was created.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, April 15, 1915.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, House bill No. 516, entitled "An act making an appropriation to the Board

of Game Commissioners for the payment of salaries, traveling expenses, establishment, maintenance, and protection of game preserves; feeding, propagation and distribution of game, leasing of land for game preserves, and various incidental expenses."

This bill purposes to use the funds derived from the Hunters' License Act of 1913 to increase salaries and officials in the Board of Game Commissioners of the Commonwealth. This is not a function to which the fees paid by hunters was dedicated in the above cited act. Moreover, it is a grave question whether this is an opportune time to increase salaries, and in this manner lessen the sum to be set aside for bounties and for restocking our game preserves.

No convincing reason has been given me for such increases in the cost of administration. The wardens are, moreover, part of a general system of wardens, and the increase of salaries and agents in one department is likely to be a precedent for similar action in other departments.

For these reasons, and in the hope that another bill may be speedily prepared appropriating the license fees as defined in the act of 1913, this bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 16.

AN ACT

Making a burgess of a borough eligible to the office for the next succeeding term.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That a burgess of a borough shall be eligible to the office for the next succeeding term.

Section 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, April 15, 1915.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, House bill No. 850, entitled "An act making a burgess of a borough eligible to the office for the next succeeding term."

This bill proposes to make burgesses in boroughs eligible to succeed themselves. There may be and doubtless are many burgesses whose services are valuable and whose constituents would gladly re-elect them to office.

The act of May 23, 1893, P. L. 113, renders such officers ineligible to succeed themselves. On the whole this has worked well. The people in the boroughs are accustomed to its provisions. The fear

that immediate succession may in some cases work to the harm of our people, and the general trend of thought in favor of one term for executives, alike impel me to question the wisdom of this bill.

For these reasons this bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 17.

AN ACT

Relating to the administration of the estate of an intestate decedent.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That whenever an oath is required in the administration of the estate of an intestate decedent, such oath may be administered by any notary public or justice of the peace or alderman of the county, in any of the following cases:

(a) Proof of death of decedent and averment as to intestacy;
(b) The renunciation of right to administration;
(c) Agreement relative to the right of administration;
(d) Justification of the sureties of the bond of the administrator;
(e) Oath of office administered to the administrator.

Section 2. The register of wills shall cause to be prepared, at the expense of the county, suitable blank forms necessary in the administration of the estate of an intestate decedent. Such blank forms shall be furnished, upon request, to any person interested in the estate of any such decedent.

Section 3. This act shall apply only to counties having a population of less than one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, April 16, 1915.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, House bill No. 432, entitled "An act relating to the administration of the estate of an intestate decedent."

This bill defines a method of procedure in the administration of the estate of an intestate decedent. The oath of office should be administered by the register of wills. The register should see the individual he appoints. See act of March 15, 1832, section 32. Section 3 of this act makes a classification that is of doubtful constitutionality.

For these reasons this bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 18.

AN ACT

Authorizing municipalities to purchase the entire capital stock of bridge companies owning bridges situated wholly or partly within the limits of such municipalities, and exempting the capital stock and bonds of such companies from State taxation.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the municipalities of this Commonwealth are hereby authorized to purchase the entire capital stock of bridge companies owning bridges situated wholly or partly within the limits of such municipalities, provided the municipality shall purchase and own, or control, all of the capital stock of the said company.

Section 2. Where all of the capital stock of any bridge company has been heretofore or may hereafter be purchased by any municipality of this Commonwealth, and is owned or controlled by said municipality, the capital stock and bonds of said bridge company shall be, and the same are hereby, exempted from State taxation.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, April 16, 1915.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, House bill No. 737, entitled "An act authorizing municipalities to purchase the entire capital stock of bridge companies owning bridges situated wholly or partly within the limits of such municipalities, and exempting the capital stock and bonds of such companies from State taxation."

This bill contemplates the exemption of the capital stock and bonds of certain bridges from State taxation.

The Constitution (Article IX, Section I) requires all taxes to be uniform upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax. This exemption of said power is of uncertain propriety within the meaning of the Constitution.

If there are to be exemptions of securities held by municipalities, these exemptions should be general and not special.

For these reasons this bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 19.

AN ACT

To repeal an act, approved the first day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, entitled "An act to tax traction-engines, and providing that the same shall be assessed by the several assessors of the counties of this Commonwealth, in the same manner as other articles of personal estate liable for taxation are assessed."

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the act, approved the first day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, entitled "An

act to tax traction-engines, and providing that the same shall be assessed by the several assessors of the counties of this Commonwealth, in the same manner as other articles of personal estate liable for taxation are assessed," is hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, April 21, 1915.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, House bill No. 800, entitled "An act to repeal an act, approved the first day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, entitled 'An act to tax traction-engines, and providing that the same shall be assessed by the several assessors of the counties of this Commonwealth in the same manner as other articles of personal estate liable for taxation are assessed.'"

This bill proposes to exempt from taxation traction-engines. The act of 1911 (Pamphlet Laws 542) makes these subjects of taxation. These engines use our highways and are as much a subject of taxation as a horse or any other personal property.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 20.

AN ACT

Requiring all public printing, and the processes used in doing such printing, to be done within the territorial limits of this Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the approval of this act, all public printing, whether for State, county, municipal, school, or other public purposes, shall be done within the territorial limits of this Commonwealth; and all said printing shall be done from or with type set within said territorial limits, either by hand or by the aid of any kind of type-setting machine, or from plates made within said territorial limits from type set therein; or, if said printing be done by lithographic process or photoengraving process, then by a process wholly performed within said territorial limits; or, if said printing be done from hand-engraved plates or dies, then from plates or dies made within said territorial limits. No contract or order for such printing shall be valid unless such contract or order shall contain a provision that the printing, typesetting, lithographing, engraving, or any printing process used and to be done thereunder, shall be wholly done within the said territorial limits. This act shall not apply to contracts or orders for public printing entered into or given before the date of the approval of this act, nor shall this act prevent the use of plates heretofore made.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, April 22, 1915.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, House bill No. 515, entitled "An act requiring all public printing, and the processes used in doing such printing, to be done within the territorial limits of this Commonwealth."

This bill requires that all public printing and all processes incident thereto be done within the territorial limits of this Commonwealth.

There is no sufficient reason for such territorial limits. Many other public services might with equal propriety be so limited. Moreover it is in contravention of Section 12 of Article III of the Constitution, and in violation of the act of July 26, 1897 (P. L. 418), as defined by the courts in Commonwealth vs. Casey, 231 Pa. 170.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 21.

AN ACT

To give protection to, and regulate the catching or taking or having possession of, within this Commonwealth, of bullfrogs and tadpoles, and providing and imposing a penalty for violation of its provisions, and repealing all acts inconsistent herewith.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful to catch, take, or kill any bullfrogs except from the first day of July to the first day of October, both dates inclusive, in each year, excepting leopard and pickerel frogs, which may be caught at any time.

Section 2. That it shall be unlawful to catch, take, or kill any bullfrogs by the use of a light at night.

Section 3. That it shall be unlawful for any one person to catch, kill, or have in possession more than twenty-five bullfrogs in any one day, or more than fifty in any one season.

Section 4. That it shall be unlawful for any one person to catch, take, or kill more than twenty-five tadpoles in any one day, or have more than twenty-five tadpoles in possession at any one time.

Section 5. Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this act shall be liable to a fine or penalty of twenty dollars for each and every offense, in accordance with sections six and seven of this act.

Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act any justice of the peace, alderman, or magistrate, upon information or

complaint made to him by affidavit of one or more persons, charging any person or persons with having violated the provisions of this act, is hereby authorized and required to issue his warrant, under his hand and seal, directed to any constable, peace officer, or warden, and cause such person or persons to be arrested and brought before such justice, alderman, or magistrate, who shall hear and determine the guilt or innocence of the person or persons so charged; and, if convicted upon such charge, shall be sentenced by said justice, alderman, or magistrate, severally, to pay the fine or fines, penalty or penalties, provided in this act for such violations, together with the costs of suit. The whole of said fine shall be paid over forthwith to the treasurer of the county in which the prosecution was brought, and said county treasurer shall pay over the same forthwith to the Commissioner of Fisheries, for the benefit of the Commonwealth: Provided, That, in case the defendant or defendants shall neglect to pay at once the fine or fines so imposed, said defendant or defendants shall forthwith be sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the county jail of the county where such conviction takes place, for the period of one day for each dollar of fine so imposed and unpaid, unless the defendant or defendants, upon conviction, shall give notice of intention to appeal, when such defendant or defendants shall be permitted to enter into good and sufficient recognizance to appear before such justice, alderman, or magistrate, on or before the expiration of five days, if such appeal is not taken by them, or on the final determination of such appeal, if it be not sustained, for execution of sentence: Provided also, That all actions for any violation of any of the provisions of this act must be taken within one year from the time the offense was committed, and, when necessary to properly conduct any case before any alderman, justice of the peace, magistrate, or any court, the Commissioner of Fisheries is authorized to employ legal counsel.

Section 7. That from and after the passage of this act, any fish commissioner, fish-warden, deputy warden, sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, or any special officer, or any peace officer, in this Commonwealth, is hereby authorized and commanded to forthwith apprehend and arrest any person or persons who may be guilty of violating the provisions of this act, and take such person or persons before any justice of the peace, alderman, or magistrate, and thereupon make charge of such violation of this act; and the justice of the peace, alderman, or magistrate shall forthwith hear and determine the charge, as provided in section six of this act; and in case any fish commissioner, fish-warden, or any officer named above, fails to prove his case, and the defendant or defendants are discharged, or in case the defendant or defendants are convicted and are sent to jail, in lieu of the payment of fine or fines, penalty or penalties, the county in which the case is heard shall pay the costs. Such arrests may also be made on Sunday, in which case the person or persons so arrested, for safe-keeping may be committed to the jail or lock-up for that day, but shall be taken before the proper magistrate and proceeded against on a week-day following the arrest.

Section 8. The following act of Assembly is intended to be supplied by this act, and the same is hereby repealed:—

"An act to regulate the catching or taking, within this Commonwealth, of bullfrogs and terrapin, and providing a penalty therefor," approved the sixth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and three.

And in addition to the above, all acts or parts of acts, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, April 22, 1915.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, Senate bill No. 429, entitled "An act to give protection to, and regulate the catching or taking or having possession of, within this Commonwealth, of bullfrogs and tadpoles, and providing and imposing a penalty for violation of its provisions, and repealing all acts inconsistent herewith."

This bill proposes to regulate the catching of bullfrogs and tadpoles. The title does not include terrapin, and yet section eight repeals the law relating to the catching of terrapin. Moreover there is the further question as to whether a bill relating in title to bullfrogs and tadpoles should include an additional subject not in the title. The bill is of such constitutional uncertainity that it seems wise not to approve it.

For these reasons the bill is not appproved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 22.

AN ACT

To regulate the assessment on seated lands, where township lines divide a tract of land, and to determine the residence of owners and occupants of land when the dividing line between any two townships passes through the mansion-house, and prescribing the duties of assessors in such cases.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act, the assessors of the several counties within this Commonwealth shall, on seated lands, make the assessment in the township in which the mansion-house is situate, where township lines divide a tract of land, except where any part of said tract lies within a township of the first class, when the assessment of all lands within said township of the first class shall be made in that township.

Section 2. Whenever the dividing line between any two townships in this Commonwealth, as now or may be hereafter located, shall pass through the mansion-house of any tract of land, it shall be and may be lawful for the owner of the land so divided to elect

as the place of residence of its occupants either of the townships, by a written notice of his election to the commissioners of the county: Provided, That an election once so made shall be binding on the owner and occupiers of such mansion-house and on future owners thereof, until a new election be made by the owner to the county commissioners, within thirty days prior to the last day fixed by law for the return of the triennial assessment of property: And provided further, That, notwithstanding such election, any part of said tract of land lying within a township of the first class shall be assessed in said township, and the mansion-house shall be assessed according to the election of the owner thereof: And provided further, That in case of the neglect or refusal of the owner of such land to make an election, as aforesaid, the persons occupying said mansion-house shall be regarded as residing wholly within the township in which the occupants were last assessed; and the assessors of such township shall, in such case, or when an election of that township has been made as aforesaid, assess therein such persons and all the tract of land on which such mansion-house is erected; except in cases where one of the townships is a township of the first class, when the mansion-house shall be assessed in said township of the first class; or, if the dividing line be between two townships of the first class, then the assessment shall continue as at present, until an election be made by the owner of said mansion-house; but all land lying within any township of the first class shall be assessed in said township, notwithstanding any provisions in regard to the mansion-house herein contained.

Section 3. All acts of Assembly and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, April 22, 1915.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, Senate bill No. 528, entitled "An act to regulate the assessment on seated lands, where township lines divide a tract of land, and to determine the residence of owners and occupants of land when the dividing line between any two townships passes through the mansion-house, and prescribing the duties of assessors in such cases."

This bill relates to the assessment of seated lands, where township lines divide the tract.

The laws upon this subject as now developed by the several acts of Assembly seem to be uniform, and based upon a public policy which the department in interest declares to be as pertinent generally today as when first enunciated. This bill would cause much confusion and secure but little benefit. Moreover, the title is defective, in that it does not give sufficient notice of the real purpose of the bill. The purpose of the bill would indicate an exception to the law as it is, said exception to be in favor of first class townships as against second class townships.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 23.

AN ACT

Requiring each city of the second class to establish a municipal pension fund for employes of said city, and regulating the payment of such pensions.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That each city of the second class shall create a municipal pension fund, for the pensioning of all employes who have given twenty years service in said city, excepting employes of the Bureaus of Police, Fire, and Electricity who are eligible to the pension funds of said bureaus. No employe under the age of fifty-five shall be pensioned unless such employe is totally and permanently disabled: Provided, however, An employe who has served twenty years, and is less than fifty-five years of age when retiring from the service, shall be entitled to a pension when such employe attains the age of fifty-five.

Section 2. Each city of the second class shall set aside and appropriate a sum not less than one-half of one per centum, nor more than one per centum, of all taxes, for such municipal pension fund.

Section 3. The employes shall contribute one per centum of their salaries or wages each succeeding month until they retire on pensions, when such contributions shall cease.

Section 4. The monthly pension allowed shall be one-half of the average monthly salary or wage received during the two years previous to retirement: Provided, however, That the pension shall not exceed one hundred dollars per month.

Section 5. Each city of the second class shall determine the method by which the payment of pensions shall be made.

Section 6. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, April 22, 1915.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, House bill No. 246, entitled "An act requiring each city of the second class to establish a municipal pension fund for employes of said city, and regulating the payment of such pensions."

This bill requires cities of the second class to establish a municipal pension fund. The bill entered the Legislature as a bill applying to cities of the first class and emerged as applying to cities of the second class. Section 1 of Article III of the Constitution expressly prohibits this. It is a grave question whether the Commonwealth should enjoin any municipal unit as to the method of expending its own money. The councils of a city, representing the taxpayers, are best qualified to pass upon such matters.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 24.

AN ACT

Regulating salaries of clerks in office of recorder of deeds, in any county having a population of one million four hundred thousand inhabitants and over.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That hereafter transcribing clerks, registration clerks, compare clerks, and miscellaneous clerks in the office of recorder of deeds, in any county having a population of one million four hundred thousand inhabitants and over, shall each receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars.

Section 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, April 22, 1915.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, House bill No. 900, entitled "An act regulating salaries of clerks in office of recorder of deeds, in any county having a population of one million four hundred thousand inhabitants and over."

This bill regulates the salaries of clerks in the office of the recorder of deeds in certain counties.

This bill increases salaries and gives all clerks the same salary. The act of May 21, 1879 (P. L. 72, Sec. 2), gives councils in cities of the first class full power to fix salaries paid out of the city treasury. Since there is no county treasury in counties failing under the scope of this bill, councils clearly have the right to act; and they, better than the Commonwealth, can determine what disposition should be made of the moneys of taxpayers.

For these reasons this bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 25.

AN ACT

To fix the salary of the first assistant clerk of the orphans' court, in counties having a population of not less than eight hundred thousand and not more than one million five hundred thousand.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That hereafter, in counties having a population of not less than eight hundred thousand and not more than one million five hundred thousand inhabitants, as ascertained from time to time by the last preceding United States census, the

annual salary of the first assistant clerk of the orphans' court shall be the sum of forty-five hundred dollars, payable monthly, instead of the sum of thirty-five hundred dollars heretofore provided by law.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, April 22, 1915.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, Senate bill No. 422, entitled "An act to fix the salary of the first assistant clerk of the orphans' court, in counties having a population of not less than eight hundred thousand and not more than one million five hundred thousand."

This bill proposes an increase in the salary of the first assistant clerk of the orphans' court in counties of a certain defined population. This county classification is of doubtful constitutionality, and, while it is claimed the increase is paid from fees, it is paid finally by the taxpayers. The only question, aside from the validity of the bill, is the compensation properly attached to the service rendered. It does not seem to me prudent at this time to increase salaries where no real hardship follows.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 26.

AN ACT

Relating to the acquisitions and holding of property, real and personal, by any literary, scientific, educational, religious, charitable, benevolent, or beneficial society, church, congregation, association, or body, whether incorporated or unincorporated, or any trustee or trustees of any trust for charitable or benevolent objects or purposes; fixing the amount of such property which may thus be acquired and held; and providing for the increase of such amount, and a method of procedure for obtaining the right to such increase.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That any literary, scientific, educational, religious, charitable, benevolent, or beneficial society, church, congregation, association, or body, whether incorporated or unincorporated, or any trustee or trustees of any trust for charitable or benevolent objects or purposes, having capacity to take and hold real and personal estate within this Commonwealth, may acquire and hold the same to the extent, in the aggregate, of the clear yearly value of three hundred thousand dollars.

Section 2. That any such literary, scientific, educational, religious, charitable, benevolent, or beneficial society, church, congregation, association, or body, whether incorporated or unincorporated, or any such trustee or trustees of any trust for charitable or benevolent objects or purposes, desiring to acquire and hold real

and personal estate within this Commonwealth in excess of the clear yearly value of three hundred thousand dollars, may, from time to time, file its, his, or their petition in the court of common pleas of the proper county, as hereinafter provided, praying that the amount of property thus to be held shall be increased; and it shall be lawful for the court, if satisfied that the prayer of the petition can be granted without injury to the public welfare, to enter a decree or decrees extending and defining the amount of property, real and personal, which may thus be held; and such society, church, congregation, association, body, trustee or trustees may lawfully acquire and hold property to the extent allowed by such decree or decrees.

No such decree shall be entered until notice of the filing of the petition shall have been given by publication, once a week for three weeks, in at least one newspaper of the county in which such petition shall be presented; and similar notice shall be given of any decree which the court may enter increasing the amount of property thus to be held. A decree thus obtained, to the extent of the limits therein set forth, shall in all respects render valid and legal the acquisition and holding of any property which may have been acquired by or vested in such petitioner or petitioners prior to the entry of the decree. The county in which the petition for such decree shall be presented shall be that in which such society, church, congregation, association, or body shall be located, or the county in which the principal office or place of business of such society, church, congregation, association, or body shall be located; and, in case the petition is presented by a trustee or trustees of any trust for charitable or benevolent objects or purposes, it shall be presented either in the county in which the trust is being principally administered or in the county in which the trustee or trustees, if residents of Pennsylvania, shall reside: Provided, That, if such trustees reside in different counties, the petition may be presented in any county in which one or more of the trustees shall reside.

Section 3. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, acting by the Attorney General, or any such society, church, congregation, association, body, trustee or trustees, or any citizen of Pennsylvania residing in the county in which a decree may be entered granting or denying the prayers of any such petition, shall have the right, within six months after the entry of such decree, to appeal therefrom to the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth, and upon such appeal the Supreme Court may review, reverse, affirm, or modify such decree.

Section 4. If any property is now held in excess of the value authorized by this act nothing herein contained shall in any way invalidate such holdings or prejudice the same in title or otherwise.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, April 23, 1915.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, Senate bill No. 161, entitled "An act relating to the acquisitions and holding of property, real and personal, by any literary, scientific, educational, religious, charitable, benevolent, or beneficial society, church, con-

gregation, association, or body, whether incorporated or unincorporated, or any trustee or trustees of any trust for charitable or benevolent objects or purposes; fixing the amount of such property which may thus be acquired and held; and providing for the increase of such amount, and a method of procedure for obtaining the right to such increase."

This bill increases the holding of real and personal property by certain organizations, both incorporated and unincorporated, from an annual income of thirty thousand dollars to three hundred thousand dollars. The propriety of such a large increase in the possible tax-exempted properties of the Commonwealth is questionable. It is not clear to what extent unincorporated bodies having the most attenuated interests in common could secure such a commanding exemption from the Commonwealth, nor does it seem to me wise that any trustee residing in any county of this Commonwealth removed from the center of activities of such a body could apply to the court for a charter of incorporation. The bill is not drawn in such a form as to make clear and definite the purposes for which it is intended.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 27.

AN ACT

Amending the act approved the ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred sixty-two, entitled "An act to authorize the erection of a poorhouse by the borough of Dunmore, borough of Scranton, and township of Providence, in the county of Luzerne," as amended by an act approved the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred seventy-nine, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to authorize the erection of a poorhouse by the borough of Dunmore, borough of Scranton, and township of Providence, in the county of Luzerne,' approved April ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two," by defining the Scranton Poor District, providing for the election of the poor board therein, defining the powers and duties of such board, and abolishing the present office of poor directors.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the act approved the ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred sixty-two, entitled "An act to authorize the erection of a poorhouse by the borough of Dunmore, borough of Scranton, and township of Providence, in the county of Luzerne," as amended by an act approved the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred seventy-nine, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to authorize the erection of a poorhouse by the borough of Dunmore, borough of Scranton, and township of Providence, in the county of Luzerne,' approved April ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two," which as amended reads as follows:—

"Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That Edward Spencer, of the borough of Dunmore, Joseph Slocum and David K. Kresler, of the borough of Scranton, and Henry Griffin, of the township of Providence, in Luzerne county, be and they are hereby appointed commission-

ers, whose duty it shall be, or a majority of them, as soon after the passing of this act as practicable, to determine upon, and, with the assent of the court of quarter sessions of said county, purchase such real estate as may be necessary and proper for the accommodation of the poor of the borough of Dunmore, and the borough of Scranton, and the township of Providence, aforesaid; and it shall be lawful for said commissioners to take and receive proper conveyances therefor, in the name and for the use of the corporation mentioned in the second section of this act, and upon the receipt of such conveyance to execute, in the name of said corporation, and deliver to the vendor or vendors, bonds or mortgage upon said real estate, to secure the payment of so much of the purchase money thereof as shall then remain unpaid; and also to erect thereon suitable buildings for the accommodation and keeping of the poor of said boroughs and township; and they are also authorized and empowered to borrow such sum or sums of money as may, in their opinion, be advisable and necessary, not exceeding ten thousand dollars, at a rate of interest not exceeding seven per centum, to be used in the payment of the expense of purchasing said real estate and erecting said buildings, and to secure the payment of the same by bonds and mortgages on said real estate.

"Section 2. That the said Edward Spencer, Joseph Slocum, David K. Kresler, and Henry Griffin are hereby constituted directors of the poor in the boroughs and township aforesaid, until successors are elected or appointed, and qualified as hereinafter provided; and they and their successors in office are hereby created a body politic and corporate in law, to all intents and purposes whatever, relative to the poor of said boroughs and township, and shall have perpetual succession by the name, style, and title of the Scranton Poor District, and by that name may be sued, plead, and be impleaded, receive, take, and hold any lands, tenements, and hereditaments, not exceeding the yearly value of three thousand dollars; to erect and keep in proper condition suitable buildings for the reception, use, accommodation, and employment of the poor of said boroughs and township, and to provide all things necessary for the lodging, maintenance, and employment of the poor of said boroughs and township.

"Section 3. That the said Edward Spencer, Joseph Slocum, David K. Kresler, and Henry Griffin shall continue in office, as directors, until the annual March election, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at which time the qualified electors of the township of Providence shall elect one person to serve as director of the poor of said boroughs and township for the term or period of three years, the said Edward Spencer, the said Joseph Slocum and David K. Kresler, holding over until the usual spring election for borough officers in the borough of Scranton, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at which time the qualified electors of each of the wards of the said borough of Scranton shall elect one person to serve as director of the poor of said boroughs and township for the term or period of three years; and for the purpose of ascertaining the result of said election, it shall be the duty of the judges

of election, in the several wards of said borough, to meet at the office of the Wyoming House, in said borough, on the day next succeeding the day of said election, and to count up the votes polled in the several wards for the respective candidates for the office of director of the poor aforesaid; and such candidate as shall have received the highest number of legal votes in his ward shall be declared elected, and the said judges shall thereupon certify his election accordingly, as well to him as to the board of directors of the poor of said boroughs and township; and in case of a tie vote between the candidates for the said office, in either of the said wards, the burgess shall put the names of the candidates thus having received an equal number of votes for the said office, respectively, into a suitable box or drawer, and after having fairly shaken them together shall draw therefrom the paper containing the name of one of the said candidates, and such person, whose name has been thus drawn, shall be declared elected to the office aforesaid; and the said judge, in whose presence the said drawing shall always take place, shall certify, together with the burgess, the election of said director, as well to himself as to the board of directors of the poor of said boroughs and township; the said Edward Spencer holding over until the usual spring election for borough officers in the borough of Dunmore, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven; at which time the qualified electors of the borough of Dunmore shall elect one person to serve as director of the poor for said boroughs and township for the term or period of three years; and in case of a tie vote between any candidates for the said office, the same proceedings shall be had as provided herein relative to such an occurrence in the borough of Scranton; and in case of a vacancy occurring in the board of directors of the poor of said boroughs and township, by death, resignation, or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the judges of the court of quarter sessions of the county of Luzerne to appoint a suitable person to fill such vacancy, for the unexpired term of the director causing the same; and at the usual annual March election, every three years after the election in March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, the qualified electors of the township of Providence shall elect one person to serve as director of the poor of said boroughs and township for the term or period of three years next ensuing, and the same shall be the case with the borough of Scranton and the borough of Dunmore, every three years after the usual spring elections for borough officers in said boroughs, in the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, respectively: Provided, That the person appointed to fill any vacancy shall reside in the borough or township for which said vacancy shall be filled: And provided further, That the judges of the court of quarter sessions of Luzerne county shall have power to remove any director for gross neglect of duty or other misconduct, upon the petition of twenty or more of the electors of the said boroughs or township, respectively, on hearing of the complaint, after reasonable notice to the director complained of.

"Section 4. That the said directors shall, before entering upon the duties of their office, respectively be duly sworn or affirmed to faithfully discharge the duties of said office; and the persons herein appointed directors shall, as soon as they shall think proper after

the passing of this act, appoint a treasurer, steward, or superintendent, collector of poor taxes, and such other assistants as they shall deem necessary, who shall serve until successors are appointed; and in the month of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in the month of January in each year thereafter, the said directors shall appoint a treasurer, collector, steward or superintendent, physician, and such other assistants as they may deem necessary, to serve for one year, and until successors are appointed and qualified; the said treasurer and collectors to give bonds, with sufficient security, to be approved by the president judge of the court of common pleas of said county, and filed in the office of the prothonotary of said court, conditioned for the faithful performance of their respective duties, in such sum as the directors shall require; any of said officers or assistants may be removed by said directors for neglect of duty, or for improper conduct in office, and the vacancies, as well as all vacancies which shall otherwise occur, shall be filled by them.

"Section 5. That the said directors, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, shall have power, annually, as soon after the returns of the annual assessments, in said county, as is practicable, to lay a rate of assessments upon all real and personal estate, trades and occupations, and all other matters and things made taxable under existing laws for State and county purposes, in the boroughs and township aforesaid, for defraying the expenses of purchasing the real estate as referred to in the first section of this act, erecting said buildings, and of stocking and fitting up the property of the corporation for the proper comfort and employment of the poor of said boroughs and township, which shall be the same rate per centum in said boroughs and township, and shall be levied upon the basis of the last adjusted valuation made for regulating county rates and levies; and having caused fair duplicates of such rate or assessment, by them laid, to be made, which shall be signed by them, shall issue their warrant to the collector of such tax, therein authorizing and requiring him to demand, receive, and collect from every person therein named the sum wherewith such person stands charged, in the manner and by the same process as poor taxes are now by law collectable; and the said directors shall, from the time of providing by them of suitable buildings for the accommodating of said poor, exercise and perform all the powers and duties which overseers of the poor may and are now required by law to exercise and perform within said boroughs and township, except so far as such acts, duties, and powers as are herein expressly prescribed or limited.

"Section 6. That the said directors shall keep, or cause to be kept, a book or books, in which shall be entered the name or names, the age and sex, and place of nativity of all and every poor person coming from either of the boroughs or township aforesaid, to whom they shall give relief in the poorhouse aforesaid; and they shall keep, or cause to be kept, a just and true account of the cost and expense of maintaining the poor admitted into the said poorhouse, or relieved by the said directors, from each of the said boroughs and the said township, respectively; and the said directors, or a majority of them, shall have power, annually, as soon after the returns of the annual assessments in said county as is practicable, to lay a rate

or assessment upon the real and personal estate, trades and occupations, and all other matters and things made taxable under existing laws for State and county purposes, within the boroughs respectively, aforesaid, and within the township aforesaid, for defraying the expenses of maintaining the poor coming from the boroughs respectively, as aforesaid, and from the township aforesaid, which rate shall be levied upon the basis of the last adjusted valuation made for regulating county rates and levies, and shall not, together with the rate for which provision has been made in the preceding section of this act, exceed one cent on the dollar at one time; and having caused fair duplicates of such rate or assessment, by them laid on the property aforesaid, in each of the said boroughs and townships, to be made, which shall be signed by them, shall issue their warrant to the collector of such tax, therein authorizing and requiring him to demand, receive, and collect from every person therein named the sum wherewith such person stands charged, in the manner and by the same process as poor taxes are by existing laws collectable; the true intent and meaning of this section being that the borough of Dunmore, and the borough of Scranton, and the township of Providence, shall each pay the expenses of maintaining the poor at the poorhouse aforesaid, who are received and maintained there from each of the said districts, respectively; and a rate or assessment shall be levied as herein provided for that purpose, upon each of the said districts in the proportion accordingly.

"Section 7. That the said directors shall have the exclusive power to grant exonerations for taxes levied in pursuance of this act.

"Section 8. That the said directors shall keep, or cause to be kept, a book or books showing the amount of the taxes levied in each of said boroughs and in the said township, the amount exonerated and collected in each, and the amount expended in maintaining the poor from each of the said boroughs and the said township, which book or books shall, at all times, be open to the inspection of any of the electors in the said boroughs and township.

"Section 9. That the said directors shall, as soon as they shall have provided suitable buildings for the accommodation of the poor of said boroughs and township, file in the office of the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of Luzerne County, a certificate setting forth that such buildings are ready for the reception and accommodation of said poor, which certificate shall also contain a statement of the real estate purchased, with a brief description of the buildings thereon, the cost of procuring and fitting up the same; together with the cost of stocking and fitting up the property of the corporation; and they shall also thereupon give notice to the overseers of the poor of said boroughs and township of their readiness to receive and accommodate the poor thereof, which said overseers are required forthwith to furnish said directors with a list of the names of the persons then a charge upon said boroughs and township, respectively, or receiving relief therefrom, with the place of residence of each; and the said directors shall thereupon cause such poor persons, or such of them as they shall think it expedient, to be removed to said house so provided, and thereafter to be kept, lodged, and main-

tained therein, so long as such persons shall continue a charge upon said borough or township; and no person who shall refuse to go to said poorhouse, or to be maintained therein, shall be entitled to relief or support from said directors, or from said boroughs or township, during the time of such refusal: Provided, however, That said directors may, if they think proper, furnish assistance and afford relief to any poor persons, without requiring them to be removed to and kept at said poorhouse.

"Section 10. That the said directors are hereby authorized to provide work and employment for such poor persons as may be able to perform any labor or pursue any employment; and if any poor person, unless by reason of age, infancy, disease, infirmity, or other disability, shall refuse to perform such reasonable labor or service as shall be allotted to or required of him or her by said directors, such person or persons shall not be entitled to or receive any relief or assistance during such refusal, and shall immediately, upon such refusal, be discharged from said poorhouse.

"Section 11. That the overseers of the poor, and other persons having charge of the poor of the boroughs and township aforesaid, shall as soon as notified by the directors in the manner provided for in a preceding section of this act, cease to act as overseers of the poor in said boroughs and township, except so far as may be required to settle, adjust, and close their accounts as overseers with said boroughs and township, or with persons with whom they have transacted business; and they shall, upon demand, deliver to the said directors transcripts of all poor taxes remaining unpaid on duplicates in their hands, together with all books, orders, papers, and documents pertaining to their office as overseers, and shall also pay to the said directors, or to the treasurer appointed by them, all the moneys unexpended in their hands, belonging to the said boroughs or township; and the said directors shall forthwith issue their warrant to the collector for the collection of all such unpaid poor taxes, which shall be collected in the same manner as is provided for the collection of taxes assessed by said directors.

"Section 12. That if, upon a final settlement by said overseers of the boroughs and township aforesaid of their account as overseers, any balance shall be found due them, or either of them, the said balance shall be certified by the auditors making such settlement, and thereupon the said directors are required to issue their order upon the treasurer, in favor of such overseer or overseers, for the amount or amounts so certified to be due.

"Section 13. That the said directors are hereby required, yearly, on the first Monday of January in each year, to make and prepare a statement, or to cause the same to be done, showing the income of said real estate for the preceding year, as nearly as the same can be done; also the excess of the expenditures over and above said income during the said preceding year, the amount and kind of personal property then on hand, including grain, stock, and all farming implements and conveniences, the number of persons admitted from each of the boroughs and township aforesaid, and also the number discharged and belonging to the said boroughs and township, respectively, and the number belonging to each then therein, the length of time each of the said persons remained, and the age, sex, and nativity of each,

a just and correct account of the receipts and disbursements for each of the said boroughs and township during the preceding year; which statement the said directors shall annually, in the month of January in each year, publish in any weekly newspaper published in either of the said boroughs, in three successive issues of the same, together with a statement of the aggregate amount of the receipts, disbursements, and expenditures of said corporation during the preceding year, from any source whatever, or for any cause or purpose whatsoever.

"Section 14. The judges of the court of common pleas of the county of Lackawanna are hereby authorized and empowered to appoint, on the first Monday of January, three competent persons, residents and taxpayers of the Scranton poor district, to constitute a board of auditors, one to serve for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, to settle the accounts of said district; and on the first meeting of said auditors they shall determine by lot which shall serve for one year, which for two years, and which for three years; and the judges of Lackawanna county shall appoint one auditor annually thereafter, for a term of three years; and the said board of auditors shall meet to settle the accounts of the directors on the second Monday of January in each year, and shall receive for their service, each, two dollars per day for each day necessarily employed, to be paid out of the funds belonging to said district, and that said report of such auditors shall be sworn to by them before any alderman, justice of the peace, or notary public within said poor district: Provided, That one of the said auditors shall at all times be a resident and taxpayer of the old borough of Providence, and one of the borough of Dunmore.

"Section 15. That all orders issued for the relief of any poor person or persons within said boroughs or township, after the filing of the certificates mentioned in a preceding section of this act, shall be directed to the directors of the poor of Providence, and upon the receipt of such orders said directors, or any of them, shall immediately proceed to inquire into the circumstances, and if the person or persons therein named are found to be entitled to relief, he or they shall furnish such relief, or cause such person or persons to be removed or taken to said poorhouse, and there kept and maintained until legally discharged; but no person shall be discharged from said poorhouse unless at his or her own request, except by the direction of at least two of the said directors, though any one of the said directors shall have authority to direct a poor person to be admitted into the said poorhouse.

"Section 16. That the said directors are hereby authorized to bind out poor children under their care, whose parents are dead or unable to support them, as apprentices, in the same manner and under the same restrictions as the overseers of the poor may now, by law, put out such children; and the said directors shall exercise the same power and authority over all real and personal estate of any poor person under their care as is now by law vested in the overseers of the poor.

"Section 17. That the compensation of the treasurer, collector, steward, or superintendent, matron, physician, and other officers or assistants, shall be fixed by the directors, and the compensation of the directors shall be fixed by the board of auditors at each yearly

settlement, for the next succeeding year: Provided, That the compensation of said directors, from the passage of this act until the first settlement, shall be fixed by the board of auditors, at the first yearly settlement, the said directors to furnish the said auditors a correct account of the time and expense lost and incurred by them in attending to their duties, from which account the said compensation shall be fixed and adjusted.

"Section 18. That the said directors or treasurer, or any one or more of the taxpayers of said boroughs or township, may, within thirty days from the yearly settlement by the auditors as aforesaid, appeal from such settlement to the court of common pleas of Luzerne County, in the same manner and under the same provisions and regulations that appeals from settlements by township auditors are now allowed.

"Section 19. That no moneys shall be paid by the treasurer except upon orders drawn by the directors and signed by at least a majority of said directors.

"Section 20. That the borough of Providence and the borough of Hydepark, in the county of Luzerne, or either of them, may, at any time, elect to become a part of this corporation, and be entitled to all the benefits and privileges resulting therefrom, and be subject to all the provisions in this act contained; and for the purpose of enabling said boroughs or either of them to join said corporation, it shall be lawful for the burgess and town council of said boroughs, or either of them, upon petition of twenty or more of the citizens thereof asking to become a part of said corporation, to pass an ordinance declaring that said borough shall become a part of said corporation; whereupon the burgess shall forthwith cause a copy of said ordinance to be lodged with the directors named in this act, or their successors, and the burgess and town council shall forthwith appoint some suitable and competent person, resident therein, to be a director for said borough, who shall hold his office for one year, or until his successor shall be duly elected and qualified; and at the usual spring election next succeeding said appointment the qualified electors of said borough shall elect one suitable and competent person to serve as director for the term or period of three years, and the same be done every three years thereafter: Provided, That said borough or boroughs, respectively, shall, on becoming a part of this corporation, pay a full proportion of the expenses incurred in the purchase of the real estate, erecting the buildings, and fitting up and stocking the property, and to this end a rate or assessment shall be levied upon the said boroughs, or either of them, in the same manner and with like force and effect as assessments are levied by virtue of the provisions hereinbefore contained in this act.

"Section 21. That the expenses of the corporation, so far as paying the officers and assistants, costs of auditing accounts, and all other matters, except as hereinbefore provided, shall be borne by the several boroughs and the township included herein, in common, and shall be paid out of the funds of the corporation, to be raised in the manner hereinbefore provided; and in case of any tie vote between candidates for the office of director in either the borough of Providence or Hydepark, at any election for director hereafter, the same shall be decided in the manner as hereinbefore provided for like occurrences in the boroughs of Dunmore and Scranton.

"Section 22. That all acts of Assembly, or parts of acts, hereby supplied, or inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed," is amended so as to read as follows:—

Section 1. The Scranton poor district, which is hereby established, shall consist of all the territory now or hereafter constituting the city of Scranton and the borough of Dunmore.

This district shall be divided into seven subdistricts, which shall be numbered and constituted as follows:—

The first subdistrict shall consist of the first, second, and third wards of the city.

The second subdistrict shall consist of the seventh, eighth, thirteenth, and sixteenth wards of the city.

The third subdistrict shall consist of the ninth, tenth, twelfth, and seventeenth wards of the city.

The fourth subdistrict shall consist of the eleventh, nineteenth, and twentieth wards of the city.

The fifth subdistrict shall consist of the sixth, fifteenth, eighteenth, and twenty-second wards of the city.

The sixth subdistrict shall consist of the fourth, fifth, fourteenth, and twenty-first wards of the city.

The seventh subdistrict shall consist of the borough of Dunmore.

Section 2. The poor board of said Scranton poor district, hereafter designated in this act as the board, shall consist of seven qualified electors, one from each of said subdistricts, who shall be elected as follows:—

At the municipal election to be held in November, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, there shall be elected from each of the seven subdistricts, by the qualified electors thereof, one qualified elector of each subdistrict to represent such subdistrict on the board. The persons elected as directors in the first, third, fifth, and seventh districts shall serve for the term of two years, and until their successors are duly qualified.

The persons elected directors in the second, fourth, and sixth districts shall serve for the term of four years, and until their successors are duly qualified.

At every succeeding municipal election, an election shall be held in the proper subdistricts to fill the vacancies in the office of director for the proper district. Those so elected shall serve for the term of four years.

Section 3. Any vacancy occurring in the board shall be filled for the unexpired term, by a majority vote of the remaining members of the board, by the selection of a duly qualified elector from the proper subdistrict.

Section 4. Each of the members of the board shall receive an annual compensation of twelve hundred dollars ($1,200), payable quarterly.

Section 5. The term of office of each director shall begin on the first Monday of January next succeeding his election.

Section 6. Each member of the board, before assuming the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe the oath or affirmation prescribed in article seven of the Constitution of this Commonwealth. The oath or affirmation so subscribed shall be filed with the clerk of court of Lackawanna County.

Section 7. For each meeting, regular or special, from which any director shall be absent, he shall forfeit the sum of ten dollars ($10), unless he can produce to the board a certificate, under the oath of his regular physician, to the effect that such director was physically unable to attend such meeting. The said sum shall be deducted from the compensation of the director for that quarter.

Section 8. Within ten days after the first Monday of January, in every year, the board shall organize by electing a president, who shall be a member of the board, a treasurer, secretary, collector of taxes, and attorney, who shall be elected for a term of one year, and who shall respectively receive such compensation as shall be fixed by the board. Immediately after the first organization of the board it shall elect a superintendent of the Hillside Home, a resident physician, and such other employes as it may deem necessary in administering the affairs of the district. These officers and employes shall serve for such terms and at such compensation as may be fixed by the board. The board shall hold stated meetings, at least every month, and shall hold special meetings when called by the president. The president shall call a special meeting when requested so to do by two members of the board. Four members of the board shall constitute a quorum.

Section 9. The board shall cause books to be kept showing the amount of taxes levied for poor purposes in the district, the amount collected and exonerated, and the amount expended in poor relief and in administering the affairs of said district. The board shall keep full records of all meetings and actions. All records of the board shall be in the custody of the secretary, and shall at all times be open for inspection by any taxpayer of said district.

Section 10. No debt shall be contracted or sanctioned except by a majority of the entire membership of the board. Orders for temporary relief may be acted on, and relief thereon furnished, upon the direction of any member of the board. Every such order for relief shall be reported by such director at the next meeting of the board, and approved hereby.

Section 11. No money shall be paid out by the treasurer, except on warrant of the board, signed by the president and secretary. Each warrant shall state, on its face, specifically for what it is given. Each warrant, when filled out, shall be detached from its proper stub in the warrant book. Each stub, which shall bear the same number as the corresponding warrant, shall show the date and amount of such warrant, and in itemized detail for what the same shall have been given.

Section 12. The board shall lay annually a rate of assessment upon all property, real and personal, and on all trades and occupations, for the proper relief and employment of the poor in said district. This rate shall be levied upon the county valuation last preceding such assessment. The board shall cause duplicates of such rate to be made, and shall issue its warrant to the proper collector of poor-tax, requiring him to collect, from every person, firm, or corporation named in such duplicate, the sum wherewith such person, firm, or corporation stands charged, in the manner and by the same process as poor-taxes are now by law collectable. The board shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties which overseers

of the poor may or are now by law required to exercise and perform within said district, except as herein expressly prescribed or limited.

Section 13. The board shall have exclusive power to grant exonerations for taxes levied in pursuance of this act.

Section 14. The board may extend relief to every poor person who shall have a legal settlement in the district. Such relief may be extended by requiring such person to be removed to the house or home provided for the poor, or by furnishing relief or assistance to any poor person without requiring him or her to be so removed. No person shall be entitled to relief if such person shall refuse to go to such home when so ordered by the board.

Section 15. All orders issued for the relief of any poor person in the district shall be directed to the board. Upon receipt of any such order the board, or any member thereof, shall immediately inquire into the circumstances, and, if the person or persons named therein shall be entitled to relief, every such person shall receive relief, or shall be removed to the home and there properly kept and maintained until legally discharged.

Section 16. The board may provide work or employment for poor persons who are able to perform any labor or pursue any employment. If any poor person, unless incapacitated by infancy, age, disease, or other disability, shall refuse to perform such reasonable labor or service as shall be allotted to or required of such person, he or she shall not be entitled to receive any relief during such refusal, and shall on the continuance of such refusal be discharged from said house or home.

Section 17. The board may bind out as apprentice any poor child, under its care, whose parents are dead or unable to support it. Such binding out shall be done in the same manner and under the same restrictions as are or may be prescribed by law.

Section 18. The board shall exercise the same power and authority over all real and personal estate of any poor person removed to such home as is or may hereafter be by law vested in overseers of the poor.

Section 19. Except by a majority vote of the board, no person shall be discharged from the home, unless on the request of such persons or on the refusal of such person to perform such labor or service allotted to or required of such person.

Section 20. The board shall cause to be prepared immediately after the first of January in each year, a statement showing:—

(1) An itemized list of receipts during the preceding year.

(2) An itemized list of expenditures during the preceding year.

(3) An itemized list of all exonerations granted during the preceding year.

(4) The income from all real estate during the preceding year.

(5) The amount and kind of personal property belonging to the district then on hand.

(6) The number of persons to whom outdoor relief has been given during the year, giving the age, sex, and birthplace of such persons.

(7) The number of persons admitted to the home during the year, the number discharged, the number of persons who have died

in the home, and the number in the home at the end of the year. This statement shall include the age, sex, birthplace, and the subdistrict from which each person shall have come.

This statement shall thereupon be published, once a week, for three successive weeks, in two daily newspapers of said district having a general circulation in such district.

Section 21. The court of common pleas of Lackawanna County shall, on the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, appoint three competent electors of the district to constitute a board of auditors. One of said auditors shall be an elector of the borough of Dunmore. The court shall designate one of such auditors to serve for one year, one for two years, and one for three years. Annually thereafter said court shall appoint one competent elector of the district to serve as auditor for three years. The board of auditors shall meet on the second Monday of January in each year, or oftener if thereto required, and examine and audit all the accounts of the said poor board and make a report thereof. Such report shall be sworn to and subscribed by the auditors before any alderman, justice of the peace, or notary public of the district. Each auditor shall receive the sum of five dollars ($5.00) for each day necessarily employed by him in the performance of his duties. This compensation shall be paid out of the funds of the district. If any auditor shall fail or refuse to perform any of the duties herein prescribed, his office shall, by the other auditors, be declared vacant. Any vacancy occurring in the office of auditor shall be filled by the court, on the petition of the remaining auditors. Each auditor, before assuming the duties of his office, shall take the oath or affirmation prescribed by the Constitution of this Commonwealth.

Section 22. The board or the treasurer thereof, or any taxpayer of the district, may, within thirty days after the annual settlement of the auditors, appeal from such settlement to the said court, in the same manner and under the same regulations as appeals from settlements of township auditors are now allowed.

Section 23. The present offices of directors of the poor of Scranton poor district are hereby abolished on the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, at which time they shall turn over to such elected board all real and personal property of the present Scranton poor district.

Section 24. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with any of the provisions of this act are repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, April 23, 1915.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, Senate bill No. 172, entitled "An act amending the act approved the ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred sixty-two, entitled 'An act to authorize the erection of a poorhouse by the borough of Dunmore, borough of Scranton, and township of Providence, in the county of

Luzerne,' as amended by an act approved the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred seventy-nine, entitled 'A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to authorize the erection of a poorhouse by the borough of Dunmore, borough of Scranton, and township of Providence, in the county of Luzerne,' approved April ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two,' by defining the Scranton poor district, providing for the election of the poor board therein, defining the powers and duties of such board, and abolishing the present office of poor directors."

This bill changes the management of the Scranton poorhouse from an appointive to an elective board. The bill is so manifestly in violation of the Constitution in re defective title and in other counts that only litigation over a matter so vital to the people of Scranton would ensue. (See Article III, Sections 3, 6, and 8.)

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 28.

AN ACT

To amend the second section of an act of Assembly, entitled "An act authorizing the Bureau of Health in cities of the first class to make and promulgate rules and regulations for the sanitary keeping of stables and other places, in such cities, where horses, mules, cows, sheep, goats, or swine are kept, and for the collecting, storing, and transporting of manure from such animals; providing that no manure shall be collected or stored in any stable, manure-pit, or other place, without a permit, or transported in violation of said rules and regulations; making a violation of the act or of said rules and regulations a misdemeanor; prescribing penalties therefor, and repealing inconsistent acts," approved the twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand nine hundred thirteen; so as to permit the deposit of manure on wharves and piers, for shipment beyond the limits of such cities.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the second section of an act, approved the twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand nine hundred thirteen, entitled "An act authorizing the Bureau of Health in cities of the first class to make and promulgate rules and regulations for the sanitary keeping of stables and other places, in such cities, where horses, mules, cows, sheep, goats, or swine are kept, and for the collecting, storing, and transporting of manure from such animals; providing that no manure shall be collected or stored in any stable, manure-pit, or other place, without a permit, or transported in violation of said rules and regulations; making a violation of the act or of said rules and regulations a misdemeanor; prescribing penalties therefor, and repealing inconsistent acts," which reads as follows:—

"Section 2. No manure from such animals, or any of them, shall be collected or stored in any stable, stall, manure-pit, wharf, or other place, in any such city, without a permit from the Bureau of Health of such city, or contrary to the terms of said permit, or

contrary to said rules and regulations; nor shall any such manure be transported through any such city, or any part thereof, except in accordance with said rules and regulations," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 2. No manure from such animals, or any of them, shall be collected or stored in any stable, stall, manure-pit, or other place in such city, without a permit from the Bureau of Health of such city, or contrary to the terms of said permit, or contrary to said rules and regulations, except on a wharf or pier, for shipment beyond the limits of such city; nor shall any such manure be transported through any such city, or any part thereof, except in accordance with said rules and regulations.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, April 23, 1915.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, House bill No. 70, entitled "An act to amend the second section of an act of Assembly, entitled 'An act authorizing the Bureau of Health in cities of the first class to make and promulgate rules and regulations for the sanitary keeping of stables and other places, in such cities, where horses, mules, cows, sheep, goats, or swine are kept, and for the collecting, storing, and transporting of manure from such animals; providing that no manure shall be collected or stored in any stable, manure-pit, or other place, without a permit, or transported in violation of said rules and regulations; making a violation of the act or of said rules and regulations a misdemeanor; prescribing penalties therefor, and repealing inconsistent acts,' approved the twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand nine hundred thirteen; so as to permit the deposit of manure on wharves and piers, for shipment beyond the limits of such cities."

This bill is an amendment to the rules regulating the collecting, storing, and transporting of manure in cities of the first class. This bill exempts from the present law of regulation manure on a wharf or pier for shipment beyond the limits of such city. If manure is a menace to health, as it is by law, and its disposal regulated by the Bureau of Health, it is not clear to me how manure on a pier or wharf should be placed by law beyond health regulations. A menace to health is quite as much a menace on a wharf as it is in the manure-pit. The Bureau of Health should have city-wide jurisdiction.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 29.

AN ACT

To amend section four of article two of an act, approved the eighth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and one, entitled "An act amending article two of an act, entitled 'An act to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the anthracite coal-mines of Pennsylvania, and for the protection and preservation of property connected therewith,' approved the second day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one," increasing the per diem pay of the members of the Mine Inspectors' Examining Boards and providing for their expenses.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That section four of article two of an act, approved the eighth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and one, entitled "An act amending article two of an act, entitled 'An act to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the anthracite coal-mines of Pennsylvania, and for the protection and preservation of property connected therewith,' approved the second day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one," which reads as follows:—

"Section 4. The said Board of Examiners shall be composed of three reputable coal miners, in actual practice, and two reputable mining engineers, all of whom shall be appointed at the first term of court in each year, to hold their places during the year. Any vacancies that may occur in the Board of Examiners shall be filled by the court as they occur. The said Board of Examiners shall be permitted to engage the services of a clerk, and they, together with the clerk, shall each receive the sum of five dollars per day for every day they are actually engaged in the discharge of their duties under this appointment, and mileage at the rate of six cents per mile from their home to the place of meeting and return, by the nearest practicable railway route," be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:—

Section 4. The said Board of Examiners shall be composed of three reputable coal miners, in actual practice, and two reputable mining engineers, all of whom shall be appointed at the first term of court in each year, to hold their places during the year. Any vacancies that may occur in the Board of Examiners shall be filled by the court as they occur. The said Board of Examiners shall be permitted to engage the services of a clerk, and they, together with the clerk, shall each receive the sum of ten dollars per day for every day they are actually engaged, and all necessary expenses incurred, in the discharge of their duties under this appointment.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, April 23, 1915.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, House bill No. 253, entitled "An act to amend section four of article two of an act, approved the eighth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and one, entitled 'An act amending article two of an

act, entitled 'An act to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the anthracite coal-mines of Pennsylvania, and for the protection and preservation of property connected therewith,' approved the second day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one,' increasing the per diem pay of the members of the Mine Inspectors' Examining Boards and providing for their expenses."

This bill provides that the mine examiners in the anthracite field shall have their per diem compensation doubled. There is no evidence that their work has not been satisfactorily done under the existing act with its compensation provisions. To double the compensation without a sufficient reason seems to me unwise.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 30.

AN ACT

To amend an act, approved the ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, entitled "An act authorizing companies incorporated under the laws of any other State of the United States, for the manufacture of any form of iron, steel, or glass, to erect and maintain buildings and manufacturing establishments, and to take, have, and hold real estate, necessary and proper for manufacturing purposes," as amended; by extending the same to companies incorporated for the purpose of the manufacture and sale of explosives; or of fire-bricks and refractories; or of cheese, butter, or other dairy or creamery products.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That section one of an act, approved the ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, entitled "An act authorizing companies incorporated under the laws of any other State of the United States, for the manufacture of any form of iron, steel, or glass, to erect and maintain buildings and manufacturing establishments, and to take, have, and hold real estate, necessary and proper for manufacturing purposes," as amended by an act, approved the twenty-third day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, entitled "An act to amend an act, entitled 'An act to amend an act, entitled "An act to amend an act, entitled 'An act to amend an act, entitled "An act authorizing companies incorporated under the laws of any other State of the United States, for the manufacture of any form of iron, steel, or glass, to erect and maintain buildings and manufacturing establishments, and to take, have, and hold real estate, necessary and proper for manufacturing purposes," approved the ninth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one; extending the same to companies formed for the purpose of quarrying slate, granite, stone, or rocks, or for dressing, polishing, working, or manufacturing the same, or any of them, and to mineral springs companies incorporated for the purpose of bottling and selling natural mineral springs water,' approved the sixteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three," ap-

proved the nineteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and one; extending the same to companies formed for the purposes of manufacturing and selling chemicals, foodstuffs, cement and cement products, and the quarrying of cement rock,' approved May twenty-eight, one thousand nine hundred and seven; extending the same to companies incorporated for the manufacture, buying, selling, leasing, using and operation of electrical apparatus and machinery, and articles of every kind appertaining to or in any wise connected with the production, use, regulation, control, distribution, or application of electricity or electrical energy or products, for any use or purpose; constructing, acquiring, using, selling, buying, or leasing any works, construction, or plant or part thereof, connected with or involving such use, distribution, regulation, control, or application of electricity, or the control or use of electrical apparatus for any purpose, and of producing, furnishing, and supplying electricity or electrical apparatus in any form and for any purpose, and to carry on a general manufacturing business," which reads as follows:—

"It shall and may be lawful for any company incorporated under the laws of any other State, for the manufacture of any form of iron, steel, or glass, or for the quarrying of slate, granite, cement rock, stone, or rocks of any kind, or for dressing, polishing, or manufacturing the same, or any of them, or for any mineral springs company incorporated for the purpose of bottling and selling natural mineral springs water, or for any company incorporated for the purpose of manufacturing, supplying, and sale of ice, or for the manufacture and sale of chemicals, or for the manufacture and sale of foodstuffs and eatables, cement and cement products, and the quarrying of cement rock, or for the manufacture, buying, selling, leasing, using, and operation of electrical apparatus and machinery, and articles of every kind appertaining to or in any wise connected with the production, use, regulation, control, distribution, or application of electricity or electrical energy or products, for any use or purpose; constructing, acquiring, using, selling, buying, or leasing any works, construction, or plant, or part thereof, connected with or involving such use, distribution, regulation, control, or application of electricity, or the control or use of electrical apparatus, for any purpose, and of producing, furnishing, and supplying electricity or electrical apparatus in any form and for any purpose, and to carry on a general manufacturing business, to erect and maintain buildings and manufacturing establishments within this Commonwealth, and to have and hold real estate to an amount necessary and proper therefor: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent or relieve real estate, taken and held by such company under the provisions of this statute, from being taxed in like manner with other real estate within this Commonwealth: And provided further, That no foreign corporation shall be entitled to employ any greater amount of capital in any such business in this State than the same kind of corporations organized under the laws of this State are entitled to employ: And provided further, That every such foreign corporation, doing business as aforesaid in this Commonwealth, shall be liable to taxation to an amount not exceeding that imposed on corporations organized for similar purposes

under the laws of this State, and every such foreign corporation taking the benefit of this act shall make the same returns to the Auditor General that are now required by law of the corporations of this State," be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:—

It shall and may be lawful for any company incorporated under the laws of any other State, for the manufacture of any form of iron, steel, or glass, or for the quarrying of slate, granite, cement rock, stone, or rocks of any kind, or for dressing, polishing, or manufacturing the same, or any of them, or for any mineral springs company incorporated for the purpose of bottling and selling natural mineral springs water, or for any company incorporated for the purpose of manufacturing, supplying, and sale of ice, or for the manufacture and sale of chemicals, or for the manufacture and sale of foodstuffs and eatables, cement and cement products, and the quarrying of cement rock, or for the manufacture, buying, selling, leasing, using, and operation of electrical apparatus and machinery, and articles of every kind appertaining to or in any wise connected with the production, use, regulation, control, distribution, or application of electricity or electrical energy or products, for any use or purpose; constructing, acquiring, using, selling, buying, or leasing any works, construction, or plant, or part thereof, connected with or involving such use, distribution, regulation, control, or application of electricity, or the control or use of electrical apparatus for any purpose, and of producing, furnishing, and supplying electricity or electrical apparatus in any form and for any purpose, and to carry on a general manufacturing business, or for the manufacture and sale of explosives; or for the manufacture of fire-bricks and refractories, and the mining or quarrying of raw material therefor; or for the manufacture, storage, distribution, or sale of cheese, butter, or other dairy or creamery products, to erect and maintain buildings and manufacturing establishments within this Commonwealth, and to have and hold real estate to an amount necessary and proper therefor: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent or relieve real estate, taken and held by such company under the provisions of this statute, from being taxed in like manner with other real estate within this Commonwealth: And provided further, That no foreign corporation shall be entitled to employ any greater amount of capital, in any such business in this State, than the same kind of corporations organized under the laws of this State are entitled to employ: And provided further, That every such foreign corporation, doing business as aforesaid in this Commonwealth, shall be liable to taxation to an amount not exceeding that imposed on corporations organized for similar purposes under the laws of this State, and every such foreign corporation taking the benefit of this act shall make the same returns to the Auditor General that are now required by law of the corporations of this State.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, April 23, 1915.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, House bill No. 687, entitled "An act to amend an act approved the ninth day

of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, entitled 'An act authorizing companies incorporated under the laws of any other State of the United States, for the manufacture of any form of iron, steel, or glass, to erect and maintain buildings and manufacturing establishments, and to take, have, and hold real estate necessary and proper for manufacturing purposes,' as amended; by extending the same to companies incorporated for the purpose of the manufacture and sale of explosives; or of fire-bricks and refractories; or of cheese, butter, or other dairy or creamery products."

This bill extends the act of June 9, 1881, to permit additional kinds of foreign corporations to hold real estate in Pennsylvania. It diminishes the revenue derived from "holding" corporations, and places these upon the same footing as our own corporations. In effect it taxes a corporation for its existence under our laws, and exempts it when it is chartered beyond our State. I do not deem this fair to our own industries.

For these reasons this bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 31.

AN ACT

To amend an act, approved the thirtieth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An act to provide revenue, and regulate the sale of malt, brewed, vinous, and spirituous liquors, or any admixture thereof, by requiring and authorizing licenses to be taken out by brewers, distillers, wholesalers, bottlers, rectifiers, compounders, storekeepers, and agents, having a store, office, or place of business within this Commonwealth, prescribing the amount of license fees to be paid in such cases, and by imposing an additional license fee on retail dealers in intoxicating liquors," as amended.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That section two of an act, approved the thirtieth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An act to provide revenue and regulate the sale of malt, brewed, vinous, and spirituous liquors, or any admixture thereof, by requiring and authorizing licenses to be taken out by brewers, distillers, wholesalers, bottlers, rectifiers, compounders, storekeepers, and agents, having a store, office, or place of business within this Commonwealth, prescribing the amount of license fees to be paid in such cases, and by imposing an additional license fee on retail dealers in intoxicating liquors;" which, as amended by an act approved the twenty-ninth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and seven, entitled "An act to amend section two of an act, entitled 'An act to provide revenue and regulate the sale of malt, brewed, vinous, and spirituous liquors, or any admixture thereof, by requiring and authorizing licenses to be taken out by brewers, distillers, wholesalers, bottlers, rectifiers, compounders, storekeepers, and agents, having a store, office, or place of business within this Commonwealth; prescribing the amount of license fees to be paid in such cases, and by imposing an additional

license fee on retail dealers in intoxicating liquors,' approved the thirtieth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, by changing the time when the treasurers of the respective counties shall pay all license funds to the State Treasurer and to the treasurers of the respective municipalities," which reads as follows:—

"Section 2. On and after the passage of this act, each person or persons licensed by the proper court to sell vinous, spirituous, malt, and brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof, by retail, shall, in townships, boroughs, and all cities, in addition to the license fee now fixed by law, pay to the treasurers of the respective counties, for the use of the Commonwealth, an annual license tax in the following amounts: Those resident in townships shall pay annually an additional license tax of twenty-five dollars; those resident in boroughs shall pay annually an additional license tax of fifty dollars; those resident in cities of the first and second classes shall pay annually an additional license tax of one hundred dollars; those resident in all other cities shall pay annually an additional license tax of fifty dollars.

"It shall be the duty of the treasurers of the respective counties to collect said additional license tax before a license is issued to the applicant applying therefor, and pay the same to the State Treasurer within thirty days from the receipt thereof. It shall also be the duty of the treasurers of the respective counties to pay all license funds, collected on account of any municipality, to the respective treasurers thereof, within thirty days from the receipt thereof. Nothing in this section contained shall be construed to change, modify, or alter the existing law in reference to the granting of retail licenses, or the fees paid to the local authorities for the same. It is the intention of this section to impose an additional license tax, for the sole use and benefit of the Commonwealth," is hereby further amended to read as follows:—

Section 2. On and after the passage of this act, each person, or persons, licensed by the proper court to sell vinous, spirituous, malt, and brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof, by retail, shall, in townships, boroughs, and all cities, in addition to the license fee now fixed by law, pay to the treasurers of the respective counties, for the use of the Commonwealth, an annual license tax in the following amounts: Those resident in townships shall pay annually an additional license tax of twenty-five dollars; those resident in boroughs shall pay annually an additional license tax of fifty dollars; those resident in cities of the first and second classes shall pay annually an additional license tax of one hundred dollars; those resident in all other cities shall pay annually an additional license tax of fifty dollars.

In cities of the first and second classes five per centum of the amount so received for the use of said cities, respectively, shall be paid into the Police Pension Fund of the respective city.

It shall be the duty of the treasurers of the respective counties to collect said additional license tax before a license is issued to the applicant applying therefor, and pay the same to the State Treasurer within thirty days from the receipt thereof. It shall also be the duty of the treasurers of the respective counties to pay all license funds, collected on account of any municipality, to the respective treasurers thereof, within thirty days from the receipt thereof.

Nothing in this section contained shall be construed to change, modify, or alter the existing law in reference to the granting of retail licenses, or the fees paid to the local authorities for the same. It is the intention of this section to impose an additional license tax, for the sole use and benefit of the Commonwealth.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, April 29, 1915.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, House bill No. 89, entitled "An act to amend an act approved the thirtieth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, entitled 'An act to provide revenue, and regulate the sale of malt, brewed, vinous, and spirituous liquors, or any admixture thereof, by requiring and authorizing licenses to be taken out by brewers, distillers, wholesalers, bottlers, rectifiers, compounders, storekeepers, and agents, having a store, office, or place of business within this Commonwealth; prescribing the amount of license fees to be paid in such cases, and by imposing an additional license fee on retail dealers in intoxicating liquors,'" as amended.

This bill sets aside a per centum of the liquor licenses in cities of the first and second class for the Police Pension Funds of said cities. The pension fund of policemen is a sacred, and should be a secure and certain, fund. It should not rest, for its integrity, upon the uncertainity of a changing and uncertain sum such as these license fees are, and are more likely to be. Moreover, it is unfair to the police force of these cities to be embarrassed in the performance of their duties, or in the giving of testimony before a court of record, by the effect of such action upon a fund so vital to their own heirs and those of their colleagues who, with them, have done fearlessly a notable service.

For these reasons this bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 32.

AN ACT

Amending an act, entitled "An act amending an act, entitled 'An act respecting the estate of non-resident wards,' approved the twenty-first day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, extending the provisions thereof so that the same may apply to trustees and cestui que trusts," approved the thirteenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine; further extending the provisions thereof so that the same may apply where guardians and wards, trustees and cestui que trusts, are residents of foreign countries.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That so much of the act recited, which, as heretofore amended, reads as follows:—

"Section 1. That in all cases where any guardian and his ward, cestui que trust and his trustee, may both be non-residents of this State, and such ward or cestui que trust may be entitled to property of any description in this State, such guardian and trustee, on producing satisfactory proof to the orphans' court of the proper county, by certificates, according to the acts of Congress in such cases, that he has given bond and security in the State in which he and his ward or cestui que trust reside, in double the amount of the value of the property, as guardian or trustee, and it is found that a removal of the property will not conflict with the terms or limitations attending the right by which the ward or cestui que trust owns the same, then any such guardian or trustee may demand, or sue for and remove any such property to the place of residence of himself and ward or cestui que trust."

"Section 2. That when such non-resident guardian or trustee shall produce an exemplification, from under the seal of the office, if there be a seal, of the proper court, in the State of his residence, containing all the entries on record in relation to his appointment, and giving bond, and authenticated as required by the act of Congress as aforesaid, the orphans' court of the proper county in this State may cause suitable orders to be made, discharging any resident guardian, executor, administrator, or trustee, and authorizing the delivering and passing over of such property, and also requiring receipts to be passed and recorded, if deemed advisable: Provided, The benefits of this act shall not extend to the citizens of any State in which a similar act does not exist, or may not hereafter be passed: And provided also, That in all cases thirty days' notice shall be given to the resident guardian, executor, administrator, or trustee of the intended application for the order of removal; and the court may reject the application and refuse such order, whenever it is satisfied that it is for the interest of the ward or cestui que trust that such removal shall not take place," is hereby further amended to read as follows:—

Section 1. That in all cases where any guardian and his ward, cestui que trust and his trustee, may both be non-residents of this State, and such ward or cestui que trust be entitled to property of any description in this State, such guardian or trustee, on producing satisfactory proof to the orphans' court of the proper county, by certificates, that he has given bond and security, with special reference to the property to be removed, in the State or country in which he and his ward or cestui que trust reside, in double the amount of the value of the property, as guardian or trustee, and it is found that a removal of the property will not conflict with the terms of limitations attending the right by which the ward or cestui que trust owns the same, then any such guardian or trustee may demand, or sue for and remove any such property to the place of residence of himself and ward or cestui que trust: Provided, That if such guardian or trustee and his ward or cestui que trust reside in another State, territory, or possession of the United States of America, such certificates shall be authenticated as required by the acts of Congress; and, if they reside in a foreign country, shall be made by the court having jurisdiction of such guardian or trus-

tee, and authenticated by and under the official seal of a diplomatic or consular officer appointed by the United States of America, and residing in such country.

Section 2. That when such non-resident guardian or trustee shall produce an exemplification, from under the seal of the office, if there be a seal, of the proper court in the State, or country of his residence, containing all the entries on record in relation to his appointment, and giving bond, and authenticated as required by the act of Congress, or by a diplomatic or consular officer appointed by the United States of America, as aforesaid, the orphans' court of the proper county in this State may cause suitable orders to be made, discharging any resident guardian, executor, administrator, or trustee, and authorizing the delivering and passing over of such property, and also requiring receipts to be passed and recorded if deemed advisable: Provided, That if it shall appear by such certificate that, under the laws of such foreign country, such guardian or trustee is not required to enter security, but that the interests of his ward or cestui que trust are safeguarded by a deposit of the property in the court having proper jurisdiction, then it shall be lawful for the orphans' court of the proper county in this State to cause suitable orders to be made, authorizing the delivery and passing over of such property to such court, without entering security: And provided also, The benefits of this act shall not extend to the citizens of any State or country in which a similar act or rule of law does not exist, or may not hereafter be passed or established: And provided further, That in all cases thirty days' notice shall be given to the resident guardian, executor, administrator, or trustee, if such there be, of the intended application for the order of removal; and the court may reject the application and refuse such order, whenever it is satisfied that it is for the interest of the ward or cestui que trust that such removal shall not take place, and that the claims of creditors in this Commonwealth are not fully protected.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, April 29, 1915.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, House bill No. 247, entitled "An act amending an act, entitled 'An act amending an act, entitled 'An act respecting the estate of non-resident wards,' approved the twenty-first day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, extending the provisions thereof so that the same may apply to trustees and cestui que trusts,' approved the thirteenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine; further extending the provisions thereof so that the same may apply where guardians and wards, trustees and cestui que trusts, are residents of foreign countries."

This bill amending the act of April 21, 1856, permits property of a non-resident to be taken out of the State at any time before

the limitations for proving claims have expired. This may work to the prejudice of resident creditors, since it would require such creditors to go to a court of domicile to prove claims. It would seem wise to protect creditors at home.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 33.

AN ACT

Authorizing courts to make awards to foreign executors and administrators in certain cases.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That it shall be lawful for the court, having jurisdiction of the account of any executor, administrator, trustee, or guardian, to award personal property to the foreign executor or administrator of a deceased non-resident creditor, legatee, or distributee: Provided, It shall appear by affidavit that there are no creditors of such non-resident decedent within this Commonwealth; and it further appear, by certificate of the register of wills, surrogate, or court of the proper country, State, territory, or county, duly authenticated as required by the acts of Congress, if the domicile of such non-resident creditor, legatee, or distributee was in another State, territory, or possession of the United States of America, or by the proper diplomatic or consular officer appointed by the United States of America, under his official seal, if such domicile was in a foreign country, certifying that the person claiming to receive such award is authorized, under the laws of such State, territory, or country, to receive the property of his decedent: And provided further, That the benefits of this act shall not be extended to any case in which it shall be shown, to the satisfaction of the court having jurisdiction as aforesaid, that the rights of any citizen of this Commonwealth may be adversely affected by such transfer of property to such foreign executor or administrator.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, April 29, 1915.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, House bill No. 248, entitled "An act authorizing courts to make awards to foreign executors and administrators in certain cases."

This bill empowers the proper court to direct the turning over of estate of a resident decedent to a non-resident personal representative. It permits personal property to be taken out of the State without bond. This is of doubtful propriety. The function of a State law should be to protect the people of the State.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 34.

AN ACT

To authorize any railroad company, street-railway company, or any transportation company, incorporated or unincorporated, to issue or grant transportation at special, reduced, and lower rates to ministers of religion.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be lawful for any railroad company, street-railway company, or any transportation company, incorporated or unincorporated, to issue or grant transportation at special, reduced, and lower rates to ministers of religion: Provided, however, That there shall be no discrimination with respect to those persons to whom such rates are made applicable.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, April 29, 1915.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, House bill No. 291, entitled "An act to authorize any railroad company, street railway company, or any transportation company, incorporated or unincorporated, to issue or grant transportation at special reduced and lower rates to ministers of religion."

This bill contemplates granting reduced rates of travel on railroads to ministers of religion. These ministers merit at the hands of the people and of the Commonwealth the highest consideration. But they must, like all other citizens, conform to constitutional and statutory provisions. They have no legal status other than that of citizens, however high they should be esteemed by all persons for their unselfish and holy services.

Section 2, Article 17, of the Constitution clearly intends to prohibit absolutely any undue or unreasonable discrimination between individuals. No special concessions to anyone are permissible. The act of May 31, 1907 (P. L. 354), indicates clearly that this prohibition is mandatory by making it a misdemeanor even to attempt its violation. Moreover, the Supreme Court has specifically held (Mercer vs. Media Electric Co., 19 Superior Court, 519) that the class of people does not fall within the category of items in which reasonable discrimination is permissible. The mandatory provision of section 7 of the same article of the Constitution directly opposes the purpose of this bill.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 35.

AN ACT

To regulate the practice of optometry in Pennsylvania. Defining optometry; and relating to the right to practice optometry in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and making certain exceptions; and providing a Bureau of Optometrical Education, Examination, and Licensure, as a Bureau of the Department of Public Instruction, and means and methods whereby the right to practice optometry may be obtained; and providing for the means to carry out the provisions of this act; and providing for revocation or suspension of licenses given by said bureau, and providing penalties for violations thereof; and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent therewith.

Whereas, The eyesight of the citizens of this Commonwealth is endangered by incompetent persons practicing optometry, and due regard for the safety and protection of the citizens demands that only authorized and qualified optometrists shall be permitted to practice optometry:—

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the practice of optometry is hereby defined to be the employment of any means, other than the use of drugs, for the measurement of the powers of vision, and the adaptation of lenses for the correction and aid of the vision of human beings.

Section 2. That on and after January first, one thousand nine hundred sixteen, it shall not be lawful for any person in this Commonwealth to engage in the practice of optometry, or to hold himself out as a practitioner of optometry, or to attempt to determine by an examination of the eyes the kind of glasses needed by any person, or to hold himself out as a licensed optometrist, when not so licensed; or to hold himself out as able to examine the eyes of any person, for the purpose of fitting the same with glasses, excepting those hereinafter exempted, unless he has first fulfilled the requirements of this act, and has received a certificate of licensure from the bureau of optometrical education, examination, and licensure created by this act; nor shall it be lawful for any person in this Commonwealth to represent that he is the lawful holder of a certificate of licensure, such as is provided for in this act, when, in fact, he is not such lawful holder, or to impersonate any licensed practitioner of optometry, or to fail to deliver the certificate provided for in section six of this act.

Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be subject, upon first offense, to a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment for not more than six months in the county prison, or both or either, at the discretion of the court; and, upon conviction on second or later offense, shall be subject to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than one year, at the discretion of the court.

Section 3. For the purpose of carrying out and enforcing the provisions of this act, there shall be established in this Commonwealth a bureau of the Department of Public Instruction, which shall be known as the Bureau of Optometrical Education, Examination, and Licensure of the Department of Public Instruction of the

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The said bureau shall consist of seven members—one of whom, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, shall be ex officio a member thereof; the six remaining members shall be appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth on or before September first, nineteen hundred and fifteen. Each member shall receive a certificate of his appointment, signed by the Governor and attested by the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Only optometrists, citizens of this Commonwealth, who possess the requisite qualifications to practice optometry under this act, and who shall have been so practicing in this State during the five years next previous to their appointment, shall be eligible to appointment. The appointment of members of said bureau shall be made from the list of members of the optical society of the State of Pennsylvania, submitted to the Governor by the executive committee of said society, and future appointments from a similar list submitted annually by said committee. Two members of the bureau, first appointed under this act, shall serve for one year, two for two years, and two for three years, after which the successor of each member shall be appointed for the term of three years; but no member of said bureau shall be a member of the faculty of any undergraduate school or college teaching optometry. The first appointees shall, by virtue of such appointment, receive certificates of licensure without examination. The Governor shall by appointment fill all vacancies caused by death, resignation, or otherwise, and may remove any member of said bureau for continued neglect of his duties in connection therewith, or for any unprofessional or dishonorable conduct; but only upon due proof of such neglect, or unprofessional or dishonorable conduct, and after an opportunity has been given such member for a hearing. Appointments to fill vacancies, occurring through death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be for the unexpired term of the deceased or retiring member.

Section 4. Said bureau shall effect its organization, immediately after the appointment of its members by the Governor, by holding a meeting, at which it shall elect from its membership a president, and a secretary, who shall also be treasurer. It shall have authority to make rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of this Commonwealth, for the transaction of its business, and for the registration of all optometrists of this Commonwealth, and for conducting examinations of applicants. Said rules shall be printed in pamphlet form for public distribution, and may be published in such newspapers in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Harrisburg as may be designated by the bureau. Five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business, except for the consideration of the revocation or suspension of a certificate of licensure, or the refusal to grant a certificate of licensure, or the determination of the fitness of any college to render eligible its graduates for licensure, when the unanimous consent of all seven members shall be necessary. Said bureau shall meet, at least twice a year, at Harrisburg. Any member may administer oaths and take testimony when appointed so to do by the bureau. The appointed members shall receive compensation at the rate of ten dollars per day, and necessary expenses for each day actually devoted to the work of the bureau.

Section 5. Every person desiring to commence the practice of optometry, or, if now in practice, to continue the practice thereof after January first, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, except as herein otherwise provided, shall take the examination provided in this act, and satisfy the other requirements hereof as herein provided. Any person who has been engaged in the practice of optometry in this Commonwealth for two full years prior to the passage of this act; or, for one year in this, and for the year preceding it in another, State; and is of good character, shall be entitled to take a limited examination covering the following matters only:—

(a) The limitations of the sphere of optometry;

(b) The necessary scientific instruments used;

(c) The form and power of lenses used;

(d) A correct method of measuring presbyopia, hypermetropia, myopia, and astigmatism;

(e) The writing of formulas or prescriptions for the adaptation of lenses in aid of vision.

Any person over the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character, who has had a preliminary education equivalent to two years of the course of a high school whose standard is approved by the Department of Public Instruction, which preliminary education shall be ascertained by examination or by acceptable certificate as to credits for work done in such approved institution, and has graduated from a school of optometry, approved by said bureau, which maintains a course in optometry of not less than two years, and has afterwards studied optometry for at least one year in a licensed optometrist's office, shall be entitled to take a standard examination. Said standard examination shall consist of tests in practical, theoretical, and physiological optics, in theoretical and practical optometry, and in the anatomy and physiology of the eye, and in pathology as applied to optometry: Provided however, That any person not less than twenty-one years of age, who is actually engaged in the practice of optometry at the time of the passage of this act, shall be entitled to take the standard examination, merely upon proof to the bureau that he is of good moral character and is not addicted to the intemperate use of alcohol or narcotic drugs.

Section 6. Every person desiring to be licensed as in this act provided shall file with the secretary of said bureau, upon appropriate blank to be furnished by said secretary, an application, verified by oath, setting forth the facts which entitle the applicant to examination and licensure under the provisions of this act. The said bureau shall hold at least two examinations each year. In case of failure at any standard examination, the applicant, after the expiration of six months and within two years, shall have the privilege of a second examination by the bureau, without the payment of an additional fee. In case of failure at any limited examination, the applicant shall have the privilege of continuing the practice of optometry, and of taking a second and third examination, without the payment of an additional fee. But in the event of his failing to pass the examination on or before January first, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, he shall thereafter cease to practice optometry in this Commonwealth. Every applicant who shall pass the standard examination or the limited examination, as the case may

be, and who shall otherwise comply with the provisions of this act, shall receive from the said bureau, under its seal, a certificate of licensure entitling him to practice optometry in this Commonwealth; which certificate shall be duly registered in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of this Commonwealth, in a record book to be properly kept for that purpose, which shall be open to public inspection; and a duly certified copy of said record shall be received as evidence in all courts of this Commonwealth in the trial of any case. Each person to whom a certificate shall be issued by said bureau shall keep said certificate displayed in a conspicuous place, in the office or place of business wherein said person shall practice optometry, together with the photograph of said person attached to the lower right hand corner of said certificate, and shall whenever required exhibit the said certificate to any member or agent of said bureau. Whenever any such person shall practice optometry outside or away from his office or place of business, he shall deliver to each person fitted with glasses by him a certificate signed by him, wherein he shall set forth the amount charged, his post-office address, and the number of his certificate. Each person to whom a certificate has been issued by said bureau shall, before practicing under the same, register said certificate in the office of the prothonotary in each county wherein he proposes to practice optometry, and shall pay therefor such fee as may be lawfully chargeable for such registry. The prothonotary in each county shall keep a book for registering such certificates, in the manner now provided by law for the registry of certificates of licensure of practitioners of medicine and surgery.

Section 7. Said Bureau of Optometrical Education, Examination, and Licensure shall charge the following fees for all examinations that may be conducted by it: The sum of twenty-five dollars for a standard examination; ten dollars for a limited examination; one dollar per annum for a revision of the record of each certificate issued by it, so long as the person to whom it was issued continues to practice optometry. It shall adopt a seal and certificate of suitable design, and shall have an office at Harrisburg, in this Commonwealth, where examinations may be held, and where all its permanent records shall be kept, which records shall be open to public inspection. It shall have power to make requisition upon the proper State officials for offices, rooms, and supplies, including stationery and furniture. All printing and binding necessary for the work of the said bureau shall be done by the State Printer, upon an order issued by said bureau through its president and secretary to the Superintendent of Public Printing and Binding.

Section 8. All fees received by said bureau for examinations or from any other source shall be utilized in regulating the practice of optometry and paying the expenses of the bureau as provided for in this act, any surplus to be turned over to the State Treasurer at least once in each twelve months. An annual audit of the accounts of the bureau shall be made by the Auditor General of the Commonwealth. The treasurer of said bureau shall give a bond to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, for the faithful performance of his duties; said

bond to be approved by the Bureau of Optometrical Education, Examination, and Licensure and by the Attorney General of the Commonwealth, who shall be custodian of the bond.

Section 9. The Bureau of Optometrical Education, Examination, and Licensure shall refuse to grant a certificate of licensure to any applicant, and may cancel, revoke, or suspend the operation of any certificate by it granted, for any or all of the following reasons, to wit: The conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude, habitual intemperance in the use of ardent spirits or stimulants, narcotics, or any other substance which impairs the intellect and judgment to such an extent as to incapacitate for the performance of the duties of an optometrist. The certificate of licensure of any person convicted of a violation of section two of this act shall be ipso facto revoked.

Any person who is the holder of a certificate of licensure, or who is an applicant for examination for a certificate of licensure, against whom is preferred any charges, shall be furnished by the bureau with a copy of the complaint, and shall have a hearing before the bureau, at which hearing he may be represented by counsel. At such hearing witnesses may be examined for and against the accused respecting the said charges, which examination shall be conducted in the manner usually followed in the taking of testimony before commissions in this Commonwealth. The suspension of a certificate of licensure, by reason of the use of stimulants or narcotics, may be removed when the holders thereof shall have been adjudged by the said bureau to be cured and capable of practicing optometry.

Section 10. An applicant for a certificate of licensure who has been examined by the State Board of Optometrical Examiners of another State which through reciprocity similarly accredits the holder of a certificate issued by the Bureau of Optometrical Education, Examination and Licensure of this Commonwealth to the full privilege of practice within such State, shall, on the payment of a fee of twenty-five dollars to the said bureau, and on filing in the office of the bureau a true and attested copy of the said license, certified by the president or secretary of the State board issuing the same, and showing also that the standard of requirements adopted and enforced by said board is equal to that provided for by this act, shall, without further examination, receive a certificate of licensure: Provided, That such applicant has not previously failed at an examination held by the Bureau of Optometrical Education, Examination, and Licensure of this Commonwealth.

Section 11. Nothing in this act shall be construed as conferring on the holder of any certificate of licensure issued by said bureau the title of doctor, oculist, opthalmologist, or any other word or abbreviation indicating that he is engaged in the practice of medicine or surgery, or in the treatment or the diagnosis of diseases of or injuries to the human eye, or the right to use drugs or medicines in any form for the treatment or examination of the human eye.

Section 12. The provisions of this act shall not apply to physicians or surgeons, practicing under authority of licenses issued under the laws of this Commonwealth for the practice of medicine or surgery, or persons who sell spectacles and eyeglasses who neither practice nor profess to practice optometry.

Section 13. This act shall take effect and be in full force from the date of the appointment of the said bureau by the Governor, as herein provided.

Section 14. Wherever in this act the singular number is used, it shall be interpreted as meaning both singular and plural, if compatible with the sense of the language used, and vice versa; and wherever in this act the masculine gender is used, it shall be construed as comprehending also the feminine gender.

Section 15. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, it being intended that this act shall furnish a complete and exclusive system, of and in itself, for obtaining the right to practice optometry in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and for the regulation of the practice of optometry therein.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 1, 1915.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, Senate bill No. 141, entitled "An act to regulate the practice of optometry in Pennsylvania. Defining optometry; and relating to the right to practice optometry in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and making certain exceptions; and providing a Bureau of Optometrical Education, Examination, and Licensure, as a Bureau of the Department of Public Instruction, and means and methods whereby the right to practice optometry may be obtained; and providing for the means to carry out the provisions of this act; and providing for revocation or suspension of licenses given by said bureau, and providing penalties for violations thereof; and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent therewith."

This bill is designed to regulate the practice of optometry in Pennsylvania. It aims to do this by creating a new examining board to license optometrists. This board is created in a way that is contrary to all precedent. To limit the Executive in his appointments to a professional body to whom is entrusted the conservation of human vision, by compelling and directing him to appoint only those selected by the executive committee of a society that has no obligation or responsibility to the people, and a society whose members are in no legal way related to the people at large, is contrary to the policy of law. Only members of said society would be eligible to a place on the board, notwithstanding the fact that there may now be and in the future there may arise other societies whose function it is or may be with equal competence to administer to the human eye. In the formation of other State boards the Executive is not so limited, and no reason has been given me why this limitation should be made. The judgment and the discretion of the Executive cannot be delegated to legally irresponsible bodies. This restriction is fundamentally wrong.

There is no convincing reason why these practitioners should not voluntarily place themselves under the existing licensing body of the Commonwealth. Under section four one member of this pro-

posed board can secure the granting of a license, a situation fraught with grave menace. Unless a commanding reason is manifest, no additional examining boards for professional regulation should be created.

The standards of professional service in this Commonwealth are and have been high. We are a center of professional services of the most commendable standards. These standards must be safeguarded and exalted. No official act of the Commonwealth should in any way lesson the standards of admission to a professional career in this Commonwealth, nor the standards of professional training to fit for technical service. The human eye is priceless. The care and treatment is a sacred service. The sanction of the State, which is the sanction of the people, cannot be lightly bestowed.

For these reasons this bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 36.

AN ACT

To amend section one thousand three hundred and eleven of an act, approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, entitled "An act to establish a public school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, together with the provisions by which it shall be administered, and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof; providing revenue to establish and maintain the same, and the method of collecting such revenue; and repealing all laws, general, special, or local, or any parts thereof, that are or may be inconsistent therewith."

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That section one thousand three hundred eleven of an act, approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred eleven, entitled "An act to establish a public school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, together with the provisions by which it shall be administered, and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof; providing revenue to establish and maintain the same, and the method of collecting such revenue; and repealing all laws, general, special, or local, or any parts thereof, that are or may be inconsistent therewith," which reads as follows:—

"Section 1311. All teachers who have been holding professional certificates for two years or longer, and who have certificates of good moral character and success in teaching from their proper superintendents and boards of school directors, for two school terms, are eligible as candidates for permanent State certificates," is hereby amended by adding thereto a new paragraph, so as to read as follows:—

Section 1311. All teachers who have been holding professional certificates for two years or longer, and who have certificates of good moral character and success in teaching from their proper superintendents and boards of school directors, for two school terms, are eligible as candidates for permanent State certificates.

Each teacher who held a permanent certificate on the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred eleven, shall be entitled to a permanent State certificate, if such permanent certificate includes all the branches of study designated in section one thousand three hundred and four of this act, or their equivalent, and also passed a satisfactory examination in school methods and management. If such permanent certificate includes school methods and management, no such examination shall be required. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall issue such permanent State certificate on application in accordance with the provisions of this section.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 3, 1915.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, House bill No. 913, entitled "An act to amend section one thousand three hundred and eleven of an act, approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred eleven, entitled 'An act to establish a public school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, together with the provisions by which it shall be administered, and prescribing the penalties for the violation thereof; providing revenue to establish and maintain the same, and the method of collecting such revenue; and repealing all laws, general, special, or local, or any parts thereof, that are or may be inconsistent therewith.'"

This bill proposes to validate certain permanent certificates issued prior to one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and mandamuses the Department of Public Instruction to do this.

When the School Code became operative, every provision that was necessary and proper was made to care for the professional spirit of our teachers and to safeguard them in their rights.

A new method has been set forth in that Code, by which every worthy teacher may without trouble establish his rights and secure suitable certificate for services in the public schools of the Commonwealth. To admit to the professional corps at this time a body of teachers which professional judgment at that time did not admit would be reactionary and contrary to the best interests of the children taught and to be taught in the schools.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 37.

AN ACT

Relative to passenger-elevators in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and providing a penalty for violation thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That on and after the passage of this act, all passenger-elevators hereinafter erected or re-erected in

the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, except the same be of plunger type, must be provided with an air-cushion.

Section 2. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred dollars ($500) for each offense, or imprisonment for a term of three months, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

All laws or parts of laws inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 6, 1915.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, Senate bill No. 318, entitled "An act relative to passenger-elevators in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and providing a penalty for violation thereof."

While it is most important that all possible security should be given to those using elevators, and while the air-cushion may be the surest in operation, there are other devices for the same purpose which are now in general use and are claimed to be safe, and are approved by officials having to do therewith, and a restriction to one class more expensive than others might and would work hardship in building construction.

The bill affects persons, firms, and corporations, and the penalty for violation is imprisonment and fine, but does not provide for the punishment of officials or directors of corporations, which would work an injustice in favor of corporations as the corporation itself cannot be subjected to imprisonment.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 38.

AN ACT

To validate acts done and conveyances made by or to corporations, after letters patent are issued, and before the recording of their charters.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That where heretofore any act has been done or transfer or conveyance of any property has been made to or by any corporation created or intended to be created by virtue of the provisions of the act of Assembly, approved April twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, or its supplements, in good faith, after the issuing of letters patent and before the actual record of the certificate, such acts, transfers, and conveyances shall, after said certificate has been duly recorded as provided in the said act, be deemed and taken to be valid and effectual for all purposes: Provided, This act shall not affect any proceeding now pending.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 6, 1915.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, House bill No. 1108, entitled "An act to validate acts done and conveyances made by or to corporations, after letters patent are issued, and before the recording of their charters."

This bill is to validate acts done between the grant of letters patent and the recording of charters.

The words "any act" in this bill are too general. If the bill is intended to remedy or correct any specific act done by a corporation between the grant of letters patent and the recording of charter, the said act should be specified. The implication of this bill is too wide.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 39.

AN ACT

To amend an act approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, entitled "An act to establish a public school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, together with the provisions by which it shall be administered, and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof; providing revenue to establish and maintain the same, and the method of collecting such revenue; and repealing all laws, general, special, or local, or any parts thereof, that are or may be inconsistent therewith."

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That sections five hundred and twenty-four and five hundred and twenty-five of an act approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred eleven, entitled "An act to establish a public school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, together with the provisions by which it shall be administered, and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof; providing revenue to establish and maintain the same, and the method of collecting such revenue, and repealing all laws, general, special, or local, or any parts thereof, that are or may be inconsistent therewith," which reads as follows:—

"Section 524. In all school dictricts of the first class the school taxes for the following fiscal year shall be levied annually, by the board of school directors thereof, on or after the second Monday of November and before the first Monday of December following.

"The total annual school tax levy, made in any one year, by any school district of the first class, shall not be less than five nor more than six mills on the dollar of the total assessment of all property assessed and certified for taxation therein."

"Section 525. In all school districts of the first class in this Commonwealth, the school taxes shall be levied and assessed upon the

same property as that upon which the municipal taxes of the municipality comprising such school district of the first class are levied and assessed," are amended, respectively, to read as follows:—

Section 524. In all school districts of the first class the school taxes for the following fiscal years shall be levied annually, by the board of school directors thereof, on or after the second Monday of November and before the first Monday of December following.

The total annual school tax levy, made in any one year by any school district of the first class, shall not be less than two and one-half mills nor more than six mills on the dollar of the total assessment of all property assessed and certified for taxation therein.

Section 525. In all school districts of the first class the school taxes shall be levied and assessed upon the same property as that upon which the municipal taxes of the municipality comprising such school district of the first class are levied and assessed, and shall be levied and assessed in the same proportion as the municipal taxes of the municipality are levied and assessed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 6, 1915.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, House bill No. 103, entitled "An act to amend an act approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, entitled 'An act to establish a public school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, together with the provisions by which it shall be administered, and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof; providing revenue to establish and maintain the same, and the method of collecting such revenue; and repealing all laws, general, special, or local, or any parts thereof, that are or may be inconsistent therewith.' "

This bill amends the School Code in so far as it relates to assessments in school districts of the first class, by providing that the school tax, instead of lying uniformly upon all property in the district, shall be levied and assessed in the same manner as municipal taxes are now levied and assessed.

The municipal tax referred to rests upon an act passed prior to the present Constitution, and it is exceedingly doubtful whether this bill would be constitutional, inasmuch as it does not lay a uniform tax in the school district.

The reason for the bill seems to be that, because in certain outlying districts the school facilities are claimed to be not equal to those in the more congested districts, the tax levied in these outlying districts should be less than in the congested districts. If the law were to conform to this idea, it would spell a hopeless outlook for the childhood of this outlying territory.

The remedy is not to make a lower tax rate, thereby accepting a cheaper form of education for these children, but the remedy is to continue the uniform tax rate as the law requires, and establish for these children educational opportunities commensurate with the rights of the people.

In other words, the remedy lies with the Boards of Education in these districts, whose function it is to provide education equally effective for the children of the entire district. Because of its unconstitutionality and because of its mistaken policy, this should not be approved.

For these reasons I withhold my approval from the bill.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 40.

AN ACT

To validate transactions of building and loan associations whose charter have expired, and permitting such building and loan association to make application for renewal of said charter within six months from the expiration, notwithstanding a failure to comply with all the requirements provided by law for renewals of charters.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That in any and all mortgages, judgments, satisfactions of mortgages and judgments, and other evidences of debt, or upon which a scire facias sur mortgage or judgment has been brought, or upon which a writ of execution has been issued, owned or held, and all assignments of the same, made by a building and loan association whose charter has expired, all such mortgages, judgments, scire facias sur mortgage or judgments, and executions thereon, shall be as good, valid, and effectual in law, for all purposes, as if said association had complied with the requirements of an act relating to renewals of charters, approved the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four; and any and all sales of such lands upon execution issued by said association, or assignments and satisfactions made of such mortgages, judgments, or other evidences of debt, shall be as good, valid, and effectual in law, for transferring, passing, and conveying the estate, right, title, and interest in and to said lands, mortgages, judgments, or evidences of debt, as if all the requirements of said section of the said act had been fully complied with.

Section 2. That such building and loan association, whose charter has expired, shall, within six months from the expiration of said charter, apply to the Governor for a renewal of said charter according to the provisions of the act relating to renewals of charters, and such renewal of said charter shall be as good, valid, and effectual as if the same had been made before the expiration of said charter.

Section 3. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 11, 1915.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, House bill No. 1053, entitled "An act to validate transactions of building and

loan associations whose charter have expired, and permitting such building and loan association to make application for renewal of said charter within six months from the expiration, notwithstanding a failure to comply with all the requirements provided by law for renewals of charters."

This bill proposes to validate transactions of building and loan associations whose charters have expired. The bill has already met with Executive disfavor. The validating of transactions by an association after its charter has expired, and before a renewal of its charter is had, is a procedure fraught with grave consequences. In this interim no law controls. The acts of the association are unwarranted by law. To validate the same is to lend the sanction of the Commonwealth to transactions made and carried out entirely without the pale of the law.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 41.

AN ACT

To amend an act, entitled "An act authorizing appeals from assessments of taxes in this Commonwealth to the courts of common pleas," approved the nineteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, by giving the right to an appeal to other property owners, and to the city, borough, county, township, school district, or other public corporations, entitled to levy and collect taxes on the assessment complained of.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That section one of an act, entitled "An act authorizing appeals from assessments of taxes in this Commonwealth to the courts of common pleas," approved the nineteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred eighty-nine, which reads as follows:—

"Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That any owner of real estate or taxable property in this Commonwealth, who may feel aggrieved by the last or any future assessment or valuation of his real estate or taxable property, may appeal from the decision of the county commissioners, or board of revision and appeal, to the court of common pleas of the county within which such property is situated; and for that purpose may present to said court, or file in the prothonotary's office, within sixty days after the county commissioners or board of revision and appeal have held the appeals provided for by law, and acted on the said assessments and valuations, a petition signed by him, his agent or attorney, setting forth the facts of the case; and thereupon the said court shall proceed, at the earliest convenient time to be by them appointed, of which notice shall be given to the county commissioners of the proper county, or to the board of revision and appeal of the proper city, to hear the said appeal and the proofs in the case, and to make such orders and decrees touching the matter complained of as to the judges of said court may seem just and equitable, having due regard to the valuation and assessment made of other real estate in such county or city; the costs of the

appeal and hearing to be apportioned or paid as the court may direct: Provided, however, That the said appeal shall not prevent the collection of the taxes complained of; but, in case the same shall be reduced, then the excess shall be returned to the person or persons who shall have paid the same," is amended to read as follows:—

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That any owner of real estate or taxable property in this Commonwealth, who may feel aggrieved by the last or any future assessment or valuation of his real estate or taxable property (or any other owner of real estate) within the limits of the city, borough, county, township, entitled to levy and collect taxes on the assessment complained of, and also the city, borough, county, township, school district, or other public corporation, itself, may appeal from the decision of the county commissioners, or board of revision and appeal, to the court of common pleas of the county within which such property is situated; and for that purpose may present to said court, or file in the prothonotary's office, within sixty days after the county commissioners or board of revision and appeal have held the appeals provided for by law, and acted on the said assessments and valuations, a petition signed by him, his agent or attorney, setting forth the facts of the case; and thereupon the said court shall proceed, at the earliest convenient time to be by them appointed, of which notice shall be given to the county commissioners of the proper county, or to the board of revision and appeal of the proper city, to hear the said appeal and the proofs in the case, and to make such orders and decrees touching the matter complained of as to the judges of said court may seem just and equitable, having due regard to the valuation and assessment made of other real estate in such county or city; the costs of the appeal and hearing to be apportioned or paid as the court may direct: Provided, however, That the said appeal shall not prevent the collection of the taxes complained of; but, in case the same shall be reduced, then the excess shall be returned to the person or persons who shall have paid the same.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 13, 1915.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, Senate bill No. 245, entitled "An act to amend an act, entitled 'An act authorizing appeals from assessments of taxes in this Commonwealth to the courts of common pleas,' approved the nineteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, by giving the right to an appeal to other property owners, and to the city, borough, county, township, school district, or other public corporations, entitled to levy and collect taxes on the assessment complained of."

This conference bill is intended to amend the method of appeals from assessments of taxes in this Commonwealth. The act affected was approved April 19, 1889. It is an anomaly to allow one person to appeal from the assessment of another person's property, or even to allow a municipality to appeal from an assessment which is made

by its own agents and representatives. Moreover, the title has not been amended to agree with amendments in the body of the bill. The bill is open to serious objections and would work no good to the people.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 42.

AN ACT

To amend the first section of an act approved the twenty-fifth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seven (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred three), entitled "A supplement to the act of April third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, entitled 'An act regulating boroughs,' providing for the election of a borough solicitor, fixing the term of office and prescribing his duties, and authorizing the town council to fix his compensation," as amended by an act approved the fifth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, four hundred nine), entitled "An act to amend the first section of an act approved the twenty-fifth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seven (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred three), entitled 'A supplement to the act of April third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, entitled "An act regulating boroughs," providing for the election of a borough solicitor, fixing the term of office and prescribing his duties, and authorizing the town council to fix his compensation,' so as to include all boroughs, and by changing the length of the term and the time of the election of borough solicitors, and extending the terms of the borough solicitors holding office under the act of April twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and seven, and providing for the furnishing of a bond by a trust or bonding company," so as to extend the terms of the borough solicitors holding office under said act of April twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and seven, which expire at any time between the first Monday of January, nineteen hundred and sixteen, and the first Monday of January, nineteen hundred and eighteen.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the first section of an act approved the twenty-fifth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seven (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred three), entitled "A supplement to the act of April third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, entitled 'An act regulating boroughs,' providing for the election of a borough solicitor, fixing the term of office and prescribing his duties, and authorizing the town council to fix his compensation," as amended by an act approved the fifth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, four hundred nine), entitled "An act to amend the first section of an act approved the twenty-fifth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seven (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred three), entitled 'A supplement to the act of April third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, entitled "An act regulating boroughs," providing for the election of a borough solicitor, fixing the term of office and prescribing his duties, and authorizing the town council to fix his compensation,' so as to include all boroughs, and by changing the length of the term and the time of the election of borough solicitors, and extending the terms of the borough solicitors holding office under the act of April twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and seven, and providing for the furnishing of a bond by a trust or bonding company," which, as amended, reads as follows:—

"Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the town council of each and every borough within this Commonwealth, at the time of its biennial organization on the first Monday of January in any even-numbered year, or as soon thereafter as practicable, may elect, by the vote of a majority of the members, one person learned in the law, who shall be styled the borough solicitor, and shall serve for the term of four years from the first Monday of January of the even-numbered year in or succeeding which he was elected, and until his successor shall be duly qualified, and the said town council shall also fix the compensation he shall be allowed for said term. Vacancies in said office shall be filled by the town council, for the unexpired term. He shall give a lawful bond to the corporation, with two or more sufficient sureties, or one trust or bonding company, to be approved by the town council, in such sum as they shall by ordinance direct, conditioned for the faithful performance of his official duties as the same are or may be defined by law or ordinance. All borough solicitors holding office under the said act of April twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and seven (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred and three), at the date of the approval of this act, whose terms of office expire prior to the first Monday of January of the next even-numbered year, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January, nineteen hundred and fourteen; and all borough solicitors holding office under the said act of April twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and seven (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred and three), at the date of the approval of this act, whose terms of office expire at any time between the first Monday of January, nineteen hundred and fourteen, and the first Monday of January, nineteen hundred and sixteen, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January, nineteen hundred and sixteen," be amended so as to read as follows:—

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the town council of each and every borough within this Commonwealth, at the time of its biennial organization on the first Monday of January in any even-numbered year, or as soon thereafter as practicable, may elect, by the vote of a majority of the members, one person learned in the law, who shall be styled the borough solicitor, and shall serve for the term of four years from the first Monday of January of the even-numbered year in or succeeding which he was elected, and until his successor shall be duly qualified, and the said town council shall also fix the compensation he shall be allowed for said term. Vacancies in said office shall be filled by the town council, for the unexpired term. He shall give a lawful bond to the corporation, with two or more sufficient sureties, or one trust or bonding company, to be approved by the town council, in such sum as they shall by ordinance direct, conditioned for the faithful performance of his official duties as the same are or may be defined by law or ordinance. All borough solicitors holding office under the said act of April twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and seven (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred and three), at the date of the approval of this act, whose terms of office expire prior to the first Monday of January of the next even-numbered year, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January, nineteen hundred and fourteen. All borough solicitors holding office under the said act of April twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and seven (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred and three), at the date of the approval of this act, whose terms of office expire at any time

between the first Monday of January, nineteen hundred and fourteen, and the first Monday of January, nineteen hundred and sixteen, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January, nineteen hundred and sixteen; and all borough solicitors holding office under the said act of April twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and seven (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred and three), at the date of the approval of this act, whose terms of office expire at any time between the first Monday of January, nineteen hundred and sixteen, and the first Monday of January, nineteen hundred and eighteen, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January, nineteen hundred and eighteen.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 13, 1915.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, Senate bill No. 473, entitled "An act to amend the first section of an act approved the twenty-fifth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seven (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred three), entitled 'A supplement to the act of April third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, entitled 'An act regulating boroughs,' providing for the election of a borough solicitor, fixing the term of office and prescribing his duties, and authorizing the town council to fix his compensation,' as amended by an act, approved the fifth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, four hundred nine), entitled 'An act to amend the first section of an act approved the twenty-first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seven (Pamphlet Laws, one hundred three), entitled 'A supplement to the act of April third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, entitled 'An act regulating boroughs,' providing for the election of a borough solicitor, fixing the term of office, and prescribing his duties, and authorizing the town council to fix his compensation,' so as to include all boroughs, and by changing the length of the term and the time of the election of borough solicitors, and extending the terms of the borough solicitors holding office under the act of April twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and seven, and providing for the furnishing of a bond by a trust or bonding company,' so as to extend the terms of the borough solicitors holding office under said act of April twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and seven, which expire at any time between the first Monday of January, nineteen hundred and sixteen, and the first Monday of January, nineteen hundred and eighteen."

This bill amends the act of April 25, 1907 (P. L. 103), by changing the time for the election of borough solicitors, and thereby extending their terms of service, provided said terms expire between January 1, 1916, and January 1, 1918.

Inasmuch as these officers are elected by Borough Councils and not by the electors, I can see no reason for this extension of tenure. The whole matter is now properly within the control of councils.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 43.

AN ACT

To amend an act approved the twenty-sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred eighty-three, entitled "An act relative to the eligibility of candidates for the office of district attorney."

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the first section of an act approved the twenty-sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred eighty-three, entitled "An act relative to the eligibility of candidates for the office of district attorney," which reads as follows:—

"Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That no person shall be eligible to the office of district attorney of any county within this Commonwealth unless he shall have been admitted to practice as an attorney in the courts of some county within this Commonwealth for at least two years preceding his election: Provided, That this act shall not take effect until the first day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four," is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That no person shall be eligible to the office of district attorney of any county within this Commonwealth unless he shall have been admitted to practice as an attorney in the courts of some county within this Commonwealth for at least one year preceding his election.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 13, 1915.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, House bill No. 1134, entitled "An act to amend an act approved the twenty-sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred eighty-three, entitled 'An act relative to the eligibility of candidates for the office of district attorney.'"

This bill makes an attorney of one year's practice eligible to election as district attorney. The present law requires a lawyer to be at least two years in practice before he is eligible.

A district attorney is a very important agent. His duties vitally affect the welfare of the people. It is a questionable matter to intrust to one having such slight contact by experience with the machinery of justice to hold an office so important. To lessen the qualifications for this office is a step backward which it is unwise to take.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 44.

AN ACT

To amend an act approved the ninth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, entitled "An act to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the bituminous coal-mines of Pennsylvania, and for the protection and preservation of property connected therewith."

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the sixth section of article three of an act approved the ninth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, entitled "An act to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the bituminous coal-mines of Pennsylvania, and for the protection and preservation of property connected therewith," which reads as follows:—

"Section 6. The superintendent shall provide a safety catch, or other safety device, to be placed on the rear end of the rear car of full trips that are being hoisted up slopes, and he shall also provide suitable signals, to be placed on the rear end of the rear car of all trips hauled in the mines by locomotives of any kind," is amended to read:—

Section 6. The superintendent shall provide a safety catch, or other safety device, to act on the rear end of the rear car of full trips that are being hoisted up slopes, and he shall also provide suitable signals, to be placed on the rear end of the rear car of all trips hauled in the mines by locomotives of any kind.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 14, 1915.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, House bill No. 806, entitled "An act to amend an act approved the ninth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, entitled 'An act to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the bituminous coal-mines of Pennsylvania, and for the protection and preservation of property connected therewith.'"

This bill changes the phrase "to be placed" to the phrase "to act" in an act relating to safety devices on trains at bituminous coal-mines. No one can oppose any attempt to promote the safety of human life in industry. But it seems to me a waste of time and money to attempt to do by a new law what sane and sensible administration under existing law can do and do just as well.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 45.

AN ACT

Providing for the appointment of a Board of Visitors for institutions, societies, and associations caring for dependent, neglected, or delinquent children, and making it the duty of the said board of visitation to visit all such institutions within this Commonwealth which receive inmates from the respective counties, and are in whole or in part supported and managed by the Commonwealth; and all institutions, societies, and associations that are wholly or in part supported and managed by the respective counties or cities, boroughs or townships, or poor districts, of such counties of the Commonwealth; and providing for the making of nominations of appointments on such boards of visitation.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That in counties having a population exceeding three hundred thousand, but not exceeding one million, having a Board of Visitors, it shall be the duty of the board to visit, not less than twice each year, each institution, society, and association in the State, into whose care and custody dependent or neglected or delinquent children are committed from any such county, under the provisions of the laws of Pennsylvania.

Section 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 14, 1915.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, House bill No. 1213, entitled "An act providing for the appointment of a Board of Visitors for institutions, societies, and associations caring for dependent, neglected, or delinquent children, and making it the duty of the said board of visitation to visit all such institutions within this Commonwealth which receive inmates from the respective counties, and are in whole or in part supported and managed by the Commonwealth; and all institutions, societies, and associations that are wholly or in part supported and managed by the respective counties or cities, boroughs or townships, or poor districts, of such counties of the Commonwealth; and providing for the making of nominations or appointments on such boards of visitation."

This bill intends to direct Boards of Visitors in the several counties how often they shall visit institutions that care for dependent, neglected, and delinquent children. The title is general and relates to all institutions of this character in the Commonwealth. The act as passed limits its application to certain counties having a certain population. In other words, title and body of the bill do not agree. It does not provide a method of appointment, nor does it provide for appointment to such boards. The bill is loosely drawn and is so indefinite that it can produce only confusion and not constructive service.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 46.

AN ACT

Validating certain divorces.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That any divorces heretofore granted, where the petition or libel was sworn to by the libellant before any judge of the county, or before any person in the county legally authorized to take acknowledgments, is hereby validated, if the proceedings in such divorce were otherwise in compliance with the law.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 14, 1915.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, Senate bill No. 492, entitled "An act validating certain divorces."

This bill purposes to validate certain divorces heretofore granted in some manner not now defined by law.

Since now affidavits on divorce may be taken before judges, justices of the peace, notaries, prothonotaries, and clerks of court it seems unnecessary to extend the power to include aldermen and magistrates. It is all too easy now to secure a divorce. This bill would enlarge the field of easy endeavor and is therefore not in the interest of the homes of our people.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 47.

AN ACT

Authorizing the State Treasurer to refund to Clarence Balentine, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, the amount paid by him as his commission for notary public, and making an appropriation therefor.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the State Treasurer is hereby authorized to refund to Clarence Balentine, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00), paid by him into the State Treasury for a commission of notary public, which commission became null and void, for the reason that said Clarence Balentine was prevented by illness from filing a bond with the recorder of deeds of said county within thiry days, as required by law.

Section 2. The sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) is hereby specifically appropriated to carry into effect the provisions of section one of this act.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 14, 1915.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, Senate bill No. 989, entitled "An act authorizing the State Treasurer to refund to Clarence Balentine, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, the amount paid by him as his commission for notary public, and making an appropriation therefor."

This bill provides a refund of a notary fee, because the payee is alleged to have been prevented by sickness from filing a bond within the thirty days required by law. This payee was commissioned on May 5, and he had until June 5 to file said bond. To refund now is palpably not necessary. If illness continues the next Legislature may, in its wisdom, provide redress.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 48.

A SUPPLEMENT

To an act, entitled "An act for the government of cities of the second class," approved the seventh day of March, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and one.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That whenever the corporate authorities of any city of the second class are desirous of incurring indebtedness, and issuing bonds as evidences thereof, maturing in equal annual instalments, running over a term of ten or more years, and such corporate authorities do not deem it advisable to issue the same by reason of the then prevailing high rate of interest on such bonds, or by reason of the entire sum not being then required, or otherwise howsoever, such city shall have the power, by an ordinance reciting such necessity, to authorize and issue notes or bonds in denominations of one hundred dollars ($100.00), or multiples thereof, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, the proceeds of which shall be applicable for the same purposes for which the proceeds of the longer term bonds would have been applicable if issued. Said notes or bonds may be issued in such amounts, at such times, as of such dates, and of such maturities, not exceeding, however, two years, as may be provided in the ordinance authorizing the issue of the same; and the proceeds of any such notes may also be used to pay off any maturing notes falling due under the terms of said ordinance: Provided, however, That the aggregate amount of such notes or bonds outstanding shall never exceed the aggregate amount of indebtedness which the corporate authorities thereof desire to incur.

Section 2. Such city shall thereafter have the power to incur indebtedness, and to issue bonds as evidences thereof, for said purposes, payable in equal annual instalments within a period of thirty years from the date of issue of said notes or bonds, in the manner now or hereafter provided by law, and to use the proceeds of such loans, or such part thereof as shall be necessary, for the payment of the notes or obligations issued for such purposes, as provided in section one hereof.

Section 3. Said city shall also have the power during any fiscal year to borrow money for the purpose of paying the current expenses of such city during such fiscal year, and to anticipate the collection of the revenues therefor during such fiscal year, and to issue as evidences of such indebtedness its short term notes or bonds, payable during said fiscal year, from taxes levied or to be levied or from other revenues receivable during such fiscal year; but the aggregate amount of such notes shall not exceed twenty per centum of the total revenues of such city collected during the preceding fiscal year.

Section 4. The sinking-fund commissioners of the said cities of the second class are hereby authorized and empowered to invest all balances, or any part thereof remaining to the credit of the sinking-fund not immediately applicable to the extinguishment of the city's debt, in the short term notes or bonds authorized under this act.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 15, 1915.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, House bill No. 1128, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act for the government of cities of the second class,' approved the seventh day of March, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and one."

This bill is by title designated as a supplement to the act of March 7, 1901 (P. L. 20). It really, both in effect and in fact, amends this act in a very material way. It authorizes cities of the second class to issue bonds for a term of two years instead of a term of five years. It might be construed as an act giving powers to these cities to increase their indebtedness in violation of Article IX, Section 8, of the Constitution. This would open the whole question of the matter to litigation and confusion. If there is one matter above another upon which no reasonable doubt should lie it is the simplicity, the definiteness, the integrity of the fiscal obligations of these municipalities. Under existing law there are easy and reasonable methods by which these cities may negotiate the sale of bonds and safeguard their obligations.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 49.

AN ACT

To protect the public health and welfare: by regulating the employment of females in hotels, boarding-houses and restaurants, with respect to their hours of labor and the conditions of their employment; by establishing certain sanitary regulations in which they work; by requiring certain notices to be posted; by providing for the enforcement of this act by the Commissioner of Labor and Industry and others; and prescribing penalties for violation thereof; and by repealing all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That no female shall be employed or permitted to work in, or in connection with, any hotel, boarding-house, or restaurant more than sixty-three hours in any one week, or more than ten hours in any one day. The term "week," when used in this act, shall mean any seven consecutive days, and the term "day" shall mean any twenty-four consecutive hours.

Section 2. No female under twenty-one years of age shall be employed or permitted to work in, or in connection with, any hotel, boarding-house, or restaurant before the hour of six o'clock in the morning, or after the hour of nine o'clock in the evening, of any day.

Section 3. No female shall be employed or permitted to work for more than six hours continuously in, or in connection with, any hotel, boarding-house, or restaurant, without an interval of at least forty-five minutes, and no period of less than forty-five minutes shall be deemed to interrupt a continuous period of work: Provided, That whenever any female shall be employed or permitted to work in, or in connection with, any hotel, boarding-house, or restaurant, for less than eight hours in any one day, the interval between working periods may be reduced to not less than thirty minutes.

Section 4. Every person employing or permitting females to work in any hotel, boarding-house, or restaurant shall provide suitable wash- and dressing-rooms and water-closets, or privies, for their use, so located as to be accessible to such females. In any hotel, boarding-house, or restaurant in which males and females shall be employed or permitted to work, separate wash- and dressing-rooms and water-closets, or privies, shall be provided for each sex; and such wash- and dressing rooms and water-closets, or privies, shall be entirely separate from those provided for the other sex. All water-closets, or privies, shall be properly lighted, and shall be separated from the rooms in which employes shall be permitted to work by partitions extending from floor to ceiling; and the compartments containing such water-closets, or privies, shall have sufficient direct outside ventilation, by window or other means. All water-closets, or privies, shall at all times be kept clean, sanitary, and free from obscene writing or marking.

Section 5. Every person employing or permitting any female to work in any hotel, boarding-house, or restaurant shall keep posted, in a conspicuous place, a printed abstract of the provisions of this act and a schedule of the hours of labor of such female.

Section 6. No person shall hinder or delay the Commissioner of Labor and Industry or any of his deputies in the performance of his duties in the enforcement of this act, or refuse to admit, or lock out any inspector from any place while females are employed therein,

and which said inspector shall be authorized to inspect, or refuse to give any inspector information required for the proper enforcement of this act.

Section 7. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Labor and Industry and his deputies to enforce all the provisions of this act. They shall visit and inspect hotels, boarding-houses, and restaurants, and shall have power, at any reasonable time, to visit and inspect any hotel, boarding-house or restaurant, in or in connection with which any female shall be employed or permitted to work. They shall investigate all complaints of violations of this act received by them, and shall institute prosecutions for violations of the provisions thereof.

Section 8. All prosecutions for violations of this act shall be instituted by the Commissioner of Labor and Industry or his deputy, before a magistrate, alderman, or justice of the peace, who shall issue a summons commanding the person charged with the violation of the act to appear within not less than five nor more than eight days. Upon conviction after hearing, the penalties in this act shall be imposed, and shall be final unless an appeal be taken to the court of proper jurisdiction, within twenty days after the imposition of the penalties aforesaid, in the manner already provided by law in appeals from penalties.

Section 9. Any person who, whether by himself or for another, or through an agent, servant, or foreman, shall violate any provision of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Upon conviction for a wilful violation of any provision of this act he shall be punished, for the first offense, by a fine of not less than ten dollars or more than fifty dollars; for a second or subsequent offense, by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars or more than one hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court; and whenever any person shall have been notified by the Commissioner of Labor and Industry or his deputy, or by the service of a summons in a prosecution, that he is violating such provision, he shall be punished by like penalties, in addition, for each and every day that such violation shall have continued after such notification.

Section 10. All fines imposed and collected for any violation of this act shall be forwarded to the Commissioner of Labor and Industry, who shall pay the same into the office of the State Treasurer, for the use of the Commonwealth.

Section 11. This act shall not apply to establishments maintained or conducted by religious, charitable, and educational institutions.

Section 12. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 15, 1915.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, Senate bill No. 291, entitled "An act to protect the public health and welfare: by regulating the employment of females in hotels, boarding-houses, and restaurants, with respect to their hours of labor and the condi-

tions of their employment; by establishing certain sanitary regulations in which they work; by requiring certain notices to be posted; by providing for the enforcement of this act by the Commissioner of Labor and Industry and others; and prescribing penalties for violation thereof; and by repealing all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions thereof."

This bill relates to the terms of employment of females in hotels, boarding-houses, and restaurants. It amends existing law by changing the week hours from 54 to 63, and the days per week from 6 to 7. It omits from the schedule the maximum and the minimum hours of labor, making its enforcement difficult and confusing. It inserts the word "wilful" before "violations," and reduces the fine for violation from $200 to $100, and omits the imprisonment clause in the present law.

To lengthen the hours of labor for all female employes in the establishments named is a serious matter. It is asked for on the ground of administrative necessity. It is opposed on the ground of humane treatment of women. In the last analysis the welfare of our people is the supremely vital matter, and the Industrial Board is competent under law to adjust any difficulties that are reasonably capable of adjustment.

The cooks in hotels and restaurants get no relief by this measure, and the proprietors are inconvenienced because of the need for early meals. Here, again, a reasonable adjustment may accomplish more than a reactionary law.

In all such enactments it is difficult to distinguish between those who have never sensed the changing attitude of civilization to our working people and those who really desire to conserve social justice, but find it difficult so to do. To the former, the Commonwealth can of course give no heed. To the latter, every aid shall be given, to the end that their proper activities may be safeguarded in connection with the welfare of these worthy women who honestly labor to live. The present administration will gladly, through its Industrial Board and its Legal Department, lend every aid consistent with the most humane and just treatment of the cases concerned.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 50.

AN ACT

Relative to plans of public improvements in cities of the first class, and the incidental duties of the city solicitor.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That when a jury is appointed for assessing damages for the opening, widening, narrowing, vacating, or change of grade of any highway in a city of the first class, it shall be the duty of the city solicitor to procure, at the expense of the city, a correct plan of the highway to be opened, widened, narrowed,

vacated, or graded, showing all the properties affected, the grade thereof, and of the highway, and the names of the registered owners. When the jury is appointed for assessing damages for the taking, injury, or destruction of property for any other public use, it shall be the duty of the city solicitor to procure, at the expense of the city, a correct plan of the improvement, showing all of the properties affected thereby, and the names of the registered owners thereof. The plans shall be prepared and ready for the use of the jury within two months after the date of the filing of the said petition in court for the appointment of the jury. One or more blue-prints of said plans shall be furnished by the city solicitor to any party in interest, on demand, at the rate of twenty-five cents per copy.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 15, 1915.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, Senate bill No. 308, entitled "An act relative to plans of public improvements in cities of the first class, and the incidental duties of the city solicitor."

This bill directs the city solicitor in cities of the first class to procure in advance plans of all improvements contemplated, when a jury is appointed to change in any way a highway or to take property for other public use.

No well governed city would refuse all necessary information to parties in interest when a change is made in any highway. When the city wishes to enter upon some great and important improvement it is manifestly unwise to limit such improvement to the plans made in advance and publicly sold to all applicants for a trifling sum. Should the city, in such plans, take over private property and assess damages according to law, there would remain only one thing to do—go to the end of the improvement without making any change in the plans, or suffer the penalty of violating this provision were it enacted.

The city should have the right to amend and improve its plans if its constituted authorities so decide. This bill violates in essence the spirit of home rule for cities.

For these reasons the bill is not appproved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 51.

AN ACT

Authorizing Louis Gumbiner, a resident of Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, to bring suit or suits against, and to recover from, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, either in law or equity, in the court of common pleas of Philadelphia County, the amount of such part of a certain wholesale liquor license fee, as required by and paid by him to the treasurer of the city and county of Philadelphia, in excess of the amount of such fee as was justly and legally due and payable, together with legal interest on such excessive amount from the time of payment thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by virtue of the power vested in it by the Constitution of Pennsylvania, does hereby authorize and allow Louis Gumbiner, a resident of Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, to bring suit or suits against, and recover from, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, either in law or equity, in the courts of common pleas of Philadelphia County, the amount of such part of the fee for wholesale liquor license for premises number nine hundred nine South street, seventh ward, city and county of Philadelphia, as required by and paid by said Louis Gumbiner to Murrell Dobbins, treasurer of the city and county of Philadelphia, on or about November twenty-first, one thousand nine hundred twelve, in excess of or over and above the amount of and for said fee that was justly and legally due and payable, together with legal interest on such excessive amount from the time of payment thereof. This suit shall be subject to the same rules of pleading and evidence as in other cases between individuals. The right to bring suit hereby given shall not preclude the Commonwealth from raising any defense available to it in the suit hereby authorized.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 15, 1915.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, Senate bill No. 365, entitled "An act authorizing Louis Gumbiner, a resident of Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, to bring suit or suits against and to recover from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, either in law or equity, in the court of common pleas of Philadelphia County, the amount of such part of a certain wholesale liquor license fee, as required by and paid by him to the treasurer of the city and county of Philadelphia, in excess of the amount of such fee as was justly and legally due and payable, together with legal interest on such excessive amount from the time of payment thereof."

This bill authorizes the plaintiff to sue and to recover in his action against the Commonwealth. If he is to recover, why go through the formality of entering suit? Better—if the clear intent is to pay—at once make appropriation of amount claimed, and both the plaintiff and the Commonwealth saved the expense and bother of liti-

gation. Moreover, the suit is to be tried in the court of common pleas in Philadelphia instead of Dauphin County. Why locate the trial for the convenience of the plaintiff when the Commonwealth made no mistake?

For these reasons the bill is not appproved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 52.

AN ACT

To repeal an act approved the sixteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred thirteen, entitled "An act for the protection of the public health and the prevention of fraud and deception, by regulating the storage and sale of cold storage foods; fixing penalties for the violation of the provisions thereof, and providing for the enforcement thereof."

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the act approved the sixteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred thirteen, entitled "An act for the protection of the public health and the prevention of fraud and deception, by regulating the storage and sale of cold storage foods; fixing penalties for the violation of the provisions thereof, and providing for the enforcement thereof," together with all amendments thereof, is hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 15, 1915.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, Senate bill No. 432, entitled "An act to repeal an act approved the sixteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred thirteen, entitled 'An act for the protection of the public health and the prevention of fraud and deception, by regulating the storage and sale of cold storage foods; fixing penalties for the violation of the provisions thereof, and providing for the enforcement thereof.'"

This bill is a direct repealer of the act of May 16, 1913 (P. L. 216), and is generally referred to as the "Cold Storage Repealer." The arguments advanced in its favor are that the present act is too drastic and that it is of no benefit to the public. To repeal the present law would leave the people without protection from unwholesome food, and with no safeguard against fraud and deception in the sale of cold-storage food as fresh food. Only harm and confusion would follow. If the present law is, as alleged, not what it should be, the plain duty is to amend it and make it right. To repeal it is to shift the alleged unfairness from the dealers to the people. Two wrongs do not make a right. The Commonwealth is anxious to fos-

ter, to protect, to encourage all legitimate activity of its merchants and other business men, but it is in a commanding way determined not to permit knowingly any harm to come upon its people.

For these reasons the bill is not appproved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 53.

AN ACT

To amend an act, "To provide for the better collection of collateral inheritance taxes," approved the sixth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven; providing for the employment of attorneys and clerks.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That section fifteen of an act, entitled "An act to provide for the better collection of collateral inheritance taxes," approved the sixth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, which reads as follows:—

"Section 15. If the register shall discover that any collateral inheritance tax has not been paid over according to law, the orphans' court shall be authorized to cite the executors or administrators of the decedent, whose estate is subject to the tax, to file an account, or to issue a citation to the executors, administrators, or heirs, citing them to appear on a certain day and show cause why the said tax should not be paid; and when personal service cannot be had, notice shall be given for four weeks, once a week, in at least one newspaper published in said county; and if the said tax shall be found to be due and unpaid, the said delinquent shall pay said tax and costs. And it shall be the duty of the register, or of the Auditor General, to employ an attorney of the proper county to sue for the recovery and amount of such tax; and the Auditor General is authorized and empowered, in settlement of accounts of any register, to allow him costs of advertising, and other reasonable fees and expenses, incurred in the collection of taxes," be amended so as to read as follows, namely:—

Section 15. If the register shall discover that any collateral inheritance tax has not been paid over according to law, the orphans' court shall be authorized to cite the executors or administrators of the decedent, whose estate is subject to the tax, to file an account, or to issue a citation to the executors, administrators, or heirs, citing them to appear on a certain day and show cause why the said tax should not be paid; and when personal service cannot be had, notice shall be given for four weeks, once a week, in at least one newspaper published in said county; and if the said tax shall be found to be due and unpaid, the said delinquent shall pay said tax and costs. And it shall be the duty of the register, subject to the approval, control, and direction of the Attorney General, to employ and fix the salary of an attorney, or attorneys, of the proper county, who shall be subject to the direction and control of the Attorney General, to sue for, or to take such other action as may be required

for, the collection of the amount of any and all collateral inheritance taxes as shall be due and unpaid, together with the penalty, interest, and costs; and to employ and fix the salary of such clerk or clerks as the register may deem necessary for the proper and speedy collection of the taxes herein provided for; and the Auditor General is required and directed, in settlement of accounts of any register, to allow him costs of advertising, salaries of attorneys and clerks, and other reasonable fees and expenses incurred in the collection of taxes.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 15, 1915.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, House bill No. 586, entitled "An act to amend an act 'To provide for the better collection of collateral inheritance taxes,' approved the sixth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, providing for the employment of attorneys and clerks."

This bill gives the register of wills the right to appoint and fix salaries of attorneys in the collection of collateral inheritance taxes, subject to the approval, control, and direction of the Attorney General. It also gives the register of wills power to employ and fix the salary of such clerk or clerks as he may deem necessary, and the Auditor General, in section 15, is required and directed to pay the salaries of such clerks. This opens the way for a greatly increased cost upon the Commonwealth. Under existing law only two counties—Allegheny and Philadelphia—employ clerks in this manner. This bill would allow all the registers in all the counties to employ and fix salaries of clerks, and mandatorily compel the State to pay the said salaries. It is estimated that this would add about $200,000 to the present cost of this service. That the register of wills or any other county official should have the power to mandamus the State to pay expenses authorized by him, and in the incurring of which the State has no voice, is not sound business. It is unwise and unnecessary.

For these reasons the bill is not appproved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

VETOES.

BILLS FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH BY THE GOVERNOR, WITH HIS OBJECTIONS THERETO, WITHIN THIRTY DAYS AFTER THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE ON THE 20TH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1915.

No. 54.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Authorizing the Commissioner of Health of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to lease a right of way through certain lands of the Commonwealth situated in Cresson Township, Cambria County, Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the Commissioner of Health of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and hereby is, authorized, directed, and empowered to make, execute, and deliver, on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to The Taylor and McCoy Coal and Coke Company, a corporation chartered, organized, and existing under the laws of said Commonwealth, its successors and assigns, a lease of a right of way or easement through the lands of the Commonwealth hereinafter described, for the purpose of projecting, excavating, building, and operating a haulage way and a ventilating way, to be used in transporting coal and ventilating coal-mines of the lessee as follows,—to wit:

An easement or right of way through the substrata under the "E" or "Lemon" vein of coal, in that portion of that certain piece or parcel of ground which was conveyed to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by deed of Andrew Carnegie and Louise W. Carnegie, his wife, as grantors, dated the twelfth day of February, Anno Domini nineteen hundred and ten, and recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds in and for the county of Cambria, State of Pennsylvania, on May fifth, Anno Domini nineteen hundred and ten, in Deed Book volume two hundred and twenty-three, at page six hundred and twenty, et cetera, of the width of one hundred fifty (150) feet,—commencing at the southerly line of the right of way of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, known as the "Old Portage Railroad Right of Way," at a point in such substrata where the main headings and ventilating ways of the said coal company are about to intersect the lands of the said Commonwealth, and thence in a straight course southerly, bearing slightly to the west, so that

the westerly line of the said right of way will intersect the northerly line of the James Kinnear tract (a portion of the lands of the said Commonwealth aforesaid) at a point one hundred thirty (130) feet, more or less, easterly of the northwest corner thereof, a distance of one thousand ninety feet to the line of the James Kinnear tract; thence, of equal width, bearing to the west, a distance, along the westerly line of the said right of way, to a point in the westerly line of the said James Kinnear tract four hundred (400) feet, more or less, southerly, from the northwesterly corner of said James Kinnear tract; with the right and privilege to excavate tunnels for haulage ways and air courses through the same, and to convey coal through the same, and to ventilate coal-mines, for the period of thirty (30) years from and after the date of the approval of this resolution, upon such consideration and upon such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the said Commissioner of Health of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and with such reversion to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at the expiration of the said period of thirty (30) years as may be provided by the Commissioner of Health aforesaid.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 28, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 754, entitled " A joint resolution authorizing the Commissioner of Health of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to lease a right of way through certain lands of the Commonwealth, situated in Cresson Township, Cambria County, Pennsylvania."

This bill authorizes the Commissioner of Health to lease a right of way through certain lands of the Commonwealth in Cambria County to a specified legal corporation. The terms under which this power is granted are so vague and indefinite as to subject the Commonwealth to possible injury with no adequate legal relief. It is a doubtful procedure to allow private or corporate interests to secure the sanction of the Commonwealth for a purpose wholly advantageous to them and not at all to the advantage of the people of the Commonwealth. There are other means of securing the relief this corporation desires. The property of the State should have no easements upon it.

For these reasons the bill is not appproved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 55.

AN ACT

Providing that any and all damages sustained by a person or corporation by the laying out, opening, altering, narrowing, vacating, extending, grading, or widening of any street, road, avenue, highway, thoroughfare, lane, or alley, within the limits of any borough within the Commonwealth, shall be recoverable against the municipality, or borough corporation, wherein such streets, roads, et cetera, are laid out, opened, et cetera, and not against the county or counties wherein such borough is situated.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That hereafter any person or persons, company or corporation, who shall sustain any damages by the laying out, opening, altering, narrowing, vacating, extending, grading, or widening of any street, road, avenue, highway, thoroughfare, lane, or alley, within the limits of any borough within the Commonwealth, shall be entitled to recover the said entire damages against the municipality, or borough corporation, wherein such street, road, avenue, highway, thoroughfare, lane, or alley shall be laid out, opened, altered, narrowed, vacated, extended, graded, or widened; and that, in no instance, shall the county wherein such borough is situated be liable for any damages incurred by the laying out, opening, altering, narrowing, vacating, extending, grading, or widening of any street, road, avenue, highway, thoroughfare, lane, or alley, within the limits of any borough within the Commonwealth.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 28, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 1044, entitled "An act providing that any and all damages sustained by a person or corporation by the laying out, opening, altering, narrowing, vacating, extending, grading, or widening of any street, road, avenue, highway, thoroughfare, lane, or alley, within the limits of any borough within the Commonwealth, shall be recoverable against the municipality, or borough corporation, wherein such streets, roads, et cetera, are laid out, opened, et cetera, and not against the county or counties wherein such borough is situated."

This bill relates to the fixing of damages for changes to streets in boroughs and awards compensation to parties affected. Said compensation is to be paid by the borough and not by the county in any case.

This would make taxpayers liable for damages for public improvements which they did not authorize, over which they have no control, and which may not even be intended for their benefit. Aside from its provisions being of doubtful constitutionality, it is not necessary. The new Borough Code already approved will amply care for the conditions figured herein.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 56.

AN ACT

To give exclusive jurisdiction to the Municipal Court of Philadelphia over all houses of detention established within the limits of the city of Philadelphia; providing that the board of managers of the said houses of detention shall be appointed and removed by the president judge of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia; and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That hereafter the Municipal Court of Philadelphia shall have exclusive jurisdiction over all houses of detention that are now or may hereafter be established within the limits of the city of Philadelphia, and that the board of managers of the said house or houses of detention shall hereafter be appointed by the president judge of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia, to the exclusion of any authority to appoint said board that may be now vested in the judges of the courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery and the courts of quarter sessions of the peace having jurisdiction in the said city.

Section 2. The said board of managers shall have the same power and authority, and shall serve for the same terms, and be subject to the same supervision, as now provided by law; subject, however, to removal from office by the president judge of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia.

Section 3. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 28, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 688, entitled "An act to give exclusive jurisdiction to the Municipal Court of Philadelphia over all houses of detention established within the limits of the city of Philadelphia; providing that the board of managers of the said houses of detention shall be appointed and removed by the president judge of the Municipal Court of Philadelphia; and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith."

This bill gives the right to appoint the Board of Managers of the House of Detention to the president judge of said court. This power is now vested in the courts of quarter sessions under an act passed in 1903. Since then the Municipal Court has been erected and given jurisdiction over juvenile offenses. This court very naturally and properly should have the power of appointment referred to; but power should be given to the court and not to one member of the court. This procedure is fundamentally unwise.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 57.

AN ACT

To regulate the assessment of damages for the appropriation of private property for public park or parkway purposes, and to exempt property so appropriated from taxation in certain circumstances.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That, in any proceeding for the assessment of damages for the appropriation of private property for public park or parkway purposes, when the park or parkway has been placed upon the official plan of the municipality prior to the date of said appropriation to public use, the property owner shall be entitled to recover, in addition to compensation for the property taken, injured, or destroyed by said appropriation, interest on the value of any building or portion thereof on said property, within the lines of said park or parkway, at the date of the plotting of said park or parkway upon said plan; to be computed from the date of said plotting to the date of said appropriation to public use; and said building, or any portion thereof, remaining within the lines of said park or parkway in the interval between said plotting and said appropriation, shall be exempt from taxation of every kind.

Section 2. That in the assessment of damages, in any proceedings pending before a board of viewers or in any court of record, the measure thereof shall be the total value of the property at the time of such assessment; and that, in cases of property in a built-up section of such city, no benefits shall be assessed, directly or indirectly, against the owners of abutting or contiguous property.

Section 3. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 28, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 964, entitled, "An act to regulate the assessment of damages for the appropriation of private property for public park or parkway purposes, and to exempt property so appropriated from taxation in certain circumstances."

This bill regulates the assessment of damages when private property is taken for public park or parkway purposes. It allows the owner the use of the property from date of plotting to date of when taken by municipality. It exempts from taxation during this period, and pays interest to owner from date of plotting, even though he may meantime have received full use thereof or rental therefor. In Section 2, in measuring damages, it does not permit the offset of the property left against the value of that taken. Abutting property cannot be assessed with benefits. These provisions are all drastic. They work against the general good of the people as a whole, and some of them are so generous to the owner as to make it practically impossible for a municipality to make such needed improvements as public parks and parkways.

The title does not indicate that the bill deals with benefits and is in this respect constitutionally defective.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 58.

AN ACT

Fixing the width of sidewalks along public highways.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That whenever, in any township, the proper State, county, or township officers, who have in charge the construction or keeping in repair of public highways, shall construct or permit to be constructed any sidewalk along the side of any such highway, or shall establish the width and location of any such sidewalk, the width of such sidewalk shall be as follows, and not otherwise, that is to say:

For highways not exceeding thirty (30) feet in width, the sidewalk shall be three (3) feet in width.

For highways thirty-three (33) feet in width, the sidewalk shall be four and one-half (4½) feet in width.

For highways thirty-five (35) feet in width, the sidewalk shall be five (5) feet in width.

For highways forty (40) feet in width, the sidewalk shall be seven (7) feet in width.

For highways fifty (50) feet in width, the sidewalk shall be twelve (12) feet in width.

For highways sixty (60) sixty-six (66) and seventy (70) feet in width, the sidewalk shall be fifteen (15) feet in width.

For highways exceeding seventy (70) feet in width, the sidewalk shall be twenty (20) feet in width.

Section 2. For highways intermediate in width between the width of highways herein mentioned, the sidewalk shall be of such a width as will have not less than twenty-four (24) feet of roadway.

Section 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with or supplied by this act are repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 28, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 1068, entitled "An act fixing the width of sidewalks along public highways."

This bill seeks to regulate the width of sidewalks along public highways. Its provisions are arbitrary and rigid. It would mean a death blow to local initiative and a sore stricture upon shade-trees. The very ample provision for a 20-foot sidewalk might be

of more interest to contractors than to the people. In a case like this it is well to appeal to local pride and to the example of well-regulated communities. The value of local initiative is great. It must be conserved.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 59.

AN ACT

To permit farmers to hawk, peddle, and sell their own products, except dairy products, without a license fee, in and about the streets of any borough of this Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That after passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any borough of this Commonwealth to collect, or levy, any money or taxes as a license fee from any farmer who hawks, sells, or peddles his own products, except dairy products, in and about the streets of any borough of this Commonwealth.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any borough of this Commonwealth to pass any ordinance prohibiting any farmer from hawking, peddling, or selling any of his own products, except dairy products, in and about the streets of any borough of this Commonwealth, on any secular day, between the hours of six o'clock ante meridian and seven o'clock post meridian.

Section 3. All acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 28, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 1189, entitled "An act to permit farmers to hawk, peddle, and sell their own products, except dairy products, without a license fee, in and about the streets of any borough of this Commonwealth."

This bill gives farmers unrestricted right to sell, hawk, and peddle, without a license, their own products in the boroughs of this Commonwealth.

There has been enacted and approved at this session of the Legislature a Borough Code (House bill No. 404), where provisions substantially meet the needs of farmers and conserve, as this bill does not, the rights of purchasers and the regulative functions of boroughs. The quality and kinds of food offered for sale should always be under wise inspection and regulation. The above cited act will adequately care for the situation and this bill is not necessary.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 60.

AN ACT

In relation to the appointment and salaries of the deputy sheriffs on duty in the court-rooms of the courts of oyer and terminer and quarter sessions of the peace, in counties containing a population of not less than five hundred thousand, nor more than one million five hundred thousand, inhabitants, as computed by the last preceding United States census, and repealing all acts or parts of acts, general, special, or local, inconsistent therewith.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That in all cases where the sheriff of any county containing a population of not less than five hundred thousand, nor more than one million five hundred thousand, inhabitants, as computed by the last preceding United States census, shall appoint persons to act as deputies in the court-rooms of the courts of oyer and terminer and quarter sessions of the peace of such county, he may do so only with the approval of the court or courts for which such deputies are appointed; and the chief deputy, so appointed, shall receive the sum of one hundred fifty dollars ($150.00) per month, and all other deputies, so appointed, shall receive the sum of one hundred fifteen dollars ($115.00) per month; such deputies to give bond, with surety to be approved by the prothonotary, in such sum as the court may direct.

Section 2. An act approved the thirteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, nine hundred and three), entitled "An act in relation to the appointment and salaries of the deputy sheriffs on duty in the court-room of the courts of oyer and terminer and quarter sessions of the peace, in counties containing a population of not less than seven hundred and fifty thousand, nor more than one million two hundred thousand," together with all other acts or parts of acts, general, special, or local, inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 28, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 528, entitled "An act in relation to the appointment and salaries of the deputy sheriffs on duty in the court-rooms of the courts of oyer and terminer and quarter sessions of the peace, in counties containing a population of not less than five hundred thousand, nor more than one million five hundred thousand, inhabitants, as computed by the last preceding United States census, and repealing all acts or parts of acts, general, special, or local, inconsistent therewith."

This bill purposes an increase of salary to the chief deputy sheriff in counties having fixed maxima and minima of population. It is special legislation vaguely screened. It is unwise to have the Legislature fix increases of salaries without the knowledge and consent of the citizens who pay the bill. Moreover, the sheriff should have complete and exclusive control of deputies when they are in charge of prisoners in the court-room. The sheriff is under bond and

personally responsible for his deputies. These latter are in the court only as custodians of prisoners. Their presence has nothing whatever to do with judicial procedure. They are not court officers. The court should not have the power to determine who these agents of the responsible sheriff should be.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 61.

AN ACT

Validating certain sales of and titles to seated and unseated lands, sold by county treasurers and county commissioners for the non-payment of taxes.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That all sales of seated and unseated lands, heretofore made by any county treasurer or county commissioners for the non-payment of any taxes assessed between the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and one, and the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, where such lands were duly returned to the county treasurer for non-payment of taxes, duly advertised, and sold by the county treasurer or county commissioners, and where no liens for such taxes were filed, are validated. The titles to all such lands, in the hands of the purchasers of the same, which have not been redeemed by the persons in whose name the same were assessed within the time prescribed by law, are validated. This act shall not affect any such sales or titles heretofore adjudicated, or now in the process of adjudication.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 28, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objections, House bill No. 1030, entitled "An act validating certain sales of and titles to seated and unseated lands, sold by county treasurers and county commissioners for the non-payment of taxes."

This is a validating bill and relates to the sale of and title to seated and unseated lands. Why should property be sold for taxes if no lien is filed? The claimant should be held as he always has been by the courts, to proof of a strict compliance on the part of officials with every step necessary to make good a title. When an official fails to enter lien the official should be disciplined by law, but law should not be worked to relieve him from the penalty of his official carelessness.

Moreover, if such sales were made in violation of the act of 1901, the sales were illegal and even the General Assembly could not validate them.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 62.

AN ACT

To amend an act, entitled "An act providing that, in all counties having more than five hundred thousand inhabitants, advertisements and notices required by law or rules of court to be published in newspapers of general circulation, unless dispensed with by special order of court, shall be published in the legal newspaper, issued at least weekly, of the proper county, designated by rules of court for the publication of court or other legal notices," approved May third, one thousand nine hundred and nine, so as to include all counties having more than one hundred thousand population.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That section one of an act, entitled "An act providing that, in all counties having more than five hundred thousand inhabitants, advertisements and notices required by law or rules of court to be published in newspapers of general circulation, unless dispensed with by special order of court, shall be published in the legal newspaper, issued at least weekly, of the proper county, designated by rules of court for the publication of court or other legal notices," approved the third day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and nine, which reads as follows:—

"Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That hereafter, in all counties of the Commonwealth having more than five hundred thousand inhabitants, every notice or advertisement required by law or rules of court to be published in one or more newspapers of general circulation, unless dispensed with by special order of court, shall also be published in the legal newspaper, issued at least weekly, in said county, designated by rules of court for the publication of court or other legal notices, if such newspaper exists. Publication in such legal newspaper shall be made as often as required to be made in such newspapers in general circulation, and shall be subject to the same stipulations and regulations as those imposed for the like services upon all newspapers: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to require the publication in such legal newspapers of municipal ordinances, mercantile appraisers' notices, advertising for bids for contracts for public work, or lists of delinquent taxpayers," is amended so as to read as follows:—

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That hereafter, in all counties of the Commonwealth having more than one hundred thousand inhabitants, every notice or advertisement required by law or rules of court to be published in one or more newspapers of general circulation, unless dispensed with by special order of court, shall also be published in the legal newspaper, issued at least weekly, in said county, designated by rules of court for the publication of court or other legal notice, if such newspaper exists. Publication in such legal newspaper shall be made as often as required to be made in such newspapers in general circulation, and shall be subject to the same stipulations and regulations as those imposed for the like services upon all newspapers. This act does not require the publication in such legal newspapers of municipal ordinances, mercantile appraisers' notices, advertising for bids for contracts for public work, or lists of delinquent taxpayers.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 28, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objections, House bill No. 1048, entitled "An act to amend an act, entitled 'An act providing that, in all counties having more than five hundred thousand inhabitants, advertisements and notices required by law or rules of court to be published in newspapers of general circulation, unless dispensed with by special order of court, shall be published in the legal newspaper, issued at least weekly, of the proper county, designated by rules of court for the publication of court or other legal notices,' approved May third, one thousand nine hundred and nine, so as to include all counties having more than one hundred thousand population."

This bill purposes to give legal advertisement to the legal newspapers issued at least weekly in the county concerned. There is no such thing as a "legal" newspaper in contradistinction from all other lawfully existing newspaper concerns. Why should any one paper have this business? Why stifle honest competition? Why play favorites? The legal and other public advertising should follow the channels of circulation approved by the business concerns of a county, for the latter will always put their advertising where it will do the most good. So should the Commonwealth. Let this matter to the honest open competition of all legitimate channels of advertising. I have yet to hear of any one that wants this bill approved. I would veto it even if I had. It is not American in spirit.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 63.

AN ACT

To validate acts done by corporations before the recording of their charter.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That where heretofore any act has been done, or transfer or conveyance of any property made to or by, any corporation created or intended to be created by virtue of the provisions of the act of Assembly, approved April twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, or its supplements, in good faith, after the issuing of letters patent and before the actual record of the certificate, such acts, transfers, and conveyances shall, after said certificate has been duly recorded as provided in said act, be deemed and taken to be valid and effectual for all purposes: Provided, This act shall not affect any proceeding now pending.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 28, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objections, House bill No. 1385, entitled "An act to validate acts done by corporations before the recording of their charter."

This bill purposes to validate certain acts done by corporations before the recording of their charter. Validating acts are, of course, at times necessary, but they should be as specific and definite as possible. This bill validates "any act" of such corporations made prior to recording of charter. It is too broad in its implication and surrenders the equity of the Commonwealth in unknown channels.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 64.

AN ACT

To amend an act, entitled "An act relating to appeals in cases of summary convictions," approved the seventeenth day of April, Anno Domini eighteen hundred seventy-six.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That section one of an act, approved the seventeenth day of April, Anno Domini eighteen hundred seventy-six, entitled "An act relating to appeals in cases of summary convictions," which provides as follows:—

"Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That in all cases of summary convictions in this Commonwealth, before a magistrate or court not of record, either party may, within five days after such conviction, appeal to the court of quarter sessions of the county in which such magistrate shall reside, or court not of record shall be held, upon allowance of the said court of quarter sessions, or any judge thereof, upon cause shown; and either party may also appeal from the judgment of a magistrate or a court not of record, in suit for a penalty, to the court of common pleas of the county in which said judgment shall be rendered, upon allowance of said court, or any judge thereof upon cause shown: Provided, That all appeals from summary conviction and judgment for penalties, shall be upon such terms as to payment of costs and entering bail as the court or judge allowing the appeal shall direct," be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That in all cases of summary conviction in this Commonwealth, before a magistrate or a court not of record, either party may, within five days after such conviction, appeal to the court of quarter sessions, or other court having jurisdiction thereof, of the county in which such magistrate shall hold office, or in which the court not of record shall be held, upon the allowance of said appeal by the said court of quarter sessions or

other court having jurisdiction thereof, or any judge thereof, upon cause shown; and either party may also appeal from the judgment of a magistrate or of a court not of record, in a suit for a penalty, to the court of common pleas of the county in which said judgment shall be rendered, upon allowance of said court. Within said five days no commitment of the defendant, nor execution against his property, shall issue in such cases, if the defendant shall deposit with the magistrate the amount of fine, or judgment, and the costs; same to be repaid to the said defendant upon allowance of the appeal. All appeals from summary conviction and judgments for penalties shall be upon such terms as to payment of costs and entering bail as the court or judge allowing the appeal shall direct.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 28, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 638, entitled "An act to amend an act, entitled 'An act relating to appeals in cases of summary convictions,' approved the seventeenth day of April, Anno Domini eighteen hundred seventy-six."

This bill amends the act of April 17, 1876 (P. L. 29), relating to summary convictions. It provides that no commitment or execution shall issue against a convicted defendant within five days provided he shall deposit with the magistrate the amount of the fine and costs, which sum is to be repaid to the defendant if an appeal is granted by the court.

The present law has worked no material hardship. It has been in operation for a full generation. To approve this act would lend to the law's delay, to all sorts of possible legal efforts to defeat the ends of justice by giving time to lawyers to work up the case, and, particularly, to enable a rich defendant to do what a poor one could not. The law knows no favorites, and this bill is potential for such distinctions.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 65.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to refund to the Robinson Furniture Company, a corporation of DuBois, Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, moneys erroneously paid into the State Treasury.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the sum of four hundred and two dollars ($402.00) is hereby specifically appropriated, for the purpose of refunding to the Robinson Furniture Company, a corporation organized and doing business under the laws of this Com-

monwealth, and having its principal place of business at DuBois, Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, being the amount erroneously and actually paid by it into the State Treasury, as a State tax on the value of its capital stock, which was never issued, said corporation having calculated its unissued capital stock as both an asset and liability in the making of its tax report to the Commonwealth. Said amount shall be paid on warrant of the Auditor General, on due proof that the aforesaid amount, or any part thereof, was erroneously and actually paid into the State Treasury.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 28, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objections, House bill No. 1190, entitled "An act making an appropriation to refund to the Robinson Furniture Company, a corporation of DuBois, Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, moneys erroneously paid into the State Treasury."

This bill makes a refund to the Robinson Furniture Company of $402.00 "erroneously paid into the State Treasury." This is purely and clearly a matter for the Board of Public Accounts. Where there is a legal means of adjustment of claims there is no reason for the enactment of another.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 66.

AN ACT

Authorizing Christian Gerz, administrator of the estate of Alexander Gerz, late of the city of Lancaster, county of Lancaster, deceased, to sue the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That Christian Gerz, administrator of the estate of Alexander Gerz, late of the city of Lancaster, county of Lancaster, deceased, is hereby authorized to bring suit as administrator, in the court of common pleas of Dauphin County, against the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for any sum of money that may be legally or justly due the estate of the said Alexander Gerz, arising from the payment of collateral inheritance tax by said estate, upon an appraisement of the real estate of said estate, in excess of a proper valuation and in excess of the amount actually brought by such real estate upon sale.

Section 2. Such suit shall be subject to the same rules of pleading and evidence as in cases between individuals. The right to bring suit, hereby given, shall not preclude the Commonwealth from raising any defense available to it in the suit hereby authorized.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 28, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objections, House bill No. 1424, entitled "An act authorizing Christian Gerz, administrator of the estate of Alexander Gerz, late of the city of Lancaster, county of Lancaster, deceased, to sue the Commonwealth."

This bill authorizes an administrator to sue the Commonwealth for a refund of moneys paid as collateral inheritance tax. It is alleged that the sum paid is in excess of the sum due the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth usually and properly by such means as this affords claimants a legal means to secure their rights. But this claim is based upon the fact that the sale of the real estate of the deceased did not realize the sum of the appraisement of the same. There is no merit in this contention. The Commonwealth is not concerned in the sale of estates. It is concerned in a fair and just appraisement. Manifestly such an appraisement was had since no appeal was taken from the appraisal by the representatives of the deceased. The law is plain. The redress was at hand. No attention was paid it. Why now should the Commonwealth be put to the expense of defending a suit that under this bill would arise due to the neglect of some one in charge?

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 67.

AN ACT

Relating to the Legislative Reference Bureau, and authorizing and regulating therein a system of municipal reference information.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the Legislative Reference Bureau is hereby directed to establish in the bureau a system of municipal reference information, for the benefit of the municipalities of Pennsylvania. The bureau shall gather, classify, and make available information along legal lines, from any source, that may be helpful in improving methods of administration and government in such municipalities. It shall study the laws and ordinances governing municipalities in Pennsylvania and elsewhere; publish from time to time the results of such studies. Upon request from any municipality in Pennsylvania, it shall draft ordinances of a general nature. It shall prepare standard forms for ordinances on matters common to the various classes of municipalities.

Section 2. The Director of the bureau is authorized to appoint in the bureau a municipal reference librarian, who shall be learned in the law, and who shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; and one filing clerk, at an annual salary of one thousand dollars.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 28, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 216, entitled "An act relating to the Legislative Reference Bureau, and authorizing and regulating therein a system of municipal reference information."

This bill provides for a municipal reference bureau in the Legislative Reference Bureau. It also provides for an additional official at a salary of $2,500, and a filing clerk at a salary of $1,000. The bureau is now doing much of this work—as much as it is capable of doing without erecting a bureau on a scale vastly larger and more expensive than this bill contemplates. This bill will add to the cost of service and little to the value of service. Another department also looks to perform the same service. Until it is clear what service the Commonwealth should render and what machinery should be erected to do it, and until we have more funds for constructive service in other fields, it would be wise to let this matter as it is.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 68.

AN ACT

To amend an act, approved the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, entitled "An act fixing the compensation of appraisers appointed by the registers of wills of the several counties to appraise the value of estates subject to the payment of collateral inheritance tax, and of experts employed to assist such appraisers," by increasing the compensation of appraisers.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That section one of an act, approved the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, entitled "An act fixing the compensation of appraisers appointed by the registers of wills of the several counties to appraise the value of estates subject to the payment of collateral inheritance tax, and of experts employed to assist such appraisers," which reads as follows:—

"Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That, from and after the passage of this act, the compensation of appraisers appointed by the registers of wills of the several counties of the Commonwealth to fix the value of estates which are or may hereafter be subject to collateral inheritance tax shall be as follows, namely: For each and every day on which an appraiser shall actually be engaged in making appraisement of property subject to said tax, he shall receive the sum of two dollars: Provided, That, if in the discharge of his duties it shall be necessary for him, the said appraiser, to travel from his place of residence to appraise property subject to said tax, he shall

be allowed such actual necessary traveling expenses as he may incur, which expenses shall be itemized in a sworn statement to be returned to the register, and subject to the final approval of the Auditor General," is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That, from and after the passage of this act, the compensation of appraisers appointed by the registers of wills of the several counties of the Commonwealth to fix the value of estates which are or may be subject to the payment of collateral inheritance tax, shall be as follows: For each and every day on which an appraiser shall actually be engaged in making appraisements of property subject to said tax, he shall receive the sum of five dollars: Provided, That, if in the discharge of his duties it shall be necessary for him, the said appraiser, to travel from his place of residence to appraise property subject to said tax, he shall be allowed such actual necessary traveling expenses as he may incur, which expenses shall be itemized in a sworn statement to be returned to the register, and subject to the final approval of the Auditor-General.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 28, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 715, entitled "An act to amend an act approved the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'An act fixing the compensation of appraisers appointed by the registers of wills of the several counties to appraise the value of estates subject to the payment of collateral inheritance tax, and of experts employed to assist such appraisers,' by increasing the compensation of appraisers."

This bill proposes to increase the compensation of appraisers appointed by registers of wills to appraise estates subject to a collateral inheritance tax, from a per diem compensation of $2.00 to a per diem compensation of $5.00. In a few larger counties this increase may be warranted. In many it is not. Men should serve regardless of compensation. Men who want only the fee are scarcely those that should be allowed to act. If registers of wills will keep in mind the dignity and duty of such service, they can readily find men who will gladly serve for the sum now provided for by law.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 69.

AN ACT

Providing for the creation and regulation of municipal liens, and the proceedings for the collection thereof, in the several boroughs of this State.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That whenever, heretofore, the council of any incorporated borough of this State has required by

ordinance, and caused to be paved, curbed, or macadamized with brick, stone, or other suitable material, any public street or thoroughfare, or part thereof; or is now causing such paving, curbing, or macadamizing pursuant to such ordinance; but, owing to some defect in the petition or other proceeding necessary, under existing law, to give jurisdiction to such council, or, for any other reason, the cost of such improvement, or a portion thereof, cannot be legally assessed upon the property bounding or abutting upon the street, or part thereof, improved, as was contemplated by the act or acts of the General Assembly under which the improvement was attempted to be made,—now, by this act, such improvements are made valid and binding; and the council of such incorporated borough may cause the property bounding or abutting upon the street, or part thereof, upon which the improvement has been made or is now being made, to be assessed with such a portion of the cost of such improvement as is contemplated by the law under which the improvement was made or is now being made; such assessment shall be a lien upon the property assessed. The lien shall date from the completion of the improvement for which the assessment is made, and shall remain a lien until fully paid and satisfied: Provided, That a writ of scire facias is issued to revive the same during every period of five years after a lien is filed as hereinafter provided.

Section 2. The council of any incorporated borough of this State, entitled to a lien under this act, shall file a lien therefor in the office of the prothonotary of the county within which the property lies, within six months after the completion of the work, where the improvement is now in progress; or within six months after the approval of this act, where the improvement is now completed; and the same shall be entered upon record as other municipal claims. Such lien shall state the name of the party claimant, which shall be the corporate name of the borough making the improvement, the name of the owner or reputed owner of the property assessed, a reasonable description of the property assessed, the amount or sum claimed to be due, which shall include interest on the assessment from the completion of the improvement, for what improvement the claim is made, the date of its completion, the date of the assessment for which the lien is filed. Such lien, when so filed, shall be prima facie evidence of all matters therein set forth, and of the right of the borough to recover the amount therein claimed to be due, together with interest from the date of filing the lien, cost, and an attorney's commission of five per centum for collection.

Section 3. The lien, when so filed, shall be proceeded upon for collection by writ of scire facias. The said writ shall be made returnable to the monthly or other return day in the respective courts, and shall be served upon the owner or reputed owner personally, or by leaving a copy thereof, duly attested, with an adult member of his family or of the family in which he resides, at least ten days before the return day thereof. If the owner of the property cannot be found, or has no residence within the county in which the property lies, the sheriff shall thereupon return the said writ nihil; and thereupon an alias scire facias may issue, which shall be served by notice posted upon the premises, stating the substance of the writ, at least ten days prior to the return day; and also by advertisement

in at least two newspapers published in the county in which the premises are located, once a week for three successive weeks. Such posting and publication shall be equivalent to a service.

Section 4. If the writ shall have been served, and no appearance filed on or before the return day thereof, the plaintiff therein shall be entitled to judgment, after the return day thereof, for the debt, interest, cost, and attorney's commission. If an appearance be entered, the plaintiff shall also be entitled to judgment, unless a sufficient affidavit of defense be filed within fifteen days after the return day. If such affidavit be filed, the cause shall be proceeded with in accordance with the rules of law and the practice of the courts.

Section 5. When final judgment shall have been entered upon such lien, the plaintiff therein may have a writ of levari facias; and upon the same the sheriff shall cause the said property to be advertised for sale in at least two newspapers of the proper county, once a week for three weeks, before the day of sale; and shall also give notice by at least ten handbills posted in conspicuous places,—one of which shall be posted on the property,—of the time and place of sale; and thereupon shall proceed to sell the same. The place of sale shall be the sheriff's office. The proceeds of sale shall be distributed according to law.

Section 6. The term "owner or reputed owner," as used in this act, shall mean any person or persons in open, peaceable, and notorious possession of the property. The remaindermen or other persons interested in expectancy, not having been heard, and aggrieved by such final judgment, upon petition presented in the proper court, may have the judgment opened at any time before the sale of the property, and shall be allowed to defend, when, in the judgment of the court, such opening is necessary to secure justice to all parties. Sale of the property shall preclude all persons from setting up anything contrary to the record.

Section 7. Nothing in this act shall be taken to restrict the right of either plaintiff or defendant, in proceedings under it, to appeal as in other cases.

Section 8. Any person owning property against which a lien is filed under this act may, at any time, present a petition to the proper court praying that the claimant in such lien be compelled to proceed for the collection thereof, and thereupon the court shall make such order as the justice of the case may require.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 28, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objections, House bill No. 1455, entitled "An act providing for the creation and regulation of municipal liens, and the proceedings for the collection thereof, in the several boroughs of this State."

This bill provides for the creation and regulation of municipal liens in the several boroughs of this Commonwealth. I have already approved House bill No. 1334 of this session, and also House bill No. 1025, both of which relate to the same subject and provide the relief sought in this bill. It is not necessary to multiply acts upon the same topic.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 70.

AN ACT

Supplementing and amending sections ten (10) and twelve (12) of an act, entitled "An act establishing a court for the county of Philadelphia; prescribing its jurisdiction and powers; providing for the service of its writs, process, or warrants by the proper officers of the county or city of Philadelphia; regulating the procedure therein, and appeals therefrom; and providing for the expenses thereof," approved the twelfth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen; by increasing the jurisdiction of the court in all civil actions in assumpsit to one thousand dollars ($1,000); by conferring upon said court jurisdiction in actions of replevin, foreign attachment, proceedings commenced under an act, entitled "An act relating to fraudulent debtors," approved seventeenth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine; mechanics' liens, municipal claims, divorce, and all habeas corpus proceedings; and regulating and changing the practice and procedure in said court; and changing the word "prothonotary" in the said section twelve (12), wherever it appears, to the word "clerk."

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That section ten (10) of an act, entitled "An act establishing a court for the county of Philadelphia; prescribing its jurisdiction and powers; providing for the service of its writs, process, or warrants by the proper officers of the county or city of Philadelphia; regulating the procedure therein, and appeals therefrom, and providing for the expenses thereof," approved the twelfth day of July, nineteen hundred and thirteen, which reads as follows:—

"Section 10. The said court hereby created shall have jurisdiction in all civil actions at law and in equity where the value of the matter or thing in controversy, exclusive of interest and costs, does not exceed the sum of six hundred dollars ($600), except that in actions for damages for personal injuries it shall have jurisdiction where the sum demanded by the plaintiff does not exceed one thousand five hundred dollars ($1,500). The amount claimed by the plaintiff, where the said claim is for a sum certain, shall be conclusive as to the jurisdiction of the court; in all actions brought for the recovery of money, and in actions at law or in equity not involving any sum certain, the plaintiff shall file with his statement a certificate as to the amount of the thing or matter in controversy. The said court shall also have jurisdiction in any civil cases transferred to it by order of a majority of the judges of any court of common pleas of Philadelphia county," be, and the same is herewith, amended and supplemented to read as follows:—

Section 10. The said court hereby created shall have jurisdiction in all civil actions at law and in equity where the value of the matter or thing in controversy, exclusive of interest and costs, does not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000), in actions of assumpsit, and fifteen hundred dollars ($1,500) in actions of trespass. The amount claimed by the plaintiff, where the said claim is for a sum certain, shall be conclusive as to the jurisdiction of the court; in all actions brought for the recovery of money, and in actions at law or in equity not involving any sum certain, the plaintiff shall file with his statement a certificate as to the amount of the thing or matter in controversy. The said court shall also have jurisdiction in any civil cases transferred to it by order of a majority of the judges of any court of common pleas of Philadelphia county. The said court hereby created shall also have jurisdiction

in actions of replevin, foreign attachment, proceedings commenced under an act, entitled "An act relating to fraudulent debtors," approved seventeenth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine; in proceedings involving mechanics' liens and municipal claims, where the matter or thing in controversy, exclusive of interest and costs, shall not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000); and shall have concurrent jurisdiction in all habeas corpus proceedings, except those arising out of cases triable exclusively in the courts of oyer and terminer.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, et cetera, that section twelve of the above mentioned act, which reads as follows:—

"Section 12. All civil actions in said Municipal Court shall be begun by filing a statement of the plaintiff's claim, without the issuance of any formal writ. The said statement shall consist of a concise recital of the facts which the plaintiff claims give rise to his cause of action, divided into paragraphs consecutively numbered, only one averment of fact so far as possible being included in one paragraph. Where any contracts or other writings are material to the validity of the plaintiff's claim, he must annex copies of the same, in accordance with the practice now obtaining in the courts of common pleas. This statement may be filed by the plaintiff or his counsel, or may be orally stated to a clerk of the court, whose duty it shall be to reduce the same to writing. All statements shall be verified by the affidavit of the plaintiff or his duly authorized agent, and shall be signed by the plaintiff or his counsel.

"The said clerk shall thereupon issue a summons, under the seal of the court, requiring the defendant to appear and file an answer to the plaintiff's claim within ten days after service of the statement upon him. In default of the filing of an answer within ten days, the plaintiff may take judgment against the defendant as of course. In order to prevent judgment, as aforesaid, defendant must file, within ten days of the service of the summons and statement upon him as aforesaid, an answer, which shall consist of a series of numbered paragraphs, corresponding to the paragraphs in the plaintiff's statement of his claim, and shall contain an admission or denial of each fact averred: Provided, That, if defendant alleges himself to be ignorant as to the facts averred in any paragraph, he may so state, and place the plaintiff upon proof of the same as if they had been denied. All facts which defendant does not deny or aver himself to be ignorant, and demand proof as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be admitted. The answer may be filed by the defendant or his counsel, or may be orally stated to a clerk of the court, whose duty it shall be to reduce the same to writing. All answers shall be verified by the affidavit of defendant or his duly authorized agent, and shall be signed by defendant or his counsel. After defendant has filed an answer the case shall be at issue, without any formal pleas, unless he sets up new matter in separate numbered paragraphs, in addition to those answering plaintiff's averments; in which case plaintiff may, within five days, answer the same in the same manner, and all new matter so averred by defendant and not denied by plaintiff, or of which he does not declare himself to be ignorant and demand proof, shall be deemed to be admitted. The case shall then be at issue. Plaintiff may move for judgment for want of a sufficient answer, for all or a portion of his claim.

"Every statement of claim, before it shall be received by the prothonotary, shall contain on the back thereof an indorsement, signed by plaintiff or his counsel, as follows: "Jury trial demanded," or "It is agreed that this case be tried by a judge without a jury." If plaintiff demands a jury trial, he shall, at the time of filing his statement, pay to the prothonotary a jury fee of four dollars. Every answer, where plaintiff has not demanded a jury trial, shall contain, on the back thereof, a similar indorsement; and, if defendant demands a jury trial, he shall, at the time of filing his answer, pay to the prothonotary a jury fee of four dollars. If both parties, as aforesaid, have filed agreements that the case may be tried by a judge without a jury, it shall be so tried, under such rules of procedure as the court shall prescribe.

"When a case is at issue it may be immediately ordered on the trial list by either party. It shall be the duty of the judges of the said court to so arrange their trial list that cases shall be tried as promptly as possible. For the purpose of promptly disposing of all motions and rules in connection with its business, it shall be the duty of said court to have at least one judge sitting continuously, as many hours per day as he may be needed. Except as modified by this act, or its own rules duly adopted by a majority of the judges, the practice and procedure of the Municipal Court shall be the same as the practice and procedure in the courts of common pleas of Philadelphia County," be, and the same is hereby, amended and supplemented to read as follows:—

Section 12. In actions of replevin, in foreign attachment, in proceedings commenced under an act, entitled "An act relating to fraudulent debtors," approved seventeenth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and in habeas corpus proceedings, as aforesaid, in mechanics' liens and municipal claims, and in all actions for the filing, enforcement, and collection of said claims, the practice and procedure in the Municipal Court shall be similar to that which governs in similar actions or proceedings in the courts of common pleas of the Commonwealth.

Otherwise than in writs of capias ad respondendum, when required, and in those for which different provisions are made in this act, all civil actions in the Municipal Court shall be begun by filing a statement of the plaintiff's claim prior to the issuance of any formal writ. The said statement shall consist of a concise recital of the facts which the plaintiff claims give rise to his cause of action divided into paragraphs consecutively numbered, only one averment of fact so far as possible being included in one paragraph. Where any contracts or other writings are material to the validity of the plaintiff's claim, he must annex copies of the same, in accordance with the practice now obtaining in the courts of common pleas. This statement may be filed by the plaintiff or his counsel, or may be orally stated to a clerk of the court, whose duty it shall be to reduce the same to writing. All statements shall be verified by the affidavit of the plaintiff or his duly authorized agent, and shall be signed by the plaintiff or his counsel.

The said clerk shall thereupon issue a summons, under the seal of the court, requiring the defendant to appear and file an answer to the plaintiff's claim within ten days after service of the statement

upon him. In default of the filing of an answer within ten days, the plaintiff may take judgment against the defendant as of course. In order to prevent judgment, as aforesaid, defendant must file, within ten days of the service of summons and statement upon him as aforesaid, an answer, which shall consist of a series of numbered paragraphs, corresponding to the paragraphs in the plaintiff's statement of his claim, and, in actions of trespass, shall contain an admission or denial of each fact averred: Provided, That if defendant alleges himself to be ignorant as to the facts averred in any paragraph, he may so state, and place the plaintiff upon proof of the same as if they had been denied. All facts which defendant does not deny or aver himself to be ignorant, and demand proof as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be admitted. In actions of assumpsit the answer, duly sworn to, shall set forth fully the nature and character of the defense to the plaintiff's demand, and shall conform to such rules as may be adopted by the majority of the judges of said court. The answer may be filed by the defendant or his counsel, or may be orally stated to a clerk of the court, whose duty it shall be to reduce the same to writing. All answers shall be verified by the affidavit of defendant or his duly authorized agent, and shall be signed by defendant or his counsel. After defendant has filed an answer the case shall be at issue, without any formal pleas, unless he sets up new matter in separate numbered paragraphs, in addition to those answering plaintiff's averments; in which case plaintiff may, within ten days, answer the same in the same manner, and all new matter so averred by defendant and not denied by plaintiff, or of which he does not declare himself to be ignorant and demand proof, shall be deemed to be admitted. The case shall then be at issue. Plaintiff may move for judgment for want of a sufficient answer, for all or a portion of his claim.

Every statement of claim, before it shall be received by the clerk, shall contain on the back thereof an indorsement signed by plaintiff or his counsel, as follows: "Jury trial demanded," or "It is agreed that this case be tried by a judge without a jury." If plaintiff demands a jury trial, he shall, at the time of filing his statement, pay to the clerk a jury fee of four dollars. Every answer, where plaintiff has not demanded a jury trial, shall contain on the back thereof a similar indorsement; and if defendant demands a jury trial, he shall, at the time of filing his answer, pay to the clerk a jury fee of four dollars. If both parties, as aforesaid, have filed agreements that the case may be tried by a judge without a jury, it shall be so tried, under such rules of procedure as the court shall prescribe.

When a case is at issue it may be immediately ordered on the trial list by either party. It shall be the duty of the judges of the said court to so arrange their trial list that cases shall be tried as promptly as possible. For the purpose of promptly disposing of all motions and rules in connection with its business, it shall be the duty of said court to have at least one judge sitting continuously, as many hours per day as he may be needed. Except as modified by this act, or its own rules duly adopted by a majority of the judges,

the practice and procedure in the Municipal Court shall be the same as the practice and procedure in the courts of common pleas of Philadelphia County.

Section 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 28, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 225, entitled "An act supplementing and amending sections ten (10) and twelve (12) of an act, entitled 'An act establishing a court for the county of Philadelphia; prescribing its jurisdiction and powers; providing for the service of its writs, process, or warrants by the proper officers of the county or city of Philadelphia; regulating the procedure therein, and appeals therefrom; and providing for the expenses thereof,' approved the twelfth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen; by increasing the jurisdiction of the court in all civil actions in assumpsit to one thousand dollars ($1,000); by conferring upon said court jurisdiction in actions of replevin, foreign attachment, proceedings commenced under an act, entitled 'An act relating to fraudulent debtors,' approved seventeenth of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, mechanics' liens, municipal claims, divorce, and all habeas corpus proceedings; and regulating and changing the practice and procedure in said court; and changing the word 'prothonotary' in the said section twelve (12), wherever it appears, to the word 'clerk'."

This bill amends the act of July 12, 1913, creating a Municipal Court in Philadelphia, by increasing its powers and enlarging the scope of its endeavor. This is a new court. It has as yet scarcely defined itself in the public mind. Its present functions are quite sufficient to warrant its creation. To add to its functions now will create confusion and perhaps opposition that otherwise will not again arise. The title retains reference to jurisdiction in cases of divorce, although the same item is stricken from the body of the act. The tendency farther to encroach upon the common pleas court is matter of moment. It were well to move slowly in this direction now.

Let this new court continue its present duties until the entire community has had time to understand its jurisdiction and to judge of the quality of its service. Then, and not till then, is it necessary, if at all, to seek new fields of endeavor for it.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 71.

AN ACT

To provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the clay quarries or mines of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That on and after the passage of this act, the clay quarries or mines of Pennsylvania, in which bituminous coal is also mined, shall be operated under the supervision of the State Department of Mines, and shall be subject to such rules and methods of operation as may be recommended by the chief of the Department of Mines, in accordance with such provisions of the coal-mine laws of the State as may be found applicable to the supervision of clay quarries or mines.

Section 2. The inspections of the mines and quarries as set forth in section one of this act shall be made by certain district State coal-mine inspectors, who shall be designated for the work by the chief of the Department of Mines, and who shall make and forward to the Department of Mines such reports, from time to time, as the chief of the department may demand.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 29, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 783, entitled "An act to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the clay quarries or mines of Pennsylvania."

This bill extends the provisions of the laws relating to mining to include clay quarries, or mines. It also places the latter under the Department of Mines. This is an attempt to extend the provisions of the "Coal Mine Laws" to clay mines. This is clearly in violation of Article III, Section 6, of the Constitution. The bill fails to state what provisions of the Mine Code are applicable to clay mines, nor does it indicate who is to determine such matters. The bill is indefinite and defective.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 72.

AN ACT

To amend an act, approved the eighth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and nine (Pamphlet Laws, four hundred and seventy-four), entitled "An act to amend an act approved the twenty-fifth day of June, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-five, entitled 'An act regulating the collection of taxes in the several boroughs and townships of this Commonwealth,' so as to fix the amount of bond at not more than the amount of taxes charged and assessed in the duplicates delivered to the collectors of taxes," by providing for the payment of the premium charged for the bond of a trust or bonding company by the authorities of boroughs or townships.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That an act approved the eighth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and nine

(Pamphlet Laws, four hundred and seventy-four), entitled "An act to amend an act, approved the twenty-fifth day of June, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-five, entitled 'An act regulating the collection of taxes in the several boroughs and townships of this Commonwealth,' so as to fix the amount of bond at not more than the amount of taxes charged and assessed in the duplicates delivered to the collectors of taxes," which reads as follows:—

"Section 3. The collector of taxes shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe an oath of office, and file the same in the office of the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, and shall enter into a bond to the Commonwealth, in not more than the amount of taxes charged and assessed in the duplicates, with at least two sufficient sureties, or one trust or bonding company; said bond to be approved by said court, or a judge thereof in vacation, and filed in the office of the clerk of said court; the condition of which bond shall be, that the said collector shall well and truly pay over, or account for according to law, the whole amount of taxes charged and assessed in the duplicate which shall be delivered to him," be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:—

Section 3. The collector of taxes shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe an oath of office, and file the same in the office of the court of quarter sessions of the proper county; and shall enter into a bond to the Commonwealth, in not more than the amount of taxes charged and assessed in the duplicates, with at least two sufficient sureties, or one trust or bonding company; said bond to be approved by said court, or a judge thereof in vacation, and filed in the office of the clerk of said court; the condition of which bond shall be, that the said collector shall well and truly pay over, or account for according to law, the whole amount of taxes charged and assessed in the duplicate which shall be delivered to him: Provided, however, That if the bond entered into be secured by a trust or bonding company, the premium charged for the said bond shall be paid by the authorities of the respective boroughs or townships for the benefit of which said taxes are collected.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 29, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 1164, entitled "An act to amend an act approved the eighth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and nine (Pamphlet Laws, four hundred and seventy-four), entitled "An act to amend an act approved the twenty-fifth day of June, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-five, entitled 'An act regulating the collection of taxes in the several boroughs and townships of this Commonwealth,' so as to fix the amount of bond at not more than the amount of taxes charged and assessed in the duplicates delivered to the collectors of taxes,' by providing for the payment of the premium charged for the bond of a trust or bonding company by the authorities of boroughs or townships."

This bill provides that the premium on the tax collectors' bond shall be paid by the borough or township concerned.

The Borough Code, already approved at this session, will care for and protect the interests of the people in this respect. Moreover, this is a matter that should be left to local regulation. A resolution of the governing body of a borough or township is ample. The State should not do by law what the local community can do as well by its enactments.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 73.

AN ACT

Regulating the compensation of county auditors.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That county auditors shall be allowed, out of the county funds, the sum of four dollars each for each day necessarily employed in the discharge of their duties, together with six cents per mile circular, from and to their homes, once for each week so employed.

Section 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 29, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 1315, entitled "An act regulating the compensation of county auditors."

This bill increases the compensation of auditors, in certain counties of the Commonwealth, from three dollars per diem and six cents per mile circular, to four dollars per diem and similar provision for travel. By act of July 2, 1895 (P. L. 424), counties having a population of 150,000 to 250,000 have a fixed compensation. This bill if approved would change this. The act of May 12, 1887 (P. L. 95), fixes compensation in counties other than those affected by the act of 1895 at three dollars per diem and the above allowance for travel. Under its provisions this service has been rendered and can be rendered. To add to the expense of county government without adding to the value of the service performed for the people is unwise. To increase salaries at this time unless there is a commanding reason for doing so is unwise.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 74.

AN ACT

Relating to juvenile offenders, and regulating their detention and trial.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That all records of criminal actions against juveniles under the age of sixteen shall be entered in each county in a special docket only, to be kept for that purpose exclusively. Such docket shall not be open to public inspection, and the records therein shall not be used in any subsequent proceeding against any such offender who is defendant therein.

Section 2. Such docket shall be furnished by the juvenile court of each county, at the expense of the county, and shall be in such form as the court shall direct. The docket shall be kept by a probation officer or some other person appointed by the court. The court shall direct the manner in which such docket shall be kept, and fix the fees and expenses in connection therewith.

Section 3. All magistrates, aldermen, and justices of the peace shall hereafter, without hearing, discharge all juveniles under the age of sixteen, or make return of all cases against such juveniles directly to the probation officer or person in charge of juvenile offenders in the county. No record of any case against any such juvenile offender, and no record of any such return, shall be kept by any committing magistrate, alderman, or justice of the peace. All such returns shall be entered in a docket provided for in section one.

Section 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 29, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 351, entitled "An act relating to juvenile offenders, and regulating their detention and trial."

This bill requires that records of criminal acts of juveniles under 16 shall be kept in a separate docket, not open to any one, and not usable in case of a second offense. It also provides for discharge without hearing. There are some sections of this bill that are commendable, but a juvenile under sixteen who may commit murder or some other major crime ought not be discharged by a magistrate without a hearing. A record of all matters before any judicial officer should be kept.

This bill is too lenient and denies the fundamental quality of justice in dealing with juveniles under sixteen. Many a juvenile under sixteen is quite as capable of sensing the enormity of his offense as some older persons. Age is not the essence of differentiation.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 75.

AN ACT

To amend an act, approved the twenty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred seven, entitled "An act authorizing the county commissioners of the several counties, or the town councils of the several boroughs, of this Commonwealth, or both, to appropriate annually a sufficient sum of money to each Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, in their respective counties or boroughs, to aid in defraying the expenses of Memorial Day," as amended.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the first section of an act, approved the twenty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred seven, entitled "An act authorizing the county commissioners of the several counties, or the town councils of the several boroughs, of this Commonwealth, or both, to appropriate annually a sufficient sum of money to each Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, in their respective counties or boroughs, to aid in defraying the expenses of Memorial Day," which as amended by an act approved the ninth day of June, one thousand nine hundred eleven, entitled "An act to amend the first section of an act, approved the twenty-first day of March, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and seven, entitled 'An act authorizing the county commissioners of the several counties, or the town councils of the several boroughs, of this Commonwealth, or both, to appropriate annually a sufficient sum of money to each Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, in their respective counties or boroughs, to aid in defraying the expenses of Memorial Day,' by requiring the commissioners to make the payments specified, and fixing the maximum amount thereof," which reads as follows:—

"Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the county commissioners of the several counties, or the town councils of the several boroughs, of this Commonwealth, or both, be and are hereby required to appropriate annually, to each Post in their respective counties or boroughs, a sum not to exceed fifty dollars to aid in defraying expenses of Memorial Day," is further amended to read as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the county commissioners of the several counties, or the town councils of the several boroughs, of this Commonwealth, or both, are hereby required to appropriate annually to each Post in their respective counties or boroughs a sum not to exceed fifty dollars to aid in defraying expenses of Memorial Day. In a county or borough where there is no Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, the appropriation shall be made to an association or society that has been conducting the ceremonies on Memorial Day, in lieu of the Grand Army Post.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 29, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 1181, entitled "An act to amend an act approved the twenty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and seven, entitled 'An act authorizing the county commissioners of the several counties, or the town councils of the several

boroughs, of this Commonwealth, or both, to appropriate annually a sufficient sum of money to each Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, in their respective counties or boroughs, to aid in defraying the expenses of Memorial Day,' as amended."

This bill extends the provisions of the act of March 21, 1907, to include appropriations for Memorial Day exercises to any association or society conducting such exercises in counties and boroughs where no Grand Army Post exists. It requires an annual appropriation of fifty dollars to such association or society.

It is fitting and proper to grant such sum to a regularly constituted Grand Army Post, and the law now does so. But to compel a county or borough by law to appropriate funds to as indefinite a body as a society or association of any description is an unwise mandamus upon the revenues provided by the people. Who shall decide what society or organization shall have this fund? What guarantee of service is assured? Why should any society or association have equal claim with the Grand Army Post upon the resources of a people? If it is necessary to pay a society or association to do honor or tribute to the Nation's heroic dead, such honor or tribute is scarce worth having. Surely the patriotism of our people needs no subsidy to give it fitting expression on Memorial Day.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 76.

AN ACT

Relating to open air schools.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the boards of school directors in every school district may establish and maintain schools commonly known as open air schools, and may furnish, free of cost, to any or all of the pupils, the food, clothing, and transportation necessary for attendance therein.

Section 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 29, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 1200, entitled "An act relating to open air schools."

This bill proposes to give school directors authority to establish "open air schools" and to furnish, free of cost, food, clothing and transportation to the attending pupils. The idea is an excellent

one. It is now in actual operation in many school districts of the Commonwealth. The School Code (Sec. 401) not only gives this power but many other similar ones to any school board in Pennsylvania. The only thing necessary now to have all that this bill proposes is to secure exactly such action by the boards as this bill would require. In other words this bill is superfluous.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 77.

AN ACT

Authorizing the Board of Public Charities to change the plans and specifications for the buildings, grounds, plants, machinery, and repairs of certain charitable and penal institutions; and requiring such buildings, grounds, plants, machinery, and repairs to be constructed or made in accordance with such changed plans and specifications.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That, after approving the plans and specifications for the construction, reconstruction, remodeling, improvement, or repair of any buildings, grounds, plants, or machinery, the plans and specifications for which are required by law to be approved by the Board of Public Charities, the said board may, at any time before the completion of such buildings, grounds, plants, machinery, or repairs, change, alter, or modify such plans and specifications in such manner as to the said board may seem desirable; and the said buildings, grounds, plants, machinery, or repairs shall be constructed or made in accordance with the plans and specifications so changed, altered, or modified: Provided, however, That no such changes, alterations, or modifications shall be made in any plans or specifications after a contract or contracts may have been entered into for the said work, except upon the request of the board of trustees or other authority in control of the said institution affected and of the said contractor.

Section 2. No such change, alteration, or modification shall involve the incurring of any additional expense, nor unduly delay the construction of such buildings, grounds, plants or machinery, or the making of such repairs.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 29, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 1252, entitled "An act authorizing the Board of Public Charities to change the plans and specifications for the buildings, grounds, plants, machinery, and repairs of certain charitable and penal institutions, and requiring such buildings, grounds, plants, machinery, and repairs to be constructed or made in accordance with such changed plans and specifications."

This bill originally proposed to give to the Board of Public Charities the power to change or modify plans and specifications of such public institutions as are by law now constructed upon plans approved by said board. This provision is wise and ought to have been enacted, if the present law does not give the board this authority. The bill was amended to limit action by the board to such changes, etc., as the trustees and contractor may request. This leaves the board helpless to correct a wrong until it is requested so to do. It makes the superior authority subordinate to the lesser authority. It is absurd. Moreover, the present law surely, under any fair interpretation, would give to the board power to change any plan it may have approved.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 78.

AN ACT

To provide for the appointment of a coroner's physician in counties having a population of more than one hundred and fifty thousand and less than eight hundred thousand, and defining his qualifications, duties, and salary.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That, in counties having a population of more than one hundred and fifty thousand and less than eight hundred thousand, the coroner may appoint as coroner's physician a person duly registered and qualified to practice medicine in this State.

Section 2. The coroner's physician shall hold all autopsies, conduct post-mortem examinations, and give to the district attorney such information derived therefrom as the district attorney may require, in cases of homicide, suicide, and accidental deaths. He shall file with the clerk of the court of quarter sessions a brief record of all cases investigated by him, where it appears that a crime has been committed.

Section 3. In the absence of the duly appointed coroner's physician, or in any case where he is unable to perform his duties, the coroner may name a registered and qualified physician to act during such absence or said disability; compensation for such service to be paid out of, and deducted from, the salary hereinafter provided.

Section 4. The salary of the coroner's physician shall be eighteen hundred ($1,800.00) dollars per year, payable monthly.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 1, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 22, entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of a coroner's physician in counties having a

population of more than one hundred and fifty thousand and less than eight hundred thousand, and defining his qualifications, duties, and salary."

This bill requires the appointment by the coroner of certain counties of a coroner's physician at an annual salary of $1,800. Under existing law the services of a reputable physician are available at any time and at less cost. There is no reason given for the creation of this new officer and this increased expense that would warrant approval. The classification of counties—over 150,000, less than 800,000—is another attempt of doubtful propriety to escape the provisions of Article III, Section 7, of the Constitution. In the interest of economy without deceasing efficiency this bill has no defense.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 79.

AN ACT

Granting certain powers to cities of the second class in relation to underground railways, subways, street-railways, and elevated railways, including powers within and without the city, and including powers of eminent domain.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That each city of the second class is hereby authorized and empowered to construct, or to acquire by lease or purchase, underground street passenger railways or subways, whether the same be wholly within, or partly within and partly without, the limits of the city, and also street passenger railways and elevated railways connecting with or exchanging passengers with said underground street railway, and to maintain and operate the same, and to provide for connecting such underground railways and subways with street passenger railways and elevated railways not owned or operated by the said city, and providing for the exchange of passengers and cars.

Section 2. In case the city desires to obtain any lands or properties necessary for the construction or operation of said railways or subways, and is unable to agree with the owner or owners upon the price to be paid therefor, the court of common pleas of the county, or any law judge in vacation, on application therefor by petition of said city, shall appoint three discreet and disinterested persons as viewers, and appoint a time, not less than ten nor more than twenty days thereafter, when said viewers shall meet and inspect the property appropriated or intended to be appropriated by said city.

Section 3. Said viewers having been duly sworn or affirmed justly and impartially to decide and a true report to make concerning all matters to be submitted to them, and in relation to which they are authorized to inquire in pursuance of the provisions of this act, and, having viewed the premises, shall hear all parties interested and their witnesses; and shall estimate and determine the damages for the property taken, and to whom the same is payable; and prepare a

schedule thereof, and give notice to all parties interested of the time, (not less than ten days thereafter) and of the place where they shall meet and exhibit the schedule and hear all objections thereto and evidence. Notice of the time and place of said meeting shall be given by personal service upon all parties in interest or their attorneys of record. After making whatever changes are deemed necessary, said viewers shall make report to the court, showing the damages allowed and to whom the same are payable, and file therewith a plan showing said premises.

Section 4. If the compensation to be paid for any lands or property which the city desires to obtain for said purposes cannot be agreed upon between the owners thereof and such municipality, and if the city desires to take possession of such property, it shall be lawful for it, at any time after the appointment of said viewers, to tender its bond, with surety, as security to the owner or owners of such lands or property; the condition of which shall be that the said city shall pay or cause to be paid such amount of damages as the owner or owners thereof shall be entitled to receive, after the same shall have been agreed upon by the parties or awarded in the manner provided by this act. In case the owner or owners of such property refuse to, or do not, accept said bond, the said city shall give the owner or owners thereof written notice of the time when the same shall be presented for approval, and said bond shall be presented to the court in which the said petition for the appointment of viewers has been filed; and when approved said bond shall be filed in the said court, for the benefit of said owner or owners, and upon the approval of said bond said city may enter upon, appropriate, take, hold, use, and control such lands or property, and shall hold the same in fee simple.

Section 5. Upon the report of said viewers, or any two of them, being filed in said court, either party may within thirty days thereafter file exceptions to the same; and the court shall have power to confirm said report, or to modify, change, or otherwise correct the same, or refer the same back to the same or new viewers, with like power as to their report; within thirty days from the filing of any report in court or the final confirmation thereof, either party may appeal and demand a trial by jury; and either party may within thirty days after final decree have an appeal to the Superior or Supreme Court according to law; upon final confirmation in any of the cases provided in this section, the award shall be a good and valid judgment against the said city. The court of common pleas shall have power to order what notices shall be given in connection with any part of said proceedings, and may make all such orders as it may deem requisite. Any damages that may accrue to any property by reason of the aforesaid improvements, or any of them, shall be ascertained and determined in the same manner as herein provided, where land or property is taken; or in the same manner as is now or may hereafter be provided by law for ascertaining and determining the damages for the taking, injury, or destruction of property.

Section 6. Said cities shall also have power to lease to corporations or individuals any railway or subway owned, leased, or otherwise acquired or controlled, by the city, upon such terms and condi-

tions as may be agreed upon, and to grant rights within any such subway. Said cities shall also have power to enter into such agreements prior to the construction or acquisition of such railways and subways. No lease entered into under the provisions of this, but by the city shall be for a longer period than twenty-five years.

Section 7. The city shall also have the right in addition to any charges made by an operating or leasing company, to charge an additional sum, not exceeding one (1) cent per passenger, for the use of the said underground railway or subway, if necessary to meet the interest and sinking-fund charges on the cost thereof.

Section 8. Upon any railway owned, leased, acquired, or controlled by the city, freight may be transported for hire, by the city of by its lessee.

Section 9. Each such city may enact ordinances for carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 1, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 181, entitled "An act granting certain powers to cities of the second class in relation to underground railways, subways, street-railways, and elevated railways, including powers within and without the city, and including powers of eminent domain."

This bill gives cities of the second class the right to build, or acquire by lease or purchase, underground railways, and street passenger railways and elevated railways connecting therewith. It also gives said cities power to operate same. This power now by law can be exercised only by certificate of public convenience of the Public Service Commission. Why should cities of the second class have a power denied all other cities? Why should any city thus free itself from the just and impartial review of a commission created specifically to safeguard the public and prevent abuse and monopoly? Why in a day of advanced transportation service should any monopoly be authorized and a fare for passengers increased above what is now paid? Why should a city purchase trolley lines outside its own territory?

There are many other queries that naturally arise in a study of this bill. It is a proposed adventure by municipalities into a range of service that were better left to competition and to the action of local authorities.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 80.

AN ACT

To provide for the payment of moneys appropriated for the care, treatment, and maintenance of the indigent insane, criminal insane, feeble-minded, epileptic, sick, or injured, and all other persons who are wards of the State or are beneficiaries in moneys so appropriated; and the issuing of warrants by the Auditor General on the State Treasurer to the boards of trustees, directors or managers of insane institutions, hospitals, asylums, homes, training schools, penal institutions, reformatories, and all such other institutions owned, controlled, and operated, in part or in whole, by the State, or to which the State appropriates moneys towards the maintenance thereof, wherein such persons or wards of the State may be confined.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That hereafter moneys appropriated for the care, treatment and maintenance of the indigent insane, criminal insane, feeble-minded, epileptic, sick, or injured, and all other persons who are wards of the State, shall be paid in the following manner: The board of trustees, directors, or managers of insane institutions, hospitals, asylums, homes, training schools, penal institutions, prisons, reformatories, and all such other institutions owned, controlled, and operated in part or in whole by the State, or to which the State appropriates money toward the maintenance thereof, wherein such persons or wards of the State may be confined, or their duly authorized representatives, shall make requisition upon the Auditor General, within fifteen days in advance of the beginning of any quarter, for the estimated amount of the total per capita cost of maintenance of the patients in said institutions for said quarter in advance, which said requisition shall be honored forthwith by the Auditor General, by a warrant drawn on the State Treasurer for the amount thereof, and shall be remitted to the treasurer of the said board of trustees, directors, or managers.

Section 2. A quarterly report, within twenty days after the ending of each quarter, under oath or affirmation, shall be made by the trustees, directors, or managers of said institutions, setting forth the actual number of persons in such institutions as set forth above in section two of this act during the preceding quarter, the date of their admission, release, or death, respectively, and the actual time during which each of said persons, aforesaid, was treated, maintained, or cared for during such quarter.

Section 3. The quarterly report hereby required to be made shall be a specific itemized statement, made under oath or affirmation by one of the trustees, directors, or managers of such institution, respectively, of receipts of moneys from all sources whatsoever, and the expenditures for all purposes whatsoever, during the preceding quarter, together with the cash balance on hand at the beginning or available at any time during such quarter; which said balance shall be deducted from the amount charged for maintenance to the State for such succeeding quarter, and said report shall also contain all outstanding obligations, if there should be any.

Section 4. The treasurers of the board of trustees, directors, or managers, aforesaid, shall file a bond with said board, payable to the Commonwealth, in the sum of five thousand dollars, with corporate security, to be paid for out of said funds for maintenance, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties.

Section 5. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions herein are hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 1, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 208, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of moneys appropriated for the care, treatment, and maintenance of the indigent insane, criminal insane, feeble-minded, epileptic, sick, or injured, and all other persons who are wards of the State, or are beneficiaries in moneys so appropriated; and the issuing of warrants by the Auditor General on the State Treasurer to the boards of trustees, directors, or managers of insane institutions, hospitals, asylums, homes, training schools, penal institutions, reformatories, and all such other institutions owned, controlled, and operated in part or in whole by the State, or to which the State appropriates moneys towards the maintenance thereof, wherein such persons or wards of the State may be confined."

This bill provides for the payment of moneys appropriated for the care, treatment and maintenance of the indigent insane and other dependents of the Commonwealth. House bill No. 1058, relating to the same subject and containing a practical and economic means of disbursing these funds, has been approved. This bill is not practical. Payments made at the end of a month which is at the beginning of a quarter would, under this bill, be in excess of the sum in the general fund of the State Treasury.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 81.

AN ACT

Supplementary to an act, entitled "An act providing for the incorporation, regulation, and government of cities of the third class; regulating nomination and election of municipal officers therein; and repealing, consolidating, and extending existing laws in relation thereto," approved the twenty-seventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and thirteen; providing for and enacting initiative and referendum provisions with reference to ordinances and the holding of elections relative thereto.

ARTICLE I.

The Initiative.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That any proposed ordinance (except as hereinafter mentioned) may be submitted to the council by a petition signed by the electors of any city of the third class of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Upon the written request of one hundred qualified electors, directed to the city clerk, asking that a petition be prepared, he shall prepare such petition within ten days; and in the meantime notice shall be given in one of the daily news-

papers, if one be published in the city, and, if not, then in a weekly newspaper, that such petition will be ready for signing at the expiration of ten days from the presentation of said request. This notice shall state the purpose for which the petition is made, the place where and when it may be signed, and ten days shall be allowed for signatures. The signing shall be done in the city clerk's office only, and the petition shall be retained there at all times during the period of ten days. Each signer shall add to his signature his place of residence, street and number, and shall make oath before the city clerk that he is a qualified elector of the city and resides at the address given. At the expiration of the ten days aforesaid, and within ten days thereafter, the city clerk shall examine such petition, and, from the voters registered, ascertain whether or not said petition is signed by voters equal to twenty per centum of all votes cast for all candidates for mayor at the last preceding municipal election; and if necessary, the council shall allow him extra help for that purpose, and he shall attach to said petition his certificate showing the result of said examination. If by the clerk's certificate the petition is shown to contain less than twenty per centum, as aforesaid, it may be amended within ten days from the date of said certificate. The clerk shall, within ten days after such amendment, make like examination and certification of the amended petition, and if his certificate shall show the same to contain less than twenty per centum, as aforesaid, it shall be returned to the person filing the same without prejudice. If the petition shall be certified to contain twenty per centum of said votes cast as aforesaid the clerk shall submit the same to the council without delay. If the petition accompanying the proposed ordinance be signed by electors equal in number to twenty per centum of the votes cast for all candidates for mayor at the last preceding municipal election, and contains a request that the said ordinance be submitted to a vote of the people if not passed by the council, such council shall, either,—

(a) Pass said ordinance without alteration, within twenty days, except as otherwise provided herein, after attachment of the clerk's certificate to the accompanying petition; or

(b) Forthwith, after the clerk shall attach to the petition accompanying such ordinance his certificate of sufficiency, the council shall call a special election, unless the general or municipal election is fixed within ninety days thereafter; and at such special election, if one is so fixed, or at the said general or municipal election, such ordinance shall be submitted without alteration to the vote of the electors of the said city. The ballots used when voting upon said ordinance shall be supplied by council, and shall contain the words "For the ordinance" (stating the nature of proposed ordinance) and "Against the ordinance" (stating the nature of proposed ordinance). If the majority of the qualified electors voting on the proposed ordinance shall vote in favor thereof, such ordinance shall thereupon become a valid and binding ordinance of said city. Any ordinance which, under the provisions of Article one (I) or Article two (II) of this act, is proposed by petition, or which shall be adopted by a vote of the people, cannot be repealed or amended within two years except by a vote of the people. Any number of proposed ordinances may be voted upon at the same election, in accordance with the

provisions of this section, but there shall not be more than one special election in any period of six months for such purpose. The council may submit a proposition for the repeal of any such ordinance or amendments thereto, to be voted upon at any succeeding city election; and should such proposition, so submitted, receive a majority of the votes thereon at such election, such ordinance shall thereby be repealed or amended accordingly. Whenever any ordinance or proposition is required by this act to be submitted to the voters of the city at any election, city clerks shall cause such ordinance or proposition to be published once in at least two of the newspapers published in said city, and, if two newspapers are not published in the city, then in two newspapers published in the county; such publication to be not less than five nor more than twenty days before the submission of such proposition or ordinance to be voted on.

Section 2. That the provisions of the foregoing section shall not apply to or include any ordinance—

(a) Relating to any matter, subject, or thing which is not the subject of a referendum vote as hereinafter provided;

(b) To repeal, amend, or modify any ordinance which had been subject to the provisions of the referendum as hereinafter provided.

Article II.

The Referendum

Section 1. No ordinance passed by the council, except as hereinafter mentioned, shall go into effect before ten (10) days from the time of its final passage; and if, during the said ten days from the time of its final passage, a petition signed by electors of the city equal in number to at least twenty per centum of the entire vote for all candidates for mayor at the last preceding general municipal election at which a mayor was elected, protesting against the passage of such ordinance, be presented to the council, the same shall thereupon be suspended from going into operation; and it shall be the duty of the council to reconsider such ordinance, and, if the same is not entirely repealed, the council shall submit the ordinance, as is provided by subsection (b) of section one of the preceding article of this act, to the vote of the electors of the city, either at the general or municipal election, or a special municipal election to be called for that purpose; and such ordinance shall not go into effect or become operative unless a majority of the qualified electors voting on the same shall vote in favor thereof. Upon the written request of one hundred qualified electors, directed to the city clerk, asking that the petition hereinabove provided for be prepared, he shall prepare such petition immediately, and thereupon give notice in one of the daily newspapers, if one be published in the city, and, if not, then in a weekly newspaper, that such petition is ready for signing, and the purpose of the petition, giving the place where and when it may be signed, and the said signing shall be done in the city clerk's office only, where it shall be retained during all the period of ten days after the passage of the said ordinance.

Each signer shall add to his signature his place of residence, street and number, and shall make oath before the city clerk that he is a qualified elector of the city and resides at the address given. The city clerk shall keep his office open for the purpose—signatures to the initiative and referendum petitions—from eight o'clock in the forenoon to twelve (noon), and from one o'clock in the afternoon to five o'clock in the afternoon, of each day except Sundays and holidays; and he shall not permit any person to sign the said petition after five o'clock in the afternoon of the tenth day after the said ordinance has been passed as aforestated; and, at the expiration of said time, the said petition in the hands of the city clerk shall be deemed and taken to be filed with and presented to the council, and it shall be the duty of the city clerk to lay the same before the council at its first meeting thereafter. After its presentation, the city clerk shall ascertain from the voters' registry whether or not said petition is signed by voters equal to twenty per centum of all the votes cast for mayor at the last preceding municipal election, and, if necessary, the council shall allow him extra help for that purpose, and after he has made said examination he shall report the result thereof to council.

Section 2. No franchise or consent to occupy the public streets, highways, or other places in any city of the third class shall be given or granted to any person or persons, railroad, railway; gas, water, light, telephone, or telegraph company, or to any public service corporation, except by ordinance; and no ordinance for such purpose shall go into effect for thirty days after its final passage. If, within said thirty days, a petition prepared, advertised, and perfected in all respects, complying with the provisions of the preceding section of this article (except that the petitioners shall have thirty days in which to prepare said petition), is addressed to the council, signed by registered electors of the city equal in number to at least twenty per centum of all the votes cast for mayor at the last preceding election, protesting against the passage of said ordinance, the latter shall be suspended; and it shall be the duty of the city clerk to examine said petition, and ascertain from the registry of voters whether or not said petition is signed by the required number of electors, and, if necessary, the council shall allow the city clerk extra help for said purpose, and upon such examination he shall report the result to council.

Section 3. In case it shall appear that the petitions hereinabove provided for in sections one (1) and two (2) of this article have not been signed by the requisite number of voters, no action shall be taken, but the ordinances shall be deemed and taken to be in full force from the time or times they each would have gone into effect had there been no petition against the same; but, in case the petition or petitions provided for in the preceding sections in this article be signed by electors equal to twenty per centum of all the votes cast for mayor as aforestated, as shown by the last preceding registry, the council shall reconsider such ordinance; and, if the same is not entirely repealed, the council shall call a special election, unless the general or municipal election is to be held within ninety days therefrom; in which case the question of reference shall be to

the general or municipal election, as the case may be. At the special election, if one is so fixed by council, or at the general or municipal election occurring within ninety days, the said ordinance shall be submitted without alteration.

Section 4. When the submission is at a general or municipal election, the city clerk shall certify to the county commissioners a copy of the ordinance, and the proceedings of council directing the referendum vote; and the county commissioners shall cause the proper ballot to be printed in the ballot sheet used in the respective elections. Where there is a special election, the ballots shall be prepared and furnished by the city, and said elections shall be held by the same officers who hold the general or municipal elections, as the case may be, and the expenses of said special elections shall be paid for by the city, and said city may fix not only the day of election but the time for opening and closing the polls. Any number of ordinances may be referred to and voted on at the same election, and there shall not be more than one special election every six months. The ballot for each referendum shall be substantially in the following form:

City Ordinance Referendum

If you are for the ordinance, mark an X opposite the word "For;" if you are against the ordinance, mark an X opposite the word "Against."

Approval of the city ordinance (stating the purpose of said ordinance).

For	
Against	

Section 5. The officers holding said election shall keep tally sheets and make returns of votes in the same manner as tally sheets are kept and returns made in election of officers and the submission of other questions, as now provided by law. The said returns shall be filed with the prothonotary of the court of common pleas, and the said court shall compute the returns and cause the result thereof to be filed in said court, and the said prothonotary shall certify the result to the council of the proper city. In case of special elections the said prothonotary shall lay the returns of the election before the said court, at a meeting or session of the said court to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the said election, for computation as aforesaid. If it shall appear that more persons have voted for said ordinance than against it, the ordinance shall take immediate effect, the same as if it had been passed by the council and signed by the mayor and there had been no referendum vote thereon. If the vote is against said ordinance, it shall be lost and of no effect.

Section 6. Before any referendum election is held on any ordinance as hereinbefore provided, it shall be the duty of the city clerk to publish or cause to be published a copy of the ordinance which is to be submitted to the vote of the people, one insertion in at least two newspapers published in the respective city, and, if two newspapers are not published in the said city, then in two newspapers

published in the county, if there be such; said publication to be not less than five nor more than twenty days before the respective election; and a copy of said publication, duly verified by affidavit, shall be filed by the city clerk in the prothonotary's office in said court, with the result of the election as computed and filed by the court.

Section 7. The provisions of this article with reference to referendum proceedings shall not apply to any ordinances passed for the following purposes, viz:—

(a) Ordinances expressly required to be passed by the general laws of the State, or by the provisions of any act of Assembly.

(b) Ordinances providing for tax levies, annual and other appropriations, and for the exercise of the right of eminent domain.

(c) Ordinances for the preservation of the public peace, health, morals, safety, and in the exercise of the police powers of the city government, and for the prevention and abatement of nuisances.

(d) Any ordinance providing for an election to increase indebtedness, and any other ordinance which by law must be submitted to an election before it shall take effect.

(e) Ordinances for the opening, paving, grading, or other improvement of streets or highways, when the improvement is petitioned for by a majority in number or interest of the abutting property owners.

(f) Ordinances for the purpose of keeping the streets, highways, and sidewalks in good order and repair, and in a safe and passable condition.

Section 8. The provisions of this act shall apply only to those cities of the third class that came under the provisions of the "Clark Act" of one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, page five hundred and sixty-eight), or which may have subsequently adopted the same. Article nineteen (XIX) and article twenty (XX) of said "Clark Act" of one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, to which this act is supplementary, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 1, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 8, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled 'An act providing for the incorporation, regulation, and government of cities of the third class; regulating nomination and election of municipal officers therein; and repealing, consolidating, and extending existing laws in relation thereto,' approved the twenty-seventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and thirteen; providing for and enacting initiative and referendum provisions with reference to ordinances and the holding of elections relative thereto."

This bill amends the act of June 27, 1913, by providing for and enacting initiative and referendum provisions with reference to ordinances and the holding of elections relative thereto.

This bill requires the passage of an initiated ordinance without amendment. It prohibits careful consideration and correction during passage of an ordinance thus started. It denies the right of utilizing the results of public study and criticism. It is a vagary in legislation that will not endure. It is unworkable.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 82.

AN ACT

Authorizing county controllers, in counties containing a population of from one hundred fifteen thousand to two hundred sixty thousand, to designate and appoint a solicitor; prescribing the duties of the said solicitor, and fixing his term of office, and salary to be paid by the proper county.

Section 1. Be it resolved, &c., That the following is proposed as an amendment to, in all counties of this Commonwealth containing a population of not less than one hundred fifteen thousand nor more than two hundred sixty thousand as shown by the last preceding United States census, the county controller shall be and is hereby authorized and empowered to designate and appoint one person, learned in the law, to act as his solicitor. It shall be the duty of said solicitor to advise upon all legal matters that may be submitted to him, and to conduct any litigation desired by said county controller. The said solicitor shall receive a salary of twelve hundred dollars ($1,200.00) per annum, to be paid out of the county treasury.

Section 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 2, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 571, entitled "An act authorizing county controllers, in counties containing a population of from one hundred fifteen thousand to two hundred sixty thousand, to designate and appoint a solicitor; prescribing the duties of the said solicitor, and fixing his term of office, and salary to be paid by the proper county."

This bill authorizes county controllers in certain counties to appoint a solicitor and pay said solicitor a salary of $1200. It has been ascertained that this officer is not needed, that the salary indicated is greatly in excess of the sum now paid for legal services for such controllers, and that the solicitor to the county commissioners can just as well be solicitor to the controller. To increase cost of legal services, and to add to the official group of office holders at increased cost, is not in the interest of economy nor is it good policy.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 83.

AN ACT

To further amend section one of an act approved the fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, entitled "An act granting power to counties, cities (except cities of the first and second classes), boroughs, municipalities, or school districts, in this Commonwealth, which have issued bonds or other interest-bearing evidences of indebtedness, to redeem the same and issue new bonds therefor, with or without interest coupons attached," by providing for refunding certain indebtedness and changing rate of interest.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the first section of an act approved the fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, entitled "An act granting power to counties, cities (except cities of the first and second classes), boroughs, municipalities or school districts in this Commonwealth, which have issued bonds or other interest-bearing evidences of indebtedness, to redeem the same and issue new bonds therefor, with or without interest coupons attached," which, as amended by an act approved the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, entitled "An act to amend section one, and to repeal section two, of an act, entitled 'An act granting power to counties, cities (except cities of the first and second classes), boroughs, municipalities, and school districts, in this Commonwealth, which have issued bonds or other interest-bearing evidences of indebtedness, to redeem the same and issue new bonds therefor, with or without interest coupons attached,'" reads as follows:—

"Section 1. That in all cases where any county, city, borough, municipality, or school district, in this Commonwealth, has, by virtue of any general or special act of Assembly, issued bonds or other interest-bearing evidences of indebtedness, with or without interest coupons attached, to secure any indebtedness of any such county, city, borough, municipality, or school district, which may have matured but remain unpaid and uncancelled, or are about to mature and become payable, or whenever any county, city, borough, municipality, or school district shall have the option to redeem or pay any such bonds or interest-bearing evidences of indebtedness, or whenever holders of any bonds or interest-bearing evidences of indebtedness of any county, city, borough, municipality, or school district, which may not have matured or become redeemable, are willing to surrender the whole or any part of such issue of bonds or interest-bearing evidences of indebtedness, it shall be lawful for any such county, city, borough, municipality, or school district, for the purpose of redeeming or paying off any or all of the bonds or other interest-bearing evidences of indebtedness, payable, redeemable, or offered for redemption, as aforesaid, to issue and sell either registerd or coupon bonds, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding the rate the issue proposed to be refunded bears, and payable at any time not exceeding thirty years after the date thereof, and not exceeding in the aggregate the amount of the bonds or other evidences of indebtedness so redeemed or paid; and the said bonds so issued or sold, in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall be exempt from taxation except for State purposes: Provided, however, That all moneys for

the redemption of the issue of bonds proposed to be refunded, placed in the sinking fund if any, shall be first applied to the payment, as far as applicable, of the principal of such bonds, and the balance of such issue only shall be redeemed by the issue of new bonds," is hereby further amended to read as follows:—

Section 1. That in all cases where any county, city, borough, municipality, or school district, in this Commonwealth, has, by virtue of any general or special act of Assembly, issued bonds or other interest-bearing evidences of indebtedness, with or without interest coupons attached, to secure any indebtedness of any such county, city, borough, municipality, or school district, which may have matured but remain unpaid and uncancelled, or are about to mature and become payable, to issue and sell, either by registered or coupon bonds bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, not exceeding in the aggregate the amount of the bonds which may have matured but remain unpaid and uncancelled, or are about to mature and become payable, and payable at any time not exceeding thirty years after the date thereof; shall be exempt from taxation except for State purposes. Said bonds so issued or sold shall be redeemable at the option of the county, city, borough, municipality, or school district issuing the same; or whenever any county, city, borough, municipality, or school district shall have the option to redeem or pay any such bonds or interest-bearing evidences of indebtedness, or whenever holders of any bonds or interest-bearing evidences of indebtedness of any county, city, borough, municipality, or school district, which may not have matured or become redeemable, are willing to surrender of whole or any part of such issue of bonds or interest-bearing evidences of indebtedness, it shall be lawful for any such county, city, borough, municipality, or school district, for the purpose of redeeming or paying off any or all of the bonds or other interest-bearing evidences of indebtedness payable, redeemable, or offered for redemption, as aforesaid, to issue and sell either registered or coupon bonds, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding the rate the issue proposed to be refunded bears, and payable at any time not exceeding thirty years after the date thereof, and not exceeding in the aggregate the amount of the bonds or other evidences of indebtedness so redeemed or paid; and the said bonds so issued or sold, in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall be exempt from taxation except for State purposes: Provided, however, That all moneys for the redemption of the issue of bonds proposed to be refunded, placed in the sinking-fund, if any, shall be first applied to the payment, as far as applicable, of the principal of such bonds, and the balance of such issue only shall be redeemed by the issue of new bonds.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 2, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 1286, entitled "An act to further amend section one of an act, approved the fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, entitled 'An

act granting power to counties, cities (except cities of the first and second classes), boroughs, municipalities, or school districts in this Commonwealth, which have issued bonds or other interest-bearing evidences of indebtedness, to redeem the same and issue new bonds therefor, with or without interest coupons attached;' by providing for refunding certain indebtedness and changing rate of interest."

This bill is intended to permit municipalities, with certain exceptions, to refund certain indebtedness and change the rate of interest on said indebtedness. The purpose is a laudable one. The provisions of this bill are fully met by Senate bill No. 756, which has been approved. There is, therefore, no occasion for the enactment of this measure.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 84.

A SUPPLEMENT

To an act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'A supplement to an act, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved the twenty-ninth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four; further amending the twelfth section thereof so as to permit corporations organized thereunder, either for the purpose of carrying on any manufacturing business, or for the supply of water, or for the manufacture or supplying of light, to purchase bonds or stock of other corporations of the same character, or to guarantee the payment of interest and principal of such bonds, or either principal or interest, or to lease and operate corporate property,' approved the twenty-sixth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, correcting errors therein and validating all acts done in pursuance thereof," approved the twenty-fourth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred five; extending the same to corporations incorporated for the purpose of supplying light, heat and power, or any of them, by electricity, to the public.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That section one of an act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'A supplement to an act, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved the twenty-ninth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four; further amending the twelfth section thereof so as to permit corporations organized thereunder, either for the purpose of carrying on any manufacturing business, or for the supply of water, or for the manufacture or supplying of light, to purchase bonds or stock of other corporations of the same character, or to guarantee the payment of interest and principal of such bonds, or either principal or interest, or to lease and operate corporate property,' approved the twenty-sixth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, correcting errors therein and validating all acts done in pursuance thereof," approved the twenty-fourth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred five, which now reads as follows:—

"Section 1. The stock of every corporation created under the provisions of this statute shall be deemed personal property; and no

shares shall be transferable until all previous calls thereon shall have been fully paid in, or shall have been declared forfeited for the non-payment of calls thereon. No note or obligation given by a stockholder, whether secured by pledge or otherwise, shall be considered as a payment of any part of the capital stock. It shall and may be lawful for any corporation, organized under the provisions of this act, either for the purpose of carrying on any manufacturing business, or for the supply of water, or for the manufacture or supplying of light, to subscribe for, take, purchase, hold, and dispose of the bonds or stock in any company of the same character, incorporated under the provisions of this act or its supplements, or guarantee the payment of said bonds and the interest thereon, or either principal or interest, or to enter into contracts for the use or lease of the corporate property, real, personal, or mixed, of such company, upon such terms as may be agreed upon with the company or companies owning the same, and to run, use, and operate such property in accordance with such contract or lease," be amended so as to read as follows:—

Section 1. The stock of every corporation created under the provisions of this statute shall be deemed personal property; and no shares shall be transferable until all previous calls thereon shall have been fully paid in, or shall have been declared forfeited for the non-payment of calls thereon. No note or obligation given by a stockholder, whether secured by pledge or otherwise, shall be considered as a payment of any part of the capital stock. It shall and may be lawful for any corporation, organized under the provisions of this act either for the purpose of carrying on any manufacturing business, or for the supply of water, or for the manufacture or supplying of light, or of supplying light, heat, and power, or any of them, by electricity, to the public, to subscribe for, take, purchase, hold, and dispose of the bonds or stock in any company of the same character, incorporated under the provisions of this act or its supplements, or guarantee the payment of said bonds and the interest thereon, or either principal or interest, or to enter into contracts for the use or lease of the corporate property, real, personal, or mixed, of such company, upon such terms as may be agreed upon with the company or companies owning the same, to run, use, and operate such property in accordance with such contract or lease.

Section 2. That section two of the said act, which reads as follows:—

"Section 2. All contracts heretofore made and entered into, since the passage of the above recited act, for the use or lease of their corporate property, real, personal, or mixed, by companies incorporated under the incorporation act of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, for the purpose of carrying on any manufacturing business, or for the supply of water, or for the manufacture or supplying of light, and, generally, all things lawfully done in pursuance of said recited act, are hereby validated, with like effect as if the said recited act were in the words of this supplement: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall apply to or affect pending litigation," be amended so as to read as follows:—

Section 2. All contracts heretofore made and entered into, since the twenty-sixth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hun-

dred ninety-five, for the use or lease of their corporate property, real, personal, or mixed, by companies incorporated under the corporation act of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, for the purpose of carrying on any manufacturing business, or for the supply of water, or for the manufacture or supplying of light, or of supplying light, heat, and power, or any of them, by electricity, to the public, and, generally, all things lawfully done in pursuance of said recited act, are hereby validated, with like effect as if the said recited act were in the words of this supplement: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall apply to or affect pending litigation.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 2, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 1001, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'A supplement to an act, entitled 'A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations,' approved the twenty-ninth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four; further amending the twelfth section thereof so as to permit corporations organized thereunder, either for the purpose of carrying on any manufacturing business or for the supply of water, or for the manufacture or supplying of light, to purchase bonds or stock of other corporations of the same character, or to guarantee the payment of interest and principal of such bonds, or either principal or interest, or to lease and operate corporate property,' approved the twenty-sixth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, correcting errors therein and validating all acts done in pursuance thereof,' approved the twenty-fourth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred five; extending the same to corporations incorporated for the purpose of supplying light, heat, and power, or any of them, by electricity, to the public.

This bill is a supplement to the act of March 24, 1905 (P. L. 54). It extends the provisions of said act to corporations incorporated for the purpose of "supplying light, heat, and power, or any of them, by electricity, to the public." If this bill became a law it could be argued that a water company, or an electric light, heat, or power company, could acquire a controlling interest in the stocks, bonds, and securities of another public service company without the consent of the Public Service Commission. They cannot now do so. They should not be allowed to do so. To release any of the powers now by law conferred upon the Public Service Commission to the free and unregulated action of corporations is to that extent a surrender of the control and regulation now in the hands of State to private interested hands. It is better to have State regulation and supervision that the rights of the people may be conserved.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 85.

AN ACT

To amend an act approved the twenty-sixth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An act granting an annuity to J. H. Pershing."

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the first section of an act, approved the twenty-sixth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An act granting an annuity to J. H. Pershing," which reads as follows:—

"Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the State Treasurer be and is hereby directed to pay to J. H. Pershing, of Tyrone, in county of Blair, an annuity at the rate of one hundred and twenty dollars per year, commencing the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, payable semi-annually during his natural life: Provided, That should the said J. H. Pershing receive during his lifetime a pension from the Federal Government, then the provisions of this act are to become a nullity," is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the State Treasurer is hereby directed to pay to J. H. Pershing, of Tyrone, in the county of Blair, an annuity at the rate of two hundred and forty dollars a year, commencing the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, payable semi-anually during his natural life. Should the said J. H. Pershing receive during his lifetime a pension from the Federal government, then the provisions of this act are to become a nullity.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 2, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 390, entitled "An act to amend an act approved the twenty-sixth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, entitled 'An act granting an annuity to J. H. Pershing.'"

This is the second attempt to increase this pension to a soldier not now pensioned by the National Government. This pensioner has been receiving a gratuity from the Commonwealth since 1897. In 1905 it was proposed to increase this sum. The Governor vetoed the increase on the ground that such pensions ought not be granted by special legislation. In the original act is recited the diseases and other facts, the accuracy of which there are no means of ascertaining. This soldier is no doubt worthy. So are many others not included in this bill. To single one out and not include others is manifestly unfair.

For these reasons this bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 86.

AN ACT

To clarify the statute law of the Commonwealth, by repealing certain acts and parts of acts of Assembly which are obsolete, expired, supplied, superseded, repealed by implication, or declared unconstitutional.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the following acts and parts of acts of Assembly are absolutely repealed, namely:—

1. An act, entitled "An act against buying land of the natives," approved the twenty-seventh day of November, one thousand seven hundred (Vol. 11, page eighteen, Statutes at Large, Chapter XX).

2. Sections one and three of an act, entitled "An act for taking lands in execution for the payment of debts, where the sheriff cannot come at other effects to satisfy the same," approved the twenty-seventh day of November, one thousand seven hundred (1 Smith's Laws, 7).

3. An act, entitled "An act for the better regulation of servants in this province and territories," approved the twenty-seventh day of November, one thousand seven hundred (1 Smith's Laws, 10).

4. An act, entitled "An act for erecting and establishing a post-office," approved the twenty-seventh day of November, one thousand seven hundred (Vol. II, page fifty-seven, Statutes at Large, Chapter L).

5. An act, entitled "An act for the regulating of streets and water-courses in the cities and towns of this government," approved the twenty-seventh day of November, one thousand seven hundred (Vol. II, page sixty-five, Statutes at Large, Chapter LIII).

6. An act, entitled "An act about erecting and regulating the prices of ferries," approved the twenty-seventh day of November, one thousand seven hundred (Vol. II, page seventy-six, Statutes at Large, Chapter LX).

7. An act, entitled "An act for the sitting of orphans' courts," approved the twenty-seventh day of November, one thousand seven hundred (Vol. II, page eighty-one, Statutes at Large, Chapter LXIII).

8. Section two of an act, entitled "An act for regulating and maintaining of fences," approved the twenty-seventh day of November, one thousand seven hundred (1 Smith's Laws, 13).

9. An act, entitled "The law about killing of wolves," approved the twenty-seventh day of November, one thousand seven hundred (Vol. II, page eighty-five, Statutes at Large, Chapter LXIX).

10. An act, entitled "An act for the regulating of money weights, and for stamping the same," approved the twenty-seventh day of November, one thousand seven hundred (Vol. II, page eighty-six, Statutes at Large, Chapter LXXI).

11. Sections one and two of an act, entitled "An act for regulating weights and measures," approved the twenty-seventh day of November, one thousand seven hundred (1 Smith's Laws, 18).

12. An act, entitled "An act about country produce to be current pay in the territories of the province of Pennsylvania," approved the twenty-seventh day of November, one thousand seven hundred (Vol. II, page one hundred twenty-six, Statutes at Large, Chapter XC).

13. An act, entitled "The law about court proceedings and summons," approved the twenty-seventh day of November, one thousand seven hundred (Vol. II, page one hundred twenty-eight, Statutes at Large, Chapter XCII).

14. An act, entitled "The law about summoning of juries," approved the twenty-seventh day of November, one thousand seven hundred (Vol. II, page one hundred thirty-two, Statutes at Large, Chapter XCVIII).

15. An act, entitled "The law about officers' fees," approved the twenty-seventh day of November, one thousand seven hundred (Vol. II, page one hundred thirty-seven, Statutes at Large, Chapter CIII).

16. An act, entitled "The law about Indian traders," approved the twenty-seventh day of November, one thousand seven hundred (Vol. II, page one hundred forty, Statutes at Large, Chapter CIV).

17. An act, entitled "An act against selling rum and other strong liquors to the Indians," approved the twenty-eighth day of October, one thousand seven hundred one (Vol. II, page one hundred sixty-eight, Statutes at Large, Chapter CXIV).

18. An act, entitled "An act against murder and manslaughter," approved the twelfth day of January, one thousand seven hundred six (Vol. II, page one hundred seventy-two, Statutes at Large, Chapter CXVI).

19. An act, entitled "An act against burglary," approved the twelfth day of January, one thousand seven hundred six (Vol. II, page one hundred seventy-three, Statutes at Large, Chapter CXVII).

20. An act, entitled "An act against rape or ravishment," approved the twelfth day of January, one thousand seven hundred six, (Vol. II, page one hundred seventy-eight, Statutes at Large, Chapter CXX).

21. An act, entitled "An act against sodomy and buggery," approved the twelfth day of January, one thousand seven hundred six (Vol. II, page one hundred eighty-three, Statutes at Large, Chapter CXXIV.)

22. An act, entitled "An act against burning of houses," approved the twelfth day of January, one thousand seven hundred six (Vol. I, page one hundred eighty-four, Statutes at Large, Chapter CXXV).

23. An act, entitled "An act for determining of debts under forty shillings," approved the twelfth day of January, one thousand seven hundred six (Vol. II, page one hundred eighty-nine, Statutes at Large, Chapter CXXX).

24. An act, entitled "An act directing the order of payment of debts of persons deceased," approved the twelfth day of January one thousand seven hundred six (Vol. II, page one hundred ninety-eight, Statutes at Large, Chapter CXXXIV).

25. An act, entitled "An act about departers out of this province," approved the twelfth day of January, one thousand seven hundred six (Vol. II, page two hundred twenty-eight, Statutes at Large, Chapter CXL).

26. An act, entitled "An act for the better improving a good correspondence with the Indians," approved the twelfth day of January, one thousand seven hundred six (Vol. II, page two hundred twenty-nine, Statutes at Large, Chapter CXLI).

27. An act, entitled "An act about attachments," approved the twelfth day of January, one thousand seven hundred six (1 Smith's Laws, 45).

28. Section three of an act, entitled "An act for defalcation," approved the twelfth day of January, one thousand seven hundred six (1 Smith's Laws, 49).

29. Sections one, three, and five of an act, entitled "An act for taking lands in execution for payment of debts," approved the twelfth day of January, one thousand seven hundred six (1 Smith's Laws, 57).

30. An act, entitled "An act for raising a supply of two pence halfpenny per pound, and ten shillings per head; also for granting an impost and laying an excise on sundry liquors and negroes imported into this province, for the support of government and defraying the necessary public charges in the administration thereof," approved the twelfth day of January, one thousand seven hundred six (Vol. II, page two hundred eighty, Statutes at Large, Chapter CLXIV).

31. An act, entitled "An act that no public house or inn within this province be kept without license," approved the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand seven hundred eleven (1 Smith's Laws, 73).

32. An act, entitled "An act for the better improving a good correspondence with the Indians," approved the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand seven hundred eleven (Vol. II, page three hundred sixty-five, Statutes at Large, Chapter CLXXVII).

33. An act, entitled "An act for establishing orphans' courts," approved the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand seven hundred thirteen (Smith's Laws, 81).

34. An act, entitled "An affirmation act for such who for conscience sake cannot take an oath," approved the twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand seven hundred fifteen (Vol. III, page thirty-nine, Statutes at Large, Chapter CCIV).

35. An act, entitled "An act for the better regulating of elections of sheriffs, coroners and assessors," approved the twenty-fourth day of August, one thousand seven hundred seventeen (Vol. III, page one hundred thirty-eight, Statutes at Large, Chapter CCXXII).

36. An act, entitled "An act for the better encouraging the trade of this province," approved the twenty-second day of February, one thousand seven hundred eighteen (Vol. III, page one hundred forty-five, Statutes at Large, Chapter CCXXIV).

37. Section three of an act, entitled "An act for the advancement of justice and more certain administration thereof," approved the thirty-first day of May, one thousand seven hundred eighteen (1 Smith's Laws, 105).

38. Sections two, three, four, five and six of an act, entitled "A supplementary act to a law of this province, entitled 'An act that no public house or inn within this province be kept without license,'" approved the twenty-sixth day of August, one thousand seven hundred twenty-one (1 Smith's Laws, 126).

39. Sections five, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three and twenty-four of an act, entitled "An act for establishing courts of judicature in this province," approved the twenty-second day of May, one thousand seven hundred twenty-two (1 Smith's Laws, 131).

40. An act, entitled "An act to prohibit the selling of rum and other strong liquors to the Indians, and to prevent abuses that may happen thereby," approved the twenty-second day of May, one thousand seven hundred twenty-two (Vol. III, page three hundred ten, Statutes at Large, Chapter CCLVI).

41. An act, entitled "An act for regulating the gauging of cask in this province," approved the twenty-second day of May, one thousand seven hundred twenty-two (1 Smith's Laws, 154).

42. An act, entitled "An act to rectify proceedings upon attachments," approved the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred twenty-three (Vol. III, page three hundred thirty-nine, Statutes at Large, Chapter CCLXIII).

43. An act, entitled "An additional act to the act, entitled 'An act for laying an excise or duty on all wine, rum and other spirits retailed in this province,'" approved the thirtieth day of March, one thousand seven hundred twenty-three (Vol. III, page three hundred sixty-two, Statutes at Large, Chapter CCLXVIII).

44. An act, entitled "An act more effectually to prevent unfair practices in the packing of beef and pork for exportation," approved the eighteenth day of August, one thousand seven hundred twenty-seven (1 Smith's Laws, 170).

45. An act, entitled "An act for erecting of pounds in each township of this province," approved the tenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred twenty-nine (1 Smith's Laws, 173).

46. Sections sixteen, seventeen and twenty of an act, entitled "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the province of Pennsylvania," approved the fourteenth day of February, one thousand seven hundred thirty (1 Smith's Laws, 181).

47. An act, entitled "An act imposing a duty on persons convicted of heinous crimes and to prevent poor and impotent persons being imported into the province of Pennsylvania," approved the fourteenth day of February, one thousand seven hundred thirty (Vol. IV, page one hundred sixty-four, Statutes at Large, Chapter CCCXIV).

48. An act, entitled "A supplementary act to the act for raising county rates and levies," approved the fifteenth day of August, one thousand seven hundred thirty-two (Vol. IV, page two hundred thirty-four, Statutes at Large, Chapter CCCXXX).

49. An act, entitled "A supplement to the law for laying out of highways and public roads," approved the twentieth day of February, one thousand seven hundred thirty-six (Vol. IV, page two hundred ninety-six, Statutes at Large, Chapter CCCXLII).

50. An act, entitled "An act for naturalizing such foreign protestants as are settled or shall settle within this province, who, not being of the people called Quakers, do conscientiously refuse the taking of any oath," approved the third day of February, one thousand seven hundred forty-three (Vol. IV, page three hundred ninety-one, Statutes at Large, Chapter CCCLIX).

51. An act, entitled "An act for the speedy trial of capital offenses committed by any Indian or Indians in the remote parts of the province," approved the nineteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred forty-four (Vol V, page five, Statutes at Large, Chapter CCCLXIII).

52. An act, entitled "An act for the more effectual suppressing profane cursing and swearing," approved the seventh day of March, one thousand seven hundred forty-six (Vol. V., page forty-two, Statutes at Large, Chapter CCCLXIX).

53. An act, entitled "An act to encourage the killing of squirrels within this province," approved the fourth day of February, one thousand seven hundred forty-nine (Vol. V, page sixty-eight, Statutes at Large, Chapter CCCLXXVI).

54. Sections one, two and three of an act, entitled "An act for the more effectual preventing accidents which may happen by fire, and for suppressing idleness, drunkenness and other debaucheries," approved the ninth day of February, one thousand seven hundred fifty-one (Vol V, page one hundred eight, Statutes at Large, Chapter CCCLXXXVIII).

55. Section one of an act, entitled "An act for preventing bribery and corruption in the election of sheriffs and coroners within this province," approved the eleventh day of March, one thousand seven hundred fifty-two (Vol. V, page one hundred fifty-nine, Statutes at Large, Chapter CCCVCVII).

56. An act, entitled "An act to prevent the exportation of bad or unmerchantable staves, heading boards and timber," approved the twenty-first day of April, one thousand seven hundred fifty-nine (1 Smith's Laws, 222).

57. Sections one, two, three, four, five and eight of an act, entitled "An act to prevent the hunting of deer and other wild beasts beyond the limits of the lands purchased of the Indians by the proprietaries of this province, and against killing deer out of season," approved the ninth day of April, one thousand seven hundred sixty (1 Smith's Laws, 227).

58. Sections two and three of an act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act for taking lands in execution for payment of debts, and for confirming partitions in several instances heretofore made,'" approved the twenty-third day of March, one thousand seven hundred sixty-four (1 Smith's Laws, 262).

59. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the province of Pennsylvania,'" approved the second day of February, one thousand seven hundred sixty-five (Vol. VI, page three hundred ninety-two, Statutes at Large, Chapter DXVIII).

60. An act, entitled "An act to explain and amend a supplement to an act, entitled 'An act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the province of Pennsylvania,'" approved the twentieth day of September, one thousand seven hundred sixty-five (Vol. VI, page four hundred fifty-nine, Statutes at Large, Chapter DXXXI).

61. Sections two and three of an act, entitled "An act to prevent the mischiefs arising from the increase of vagabonds and other idle and disorderly persons within this province," approved the twenty-first day of February, one thousand seven hundred sixty-seven (1 Smith's Laws, 268).

62. An act, entitled "An act to amend the act, entitled 'An act for establishing Courts of Judicature within this province,'" approved the twentieth day of May, one thousand seven hundred sixty-seven (1 Smith's Laws, 274).

63. An act, entitled "An act to amend the act, entitled 'An act to prevent the exportation of bad and unmerchantable staves, heading boards and timber,'" approved the twentieth day of May, one thousand seven hundred sixty-seven (1 Smith's Laws, 277).

64. Section two of an act, entitled "An act for the better confirmation of the estates of persons holding or claiming under femecoverts, and for establishing a mode by which husband and wife may hereafter convey their estates," approved the twenty-fourth day of February, one thousand seven hundred seventy (1 Smith's Laws, 307).

65. An act, entitled "A supplement to the act, entitled 'An act for bailing prisoners and about imprisonment,'" approved the twenty-fourth day of February, one thousand seven hundred seventy (1 Smith's Laws, 309).

66. An act, entitled "An act for the relief of (the) languishing prisoners in the gaols of the several counties within this province, with respect to the imprisonment of their persons," approved the twenty-fourth day of February, one thousand seven hundred seventy (Vol. VII, page three hundred forty-seven, Statutes at Large, Chapter DCXI).

67. Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one and thirty-two of an act, entitled "An act for the relief of the poor," approved the ninth day of March, one thousand seven hundred seventy-nine (1 Smith's Laws, 332).

68. Section four of an act, entitled "An act for the sale of goods distrained for rent, and to secure such goods to the persons distraining the same for the better security of rents, and for other purposes therein mentioned," approved the twenty-first day of March, one thousand seven hundred seventy-two (1 Smith's Laws, 370).

69. An act, entitled "An act for the more easy recovery of legacies," approved the twenty-first day of March, one thousand seven hundred seventy-two (1 Smith's Laws, 383).

70. Section two of an act, entitled "An act for the relief of such persons as conscientiously scruple the taking of an oath in the common form," approved the twenty-first day of March, one thousand seven hundred seventy-two (1 Smith's Laws, 387).

71. Section four of an act, entitled "An act for prevention of frauds and perjuries," approved the twenty-first day of March, one thousand seven hundred seventy-two (1 Smith's Laws, 389).

72. An act, entitled "An act to prevent frauds in the packing and preserving of shad and herring for exportation," approved the twenty-fourth day of December, one thousand seven hundred seventy-four (1 Smith's Laws, 418).

73. Section five of an act, entitled "A supplement to the act, entitled 'An act for acknowledging and recording of deeds,'" approved the eighteenth day of March, one thousand seven hundred seventy-five (1 Smith's Laws, 422).

74. An act, entitled "An ordinance to prevent the counterfeiting the paper money issued by the Honorable, the Continental Congress, or by this or any other of the United American States," approved the first day of August, one thousand seven hundred seventy-six (Vol. IX, page eight, Statutes at Large, Chapter DCCXXVIII).

75. An act, entitled "An ordinance to compel debtors in certain cases to give security to their creditors," approved the thirteenth day of September, one thousand seven hundred seventy-six (Vol. IX, page twenty-one, Statutes at Large, Chapter DCCXXXIV).

76. Section six of an act, entitled "An act for establishing in the city of Philadelphia, and in each county of this State, an office for the probate and registering of wills and granting letters of administration, and an office for the recording of deeds," approved the fourteenth day of March, one thousand seven hundred seventy-seven (1 Smith's Laws, 443).

77. An act, entitled "An act for establishing a new seal for the Supreme Court, and for altering the place of holding the said Court and the courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery in the counties of Chester and Bucks, for a limited Time," approved the second day of January, one thousand seven hundred seventy-eight (1 Smith's Laws, 447).

78. An act, entitled "A supplement to the act for raising of county rates and levies," approved the first day of October, one thousand seven hundred seventy-nine (Vol. IX, page four hundred two, Statutes at Large, Chapter DCCCLI).

79. An act, entitled "An act for continuing an act, entitled an act for the more easy recovery of legacies," approved the ninth day of October, one thousand seven hundred seventy-nine (1 Smith's Laws, 473).

80. An act, entitled "An act more effectually to prevent counterfeiting the continental loan office certificates, the continental loan office bills of exchange and the paper money of the United States of America, or any of them," approved the twenty-sixth day of November, one thousand seven hundred seventy-nine (Vol X, page twelve, Statutes at Large, Chapter DCCCLXIX).

81. Sections eight and nine of an act, entitled "An act to render the revenue arising from the excise on wine and spirits, and on licenses to be granted to public houses, effective and equal to the public necessities," approved the seventeenth day of March, one thousand seven hundred eighty (1 Smith's Laws, 503).

82. An act, entitled "An act for an impost on goods, wares and merchandise imported into this State," approved the twenty-third day of December, one thousand seven hundred eighty (Vol. X, page two hundred fifty-two, Statutes at Large, Chapter CMXXV).

83. Sections one, four, five and nine of an act, entitled "An act for raising and collecting of money on the specified articles therein mentioned for the support of government, and for other purposes therein mentioned," approved the twentieth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three (Vol. XI, page sixty-five, Statutes at Large, Chapter MXVIII).

84. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act for an impost on goods, wares and merchandise imported into this State,'" approved the twenty-fifth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three (Vol. XI, page one hundred and eighty-eight, Statutes at Large, Chapter MLI).

85. Section four of an act, entitled "An act to revive and continue in force the acts of Assembly regulating sales by public auction and for other purposes therein mentioned," approved the ninth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three (2 Smith's Laws, page 86).

86. An act, entitled "An act to secure the persons employed in the building and fitting ships and vessels for sea, by making the body tackle, apparel and furniture of such ships and vessels liable to pay the several tradesmen employed in building and fitting them for their work and materials," approved the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four (2 Smith's Laws, page 95).

87. An act, entitled "An act to enable the courts of quarter sessions of the several counties of this Commonwealth to vacate roads and highways in proper cases," approved the eighth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five (Vol. XI, page four hundred and fifteen, Statutes at Large, Chapter MCXXVI).

88. Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen and twenty of an act, entitled "An act for the better regulation of juries," approved the nineteenth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five (Vol. XI, page four hundred and eighty-six, Statutes at Large, Chapter MCXXXVIII).

89. An act, entitled "A further supplement to the act, entitled 'An act for raising county rates and levies,'" approved the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five (Vol. XI, page five hundred and three, Statutes at Large, Chapter MCXL).

90. An act, entitled "An act to ascertain, fix, and establish permanent salaries for the judges of the supreme court," approved the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five (Vol. XI, page five hundred and fourteen, Statutes at Large, Chapter MCXLII).

91. Sections sixteen and seventeen of an act, entitled "An act to provide further regulations, whereby to secure fair and equal proceedings in the Land-Office, and in the surveying of lands" approved the eighth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five (2 Smith's Laws, page 317).

92. An act, entitled "An act for the more speedy and effectual administration of justice," approved the twenty-fifth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six (2 Smith's Laws, page 391).

93. An act, entitled "A supplement to the act, entitled 'An act for the more speedy and effectual administration of justice,'" approved the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven (2 Smith's Laws 397, Chapter MCCLII).

94. Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, nine, ten, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen and sixteen of an act, entitled "An act to declare and regulate escheats," approved the twenty-ninth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven (2 Smith's Laws, page 425).

95. An act, entitled "A supplement to the act, entitled 'An act to alter and amend an act, entitled "An act to remedy the defects of the several acts of Assembly heretofore made for regulating the elections of justices of peace throughout this State, and to establish a permanent mode for holding such elections, and to authorize the justices of the peace of the City of Philadelphia to hold the courts of record of the said city, and to make further provisions for the due election and return of justices of peace elect,'" approved the twenty-seventh day of February one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight (Vol. XIII, page 9, Statutes at Large, Chapter MCCCXXIX).

96. An act, entitled "An act directing the time, places and manner of holding elections for representatives of this State in the congress of the United States, and for appointing electors on the part of this State for choosing a president and vice-president of the United States," approved the fourth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight (Vol. XIII, page 140, Statutes at Large, Chapter MCCCLXXIII).

97. An act, entitled "An act to alter the times of holding the courts of general quarter sessions of the peace and gaol delivery in the several counties within this Commonwealth," approved the seventh day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine (Vol. XIII, page 305, Statutes at Large, Chapter MCDXXVII).

98. An act, entitled "A supplement to the several laws of this Commonwealth respecting attachments," approved the twenty-eighth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine (2 Smith's Laws, page 502, Chapter MCCCCXXXIV).

99. An act, entitled "An act for the inspection of Shingles", approved the twenty-ninth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine (2 Smith's Laws, page 504).

100. An act, entitled "An act relating to sheriffs and coroners," approved the twenty-ninth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine (Vol. XIII, page 368, Statutes at Large, Chapter MCDLII).

101. An act, entitled "A supplement to the act, entitled 'An act to provide for the salaries of the officers of the land office enacted the eighth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine," approved the nineteenth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety (Vol. XIII, page 441, Statutes at Large, Chapter MCDLXXX).

102. An act, entitled "An act relating to the securities to be given by sheriffs and coroners," approved the fifth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety (Vol. XIII, page 455, Statutes at Large, Chapter MCDLXXXVIII).

103. Section three of an act, entitled "An act for instituting a board of property and for other purposes therein mentioned," approved the eighth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one (3 Smith's Laws, page 2).

104. Section four of an act, entitled "An act to enjoin certain duties on the Secretary of the Commonwealth and for other purposes," approved the twelfth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one (3 Smith's Laws, page 8).

105. An act, entitled "An act to provide for the election of representatives of the people of this State in the Congress of the United States," approved the sixteenth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one (Vol. XIV, page 20, Statutes at Large, Chapter MDXXXIII).

106. An act, entitled "An act to provide a more effectual method of settling the public accounts of the commissioners and treasurers of the respective counties," approved the thirtieth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one (3 Smith's Laws, page 15).

107. Sections one, two, three and four of an act, entitled "An act to confer on certain associations of the citizens of this Commonwealth the powers and immunities of corporations or bodies politic in law," approved the sixth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one (3 Smith's Laws, page 20).

108. An act, entitled "An act to provide for the support of the government of this Commonwealth," approved the thirteenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one (3 Smith's Laws, page 26).

109. Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, eleven, twelve, thirteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen and twenty-one of an act, entitled "An act to establish the judicial courts of this Commonwealth in conformity to the alterations and amendments in the Constitution," approved the thirteenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one (3 Smith's Laws, page 28).

110. An act, entitled "An act to regulate the trials of contested elections," approved the twenty-ninth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one (3 Smith's Laws, page 45).

111. An act, entitled "An act to regulate the inspection of flour in certain western counties of the State," approved the thirtieth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one (3 Smith's Laws, page 52).

112. Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven and eight of an act, entitled "A supplement to the act, entitled 'An act to establish the judicial courts of this Commonwealth in conformity to the alterations and amendments in the Constitution,'" approved the thirtieth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one (3 Smith's Laws, page 58).

113. Section four of an act, entitled "An act to enable executors and administrators by leave of court to convey lands and tenements contracted for with their decedents and for other purposes therein mentioned," approved the thirty-first day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two (3 Smith's Laws, page 66).

114. Sections one, two and three of an act, entitled "An act to provide for printing, publishing and distributing the laws of this Commonwealth, and to direct a proper index to be made of the records of the executive department," approved the fourth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two (3 Smith's Laws, page 79).

115. An act, entitled "A supplement to the act, entitled 'An act to secure the persons employed in the building and fitting ships and vessels for sea, by making the body tackle, apparel and furniture of such ships and vessels liable to pay the several tradesmen employed in building and fitting them for their work and materials,'" approved the ninth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three (3 Smith's Laws, 89).

116. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to provide a more effectual method of settling the public accounts of the commissioners and treasurers of the respective counties,'" approved the sixth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three (Vol. XIV, page 346, Statutes at Large, Chapter MDCLVII).

117. An act, entitled "A further supplement to the act, entitled 'An act to provide for the support of the government of this Commonwealth,'" approved the eighth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three (3 Smith's Laws, page 111).

118. An act, entitled "An act to authorize the admission of certain persons as witnesses in cases respecting the settlement of paupers," approved the third day of April, one thousand seven hundred ninety-four (3 Smith's Laws 126, Chapter MDCCXV).

119. An act, entitled "A supplement to the act, entitled 'An act to enjoin certain duties on the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and for other purposes,'" approved the eighth day of April, one thousand seven hundred ninety-four (Statutes at Large 37, Vol. XV, Chapter MDCCXXXVI).

120. An act, entitled "A supplement to the act, entitled 'An act to enable executors and administrators by leave of court to convey lands and tenements contracted for with their decedents and for other purposes therein mentioned,'" approved the fourteenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred ninety-four (3 Smith's Laws 129, Chapter MDCCXXX).

121. An act, entitled "An act directing the descent of intestates' real estates and distribution of their personal estates, and for other purposes therein mentioned," approved the nineteenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred ninety-four (3 Smith's Laws, 143).

122. An act, entitled "A further supplement to the act, entitled 'An act for the support of the government of this Commonwealth,'" approved the twenty-second day of April, one thousand seven hundred ninety-four (3 Smith's Laws, 183).

123. An act, entitled "An act to provide for the better collection of the revenue arising from tavern licenses," approved the twenty-second day of April, one thousand seven hundred ninety-four (Statutes at Large, 149, Chapter MDCCLXIII, Vol. XV).

124. An act, entitled "An act to regulate the mode of assessing and collecting county rates and levies," approved the seventeenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred ninety-five (Statutes at Large 322, Chapter MDCCCLII, Vol. XV).

125. An act, entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts of Assembly for establishing the judicial courts of this Commonwealth in conformity to the alterations and amendments in the Constitution," approved the eighteenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred ninety-five (3 Smith's Laws, 245).

126. Sections one and two of an act, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of clerks in the offices of the Surveyor-General, Receiver-General and Secretary of the Land Office, and for other purposes therein mentioned," approved the twentieth day of April, one thousand seven hundred ninety-five (3 Smith's Laws, 259).

127. Section one of an act, entitled "An act to collect revenue from the rolls office for the further support of government," approved the twentieth day of April, one thousand seven hundred ninety-five (Statutes at Large 375, Chapter MDCCCLXV, Vol. XV).

128. An act, entitled "An act providing for the appointment of an inspector of staves and heading," approved the seventeenth day of March, one thousand seven hundred ninety-six (3 Smith's Laws, 268).

129. Sections one, three, five, six and seven of an act, entitled "An act supplementary to the act, entitled 'An act directing the descent of intestates' real estates and distribution of their personal estates, and for other purposes therein mentioned,'" approved the fourth day of April, one thousand seven hundred ninety-seven (3 Smith's Laws, 296).

130. An act, entitled "An act for continuing the present salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court, the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the presidents of the courts of common pleas," approved the fourth day of April, one thousand seven hundred ninety-eight (3 Smith's Laws, 329).

131. Section five of an act, entitled "A supplement to the act, entitled 'An act to extend the powers of the justices of the peace of this State,'" approved the first day of March, one thousand seven hundred ninety-nine (3 Smith's Laws, 354).

132. Section one of an act, entitled "An act to enable the justices of the Supreme Court to hold circuit courts within this Commonwealth," approved the twentieth day of March, one thousand seven hundred ninety-nine (3 Smith's Laws, 358).

133. Sections one and three of an act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to regulate hawkers and peddlers,'" approved the twenty-eighth day of March, one thousand seven hundred ninety-nine (3 Smith's Laws, 359).

134. Sections one and three of an act, entitled "An act to supply certain defects in the acts incorporating the city of Philadelphia and sundry towns and boroughs within this Commonwealth, and to explain and amend an act, entitled 'An act to alter and amend the several acts of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth incorporating the city of Philadelphia and for other purposes,'" approved the eleventh day of April, one thousand seven hundred ninety-nine (3 Smith's Laws, 390).

135. Sections one, two, three, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, seventeen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-six and twenty-seven of an act, entitled "An act to raise and collect county rates and levies," approved the eleventh day of April, one thousand seven hundred ninety-nine (3 Smith's Laws, 392).

136. An act, entitled "A supplement to the act vesting certain powers in the judges of the Supreme Court," approved the fifteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred (3 Smith's Laws 437, Chapter MMCXXXII).

137. An act, entitled "A further supplement to the act, entitled 'An act to prevent the exportation of bread and flour not merchantable, and for repealing at a certain time all the laws heretofore made for that purpose,'" approved the fifteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred (3 Smith's Laws 437, Chapter MMCXXXIII).

138. An act, entitled "An act to tax the office of the prothonotary or clerk of the Supreme Court," approved the fifth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and one (P. L. 3, 1802).

139. An act, entitled "An act to alter and amend the health laws of this State so far as respects vessels, goods and passengers coming from any port or place in the state of Delaware," approved the twenty-seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and two (P. L., 25).

140. An act, entitled "An act declaring the holding of offices or appointments under this State incompatible with the holding or exercising offices or appointments under the United States," approved the twelfth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and two (P. L., 37).

141. An act, entitled "An act authorizing executors and administrators in certain cases to convey lands sold by their decedents by order of orphans' court," approved the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and two (P. L., 133).

142. An act, entitled "An act to provide for the election of representatives of the people of this State in Congress of the United States," approved the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and two (P. L., 145).

143. An act, entitled "An act to enlarge the March and December terms in the Supreme Court," approved the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and two (P. L., 166).

144. An act, entitled "An act to enable purchasers at sheriff's or coroner's sales to obtain possession," approved the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and two (P. L., 266).

145. An act, entitled "An act establishing the compensation of the Deputy Secretary of this Commonwealth," approved the twenty-fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and three (P. L., 354).

146. An act, entitled "An act to authorize the several Courts of Quarter Sessions within their respective counties to lay off, alter and divide townships and for other purposes," approved the twenty-fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and three (P. L., 439).

147. An act, entitled "An act relating to County Treasurers," approved the twenty-eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and three (P. L., 476).

148. Sections one, two, three, five, six, seven, nine and ten of an act, entitled "An act directing Sheriffs and Coroners to give sufficient sureties for the faithful execution of their official duties and for other purposes," approved the twenty-eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and three (P. L., 497).

149. An act, entitled "A supplement to the act, entitled 'An act to prevent the exportation of bad or unmerchantable staves, heading boards and timber,'" approved the thirtieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and three (P. L., 573).

150. An act, entitled "An act to provide for reducing and limiting the number of Associate Judges of the courts of common pleas," approved the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and three (P. L., 586).

151. Section one of an act, entitled "A supplement to the act, entitled 'An act to enable the Justices of the Supreme Court to hold circuit courts within this Commonwealth,'" approved the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and three (P. L., 623).

152. Sections one, two, three, four, five and six of an act, entitled "An act to empower the overseers and guardians of the poor of the several townships within this Commonwealth to recover certain fines, penalties and forfeitures, and for other purposes," approved the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and three (P. L., 662).

153. An act, entitled "An act for the inspection of butter intended for exportation," approved the seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and four (P. L., 5).

154. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to empower the overseers and guardians of the poor of the several townships of the Commonwealth to recover certain fines, penalties and forfeitures, and for other purposes, passed the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and three,'" approved the twentieth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and four (P. L., 123).

155. An act, entitled "A further supplement to the act, entitled 'An act directing the descent of intestates' real estates and distribution of their personal estates, and for other purposes therein mentioned," approved the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and four (P. L., 459).

156. An act, entitled "An act to provide for the Inspection of Ground Black-Oak Bark intended for Exportation," approved the third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and four (P. L., 499).

157. Sections one, three, four, five, seven, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen and sixteen of an act, entitled "An act directing the Mode of selecting and returning Jurors," approved the twenty-ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and five (P. L., 183).

158. An act, entitled "A further supplement to an act, entitled 'An act directing the Descents of Intestates' Real Estates and Distribution of their Personal Estates, and for other Purposes therein mentioned,'" approved the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and five (P. L., 205).

159. Section two of an act, entitled "A supplement to the act, entitled 'An act to raise and collect county rates and levies,'" approved the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and five (P. L., 265).

160. Section five of an act, entitled "An act making appropriations for the expenses of government and payment of certain debts, and for other purposes," approved the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and five (P. L., 280).

161. Sections one, two, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-three, twenty-four and twenty-six of an act, entitled "An act to alter the judiciary system of this Commonwealth," approved the twenty-fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and six (P. L., 334).

162 An act, entitled "An act making an additional allowance to the prothonotary of the supreme court of the eastern district, and the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the city and county of Philadelphia," approved the twenty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and six (P. L., 547).

163 An act, entitled "An act regulating the proceedings of county commissioners and treasurers in certain cases," approved the twenty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and six (P. L., 548).

164. Sections one, two, four, seven, ten and eleven of an act, entitled "An act to regulate arbitrations and proceedings in courts of justice," approved the twenty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and six (P. L., 558).

165. Section four of an act, entitled "A supplement to the act, entitled 'An act to alter the judiciary system of this Commonwealth,' and to alter the time of holding the courts of common pleas and quarter sessions and orphans' court in the county of Washington," approved the twelfth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seven (P. L., 8).

166. Sections two, three, four and five of an act, entitled "A supplement to the act, entitled 'An act directing the mode of selecting and returning jurors,'" approved the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seven (P. L., 124).

167. Section ten of an act, entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts of this Commonwealth concerning partitions and for other purposes therein mentioned," approved the seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seven (P. L., 155).

168. An act, entitled "An act for the inspection of hogs-lard intended for exportation," approved the seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seven (P. L., 163).

169. An act, entitled "An act erecting a middle district of the Supreme Court and for other purposes," approved the tenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seven (P. L., 248).

170. An act, entitled "An act directing the distribution of the Journals printed in the English language and for other purposes," approved the eleventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seven (P. L., 267).

171. Section four of an act, entitled "An act making appropriations and for other purposes," approved the thirteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seven (P. L., 282).

172. Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, seventeen, and eighteen of an act, entitled "An act to alter and amend the several laws of this Commonwealth relative to domestic attachments," approved the fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seven (P. L., 1, 1808).

173. An act, entitled "An act to fix the number of senators from the state into districts and determine the portion to be allotted to each; also to fix the number of representatives for the city and the several counties of the Commonwealth in pursuance of the revisions of the Constitution," approved the twenty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eight (P. L., 86).

174. Section three of an act, entitled "An act to amend certain parts of an act, entitled 'An act supplementary to the several acts of this Commonwealth concerning partitions and for other purposes therein mentioned,'" approved the twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eight (P. L., 144).

175. Sections one and three of an act, entitled "A further supplement to the act, entitled 'An act to regulate arbitrations and proceedings in courts of justice,'" approved the twenty-eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eight (P. L., 168).

176. An act, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled 'An act to provide for the settlement of public accounts and for other purposes therein mentioned,'" approved the tenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and nine (P. L., 2).

177. Sections one, two, three, four, five and eight of an act entitled, "A further supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to alter the judiciary system of this Commonwealth,'" approved the eleventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nine (P. L., 36).

178. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to provide a more effectual method of settling the public accounts of the commissioners and treasurers of the respective counties,'" approved the sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nine (P. L., 42).

179. Section ten of an act, entitled "An act abolishing the offices of receiver-general and master of the rolls, and transferring the duties therein performed to other offices, and for other purposes," approved the twenty-ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nine (P. L., 122).

180. Sections one, two, three, four, five, seven, eight, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen of an act, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled 'An act to regulate arbitrations and proceedings in courts of justice,'" approved the twenty-ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nine (P. L., 125).

181. An act, entitled "A further supplement to the act, entitled 'An act for laying out, making and keeping in repair the public roads and highways within this Commonwealth, and for laying out private roads,'" approved the third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and nine (P. L., 143).

182. An act, entitled "An act concerning contempts of court," approved the third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and nine (P. L., 146).

183. Section two of an act, entitled "An act to repeal so much of an act passed April fourth, one thousand eight hundred and seven, as directs the township assessors to select and return jurors, and also allowing peremptory challenges in certain cases," approved the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and nine (P. L., 163).

184. An act, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled 'An act to alter and amend the several laws of this Commonwealth relative to domestic attachments,'" approved the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and nine (P. L., 182).

185. An act, entitled "An act concerning Foreign Insurance Companies," approved the tenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ten (P. L., 81).

186. An act, entitled "An act to prevent devises and legacies from lapsing in certain cases," approved the nineteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ten (P. L., 96).

187. An act, entitled "An act supplemental to an act to prevent frauds in the packing and preserving of shad and herring for exportation," approved the nineteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ten (P. L., 128).

188. Sections two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, and twenty-seven of an act, entitled "An act regulating arbitrations," approved the twentieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ten (P. L., 145).

189. An act, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled 'An act for regulating and maintaining fences,'" approved the twentieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ten (P. L., 161).

190. An act, entitled "A supplement to the act, entitled 'An act to alter the judiciary system of this Commonwealth,' passed February twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred six," approved the twentieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ten (P. L., 195).

191. Sections one, nine, sixteen and twenty-nine of an act, entitled "An act to amend and consolidate with its supplements the act, entitled "An act for the recovery of debts and demands not exceeding one hundred dollars before a justice of the peace, and for the election of constables and for other purposes,'" approved the twentieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ten (P. L., 208).

192. An act, entitled "An act authorizing the judges of the Supreme Court to establish return days," approved the twentieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ten (P. L., 231).

193. An act, entitled "A further supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to prevent the exportation of bread and flour not merchantable, and for repealing at a certain time all the laws heretofore made for that purpose,'" approved the thirteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred eleven (P. L., 46).

194. An act, entitled "An act to remedy defects in the titles to real estate purchased by certain emigrants within this Commonwealth during the time they were aliens," approved the twentieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred eleven (P. L., 86).

195. Section two of an act, entitled "An act imposing certain duties upon the commissioners and treasurer of Luzerne county, and empowering county commissioners to administer oaths or affirmations," approved the twenty-third day of March, one thousand eight hundred eleven (P. L., 111).

196. Sections seventeen, eighteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, thirty-nine, forty, forty-one, forty-two, forty-four and forty-five of an act, entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to the settlement of the public accounts and the payment of the public monies, and for other purposes," approved the thirtieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred eleven (P. L., 145).

197. Sections two, three, four and five of an act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act for laying out and keeping in repair the public roads and highways within this Commonwealth, and laying out private roads,'" approved the thirtieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred eleven (P. L., 189).

198. An act, entitled "An act relative to dower and for other purposes," approved the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred eleven (P. L., 198).

199. Section one of an act, entitled "An additional supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to alter the judiciary system of this Commonwealth,'" approved the sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred twelve (P. L., 82).

200. Sections one and two of an act, entitled "A supplement to an act declaring the holding of any office or appointment under this State incompatible with the holding or exercising offices or appointments under the United States," approved the sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred twelve (P. L., 85).

201. An act, entitled "An act to provide for the election of representatives of the people of this State in the Congress of the United States," approved the twentieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred twelve (P. L., 127).

202. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act taxing certain offices,'" approved the twentieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred twelve (P. L., 140).

203. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act regulating arbitrations," approved the twenty-fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred thirteen (P. L., 87).

204. An act, entitled "An act fixing the salaries of the officers therein mentioned," approved the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred thirteen (P. L., 169).

205. An act, entitled "An act providing for the sale of the estate of lunatics or persons non compos mentis, in certain cases," approved the seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred fourteen (P. L., 45).

206. An act, entitled "A further supplement to the act, entitled 'An act to provide for the support of the government of this Commonwealth,'" approved the seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred fourteen (P. L., 48).

207. An act, entitled "A further supplement to the act, entitled 'An act to raise and collect county rates and levies,'" approved the twenty-first day of February, one thousand eight hundred fourteen (P. L., 50).

208. An act, entitled "An act providing for the inspection of spirituous liquors," approved the fourteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred fourteen (P. L., 100).

209. An act, entitled "A supplement to 'An act to enable the purchasers at sheriffs' or coroners' sales to obtain possession,'" approved the fourteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred fourteen (P. L., 110).

210. An act, entitled "An act supplementary to the acts for the inspection of butter and hogs lard intended for exportation," approved the twenty-second day of March, one thousand eight hundred fourteen (P. L., 173).

211. Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen of an act, entitled "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors," approved the twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred fourteen (P. L., 216).

212. An act, entitled "An act making provision for the traveling expenses of the presidents and associate judges of the courts of common pleas," approved the twenty-eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred fourteen (P. L., 249).

213. Section one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, seventeen, eighteen, twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-three of an act, entitled "An act establishing a fee bill," approved the twenty-eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred fourteen (P. L., 352).

214. An act, entitled "A supplement to the act, entitled 'An act for laying out, making and keeping in repair the public roads and highways within this Commonwealth, and for laying out private roads,'" approved the sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred fifteen (P. L., 27).

215. An act, entitled "An act to authorize undertakers of public bridges to procure materials for building such bridges," approved the sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred fifteen (P. L., 28).

216. An act, entitled "A further supplement to the act, entitled 'An act for laying out, making and keeping in repair the public roads and highways within this Commonwealth, and for laying out private roads,'" approved the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred fifteen (P. L., 56).

217. An act, entitled "An act altering the mode of issuing tavern licenses," approved the eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred fifteen (P. L., 91).

218. An act, entitled "An act to fix the number of Senators and Representatives and form the State into districts in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution," approved the eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred fifteen (P. L., 93).

219. An act, entitled "A supplement to the act for the relief of insolvent debtors," approved the thirteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred fifteen (P. L., 156).

220. An act, entitled "A supplement to the act, entitled 'An act providing for the inspection of spirituous liquors,' passed the fourteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and for the prevention of fraud in the purchase or sale of flour and whiskey," approved the thirteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred fifteen (P. L., 171).

221. An act, entitled "An act for the settlement of the estates of intestates where some of the heirs reside out of the State," approved the thirteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred fifteen (P. L., 173).

222. An act, entitled "An additional supplement to an act, entitled 'An act directing the mode of selecting and returning jurors,'" approved the thirteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred sixteen (P. L., 52).

223. An act, entitled "An act to provide for the continuance of courts of quarter sessions," approved the twentieth day of February, one thousand eight hundred sixteen (P. L., 82).

224. Section one of an act, entitled "An act for holding special courts of common pleas," approved the fifteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred sixteen (P. L., 137).

225. An act, entitled "A supplement to the act, entitled 'An act to provide for the inspection of ground black oak bark intended for exportation,'" approved the fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred seventeen (P. L., 40).

226. Sections four and five of an act, entitled "An act to provide for the more equal distribution of the laws of this Commonwealth," approved the tenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred seventeen (P. L., 96).

227. Section three of an act, entitled "An act relative to suits brought by or against corporations," approved the twenty-second day of March, one thousand eight hundred seventeen (P. L., 128).

228. Section two of an act, entitled "An act to prevent the practice of wagering or betting on elections," approved the twenty-fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred seventeen (P. L., 204).

229. An act, entitled "An act establishing a standard weight for grain and foreign salt," approved the tenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred eighteen (P. L., 182).

230. Section one of an act, entitled "A supplement to the act, entitled 'An act for holding special courts of common pleas,'" approved the twenty-third day of March, one thousand eight hundred eighteen (P. L., 239).

231. An act, entitled "A further supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to regulate the trials of contested elections,' passed the twenty-ninth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one," approved the twenty-third day of March, one thousand eight hundred eighteen (P. L., 258).

232. Section two of an act, entitled "A further supplement to an act, entitled 'An act for laying out, making and keeping in repair the public roads and highways within this Commonwealth, and for laying out private roads,'" approved the twenty-fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred eighteen (P. L., 276.)

233. An act, entitled "A supplement to the act, entitled 'An act providing for the sale of the estate of lunatics or persons non compos mentis in certain cases,'" approved the twenty-fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred eighteen (P. L., 301).

234. Section three of an act, entitled "An act to provide for the more speedy publication and distribution of the laws of this Commonwealth," approved the twenty-first day of January, one thousand eight hundred nineteen (P. L., 14).

235. An act, entitled "An act relative to escheated estates," approved the twenty-first day of January, one thousand eight hundred nineteen (P. L., 25).

236. An act, entitled "An act relative to habitual drunkards," approved the twenty-fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred nineteen (P. L., 74).

237. An act, entitled "An act to extend to coppersmiths, brassfounders, coopers, and benders of sail cloth certain advantages secured to sundry tradesmen employed in building and fitting ships and vessels for sea," approved the fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred nineteen (P. L., 90).

238. Sections one and two of an act, entitled "An act to encourage more effectually the destruction of wolves and panthers," approved the sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred nineteen (P. L., 114).

239. An act, entitled "An act relative to paupers," approved the twenty-ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred nineteen (P. L., 200).

240. Sections two, three and six of an act, entitled "An act enjoining duties upon the Attorney General and for other purposes," approved the twenty-ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred nineteen (P. L., 266).

241. Sections one, four and six of an act, entitled "A supplement to the act, entitled 'An act for the relief of insolvent Debtors,'" approved the twenty-ninth day of January, one thousand eight hundred twenty (P. L., 9).

242. An act, entitled "An act for the relief of redemptioners," approved the ninth day of February, one thousand eight hundred twenty (P. L., 17, Chapter XVIII).

243. Sections one and two of an act, entitled "A supplement to the act, entitled 'An act to establish a board of wardens for the port of Philadelphia, and for the regulation of pilots and pilotages, and for other purposes therein mentioned,'" approved the twenty-fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred twenty (P. L., 40).

244. An act, entitled "An act allowing mileage to jurors, and for other purposes," approved the sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred twenty (P. L., 87, Chapter LXII).

245. An act, entitled "A further supplement to an act, entitled 'An act for laying out, making and keeping in repair the public roads and highways within this Commonwealth, and for laying out private roads,'" approved the seventeenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred twenty (P. L., 87, Chapter LXII).

246. An act, entitled "An act to prevent kidnapping," approved the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred twenty (P. L., 104).

247. An act, entitled "A supplement to the act, entitled 'A supplement to the act, entitled 'An act for the relief of insolvent debtors' passed the twenty-ninth January, one thousand eight hundred twenty," approved the twenty-eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred twenty (P. L., 155).

248. An act, entitled "A further supplement to an act, entitled 'An act regulating arbitrations,'" approved the twenty-eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred twenty (P. L., 172).

249. Resolution approved the sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred twenty (P. L., 202, Chapter IV).

250. An act, entitled "An act reducing the salaries of the Governor and Secretary of the Commonwealth," approved the eighteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred twenty (P. L., 1, 1821).

251. An act, entitled "An act to provide for the enumeration of the taxable inhabitants and slaves within this Commonwealth," approved the sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred twenty-one (P. L., 4).

252. Sections two, three, four, five and six of an act, entitled "An act reducing the salaries of sundry public officers and the daily pay of members of the Legislature," approved the eighteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred twenty-one (P. L., 7).

253. Sections three, five, six, nine, ten and eleven of an act, entitled "An act to alter and amend the fee bill," approved the twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred twenty-one (P. L., 50).

254. An act, entitled "A supplement to the act, entitled 'An act to provide for the enumeration of the taxable inhabitants and slaves within this Commonwealth,'" approved the twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred twenty-one (P. L., 98).

255. Sections three and four of an act, entitled "An act to regulate inspections," approved the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred twenty-one (P. L., 133).

256. An act, entitled "An act relative to guardians of minor children," approved the thirtieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred twenty-one (P. L., 153).

257. Section one of an act, entitled "An act concerning bills of exchange," approved the thirtieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred twenty-one (P. L., 156).

258. An act, entitled "An act laying a duty on the retailers of foreign merchandize," approved the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred twenty-one (P. L., 244).

259. An act, entitled "An act to prevent the increase of pauperism in this Commonwealth," approved the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred twenty-one (P. L., 254).

260. A resolution, entitled "Resolution relative to inspectors of beef, pork et cetera, in the city and county of Philadelphia," approved the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred twenty-one (P. L., 313, Chapter III).

261. An act, entitled "A supplement to the act relative to habitual drunkards," approved the nineteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred twenty-two (P. L., 4).

262. An act, entitled "A supplement to the act, entitled 'An act concerning contempts of court,'" approved the eighteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred twenty-two (P. L., 30).

263. An act, entitled "A supplement to the act, entitled 'An act to raise and collect county rates and levies,'" approved the eleventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred twenty-two (P. L., 58).

264. An act, entitled "An act to fix the number of Senators and Representatives and form the State into districts in pursuance of the provisions of the constitution," approved the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred twenty-two (P. L., 74).

265. Sections one and two of an act, entitled "A further supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to raise and collect county rates and levies,'" approved the thirtieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred twenty-two (P. L., 106).

266. An act, entitled "A supplement to the act for regulating the measurement of corn and salt imported into the port of Philadelphia," approved the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred twenty-two (P. L., 126, Chapter XCVIII).

267. An act, entitled "A supplement to the act, entitled 'An act to regulate the inspectors of flour in certain western counties of the state,'" approved the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred twenty-two (P. L., 225, Chapter CLXII).

268. An act, entitled "A further supplement to the act, entitled 'An act relative to habitual drunkards,'" approved the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred twenty-two (P. L., 226).

269. An act, entitled "A supplement to the act, entitled 'An act to regulate the inspection of flour in certain western counties of the state,' passed the thirtieth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one," approved the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred twenty-three (P. L., 32).

270. An act, entitled "An act fixing the compensation of the inspector of staves and heading," approved the twenty-fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred twenty-three (P. L., 51).

271. An act, entitled "A supplement to the act, entitled 'An act to compel assignees to settle their accounts and for other purposes,'" approved the twenty-ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred twenty-three (P. L., 146).

272. An act, entitled "A further supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to declare and regulate escheats," approved the twenty-ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred twenty-three (P. L. 161, Chapter C).

273. An act, entitled "A further supplement to an act, entitled 'An act for taking lands in execution for the payment of debts,' and for confirming partitions in several instances heretofore made," approved the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred twenty-three (P. L., 230).

274. An act, entitled "An act relative to turnpike road and bridge companies," approved the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred twenty-three (P. L., 282).

275. An act, entitled "A further supplement to the act, entitled 'An act directing the descent of intestates' real estate and distribution of their personal estates, and for other purposes therein mentioned,'" approved the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred twenty-three (P. L., 286).

276. Section three of an act, entitled "An act relative to the entry of writs of testatum fieri facias, service of writs of scire facias and relative to payment of costs on appeals from before justices of the peace and for other purposes," approved the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred twenty-three (P. L., 288).

277. An act, entitled "A supplement to the act, entitled 'An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to the settlement of the public accounts, and the payment of the public moneys and for other purposes,'" approved the twelfth day of January, one thousand eight hundred twenty-four (P. L. 5, Chapter VII).

278. An act, entitled "An act to enable executors, administrators, guardians and other trustees to invest their trust moneys," approved the eighteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred twenty-four (P. L., 25).

279. An act, entitled "A further supplement to the act, entitled 'An act regulating arbitrations,'" approved the twenty-third day of February, one thousand eight hundred twenty-four (P. L., 27).

280. Sections one to six of an act, entitled "An act for the preservation of wooden bridges within this Commonwealth," approved the nineteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred twenty-four (P. L., 50).

281. An act, entitled "A supplement to the act, entitled 'An act to regulate the trial of contested elections,'" approved the nineteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred twenty-four (P. L., 53).

282. An act, entitled "An act to regulate the public printing," approved the twenty-second day of March, one thousand eight hundred twenty-four (P. L., 57.)

283. An act, entitled "A further supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to declare and regulate escheats,'" approved the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred twenty-four (P. L., 109).

284. Section three of an act, entitled "A further supplement to the act, entitled 'An act to amend and consolidate with its supplements the act, entitled "An act for the recovery of debts and demands not exceeding one hundred dollars before a justice of the peace, and for the election of constables and for other purposes,'" approved the twenty-ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred twenty-four (P. L., 171).

285. An act, entitled "A supplement to the act, entitled 'An act to regulate the public printing,'" approved the twenty-ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred twenty-four (P. L. 2, 1825).

286. An act, entitled "A supplement to the act, entitled 'An act for laying out, making and keeping in repair the public roads and highways within this Commonwealth, and for laying out private roads,'" approved the eleventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred twenty-five (P. L., 161).

287. An act, entitled "A further supplement to the act, entitled 'An act for the relief of insolvent debters' passed the twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen," approved the eleventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred twenty-five (P. L., 168).

288. Section one of an act, entitled "A further supplement to an act, entitled 'An act for holding special courts of common pleas,'" approved the eleventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred twenty-five (P. L., 218).

289. An act, entitled "An act more effectually to secure the collection of the revenue from tavern licenses and for other purposes," approved the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five (P. L., 247).

290. An act, entitled "An act to repeal the act of eighteen hundred and twenty-four relative to the education of the poor," approved the twentieth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six (P. L., 52).

291. An act, entitled "An act establishing an internal improvement fund," approved the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six (P. L., 166).

292. An act, entitled "A supplement to the intestate law of this Commonwealth," approved the eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six (P. L., 255).

293. An act, entitled "A further supplement to the act, entitled 'An act to alter the judiciary system of this Commonwealth,'" approved the eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six (P. L., 263).

294. Sections two and twelve of an act, entitled "An act to protect the public in the full benefit and enjoyment of the works constructed for the purposes of inland navigation," approved the tenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six (P. L., 301).

295. An act, entitled "A supplement to the act, entitled 'An act relative to turnpike road and bridge companies in which the State holds stocks,' passed twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and for other purposes," approved the tenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six (P. L., 324).

296. An act, entitled "A further supplement to the act, entitled 'An act for the regulation of the militia of this Commonwealth,'" approved the tenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six (P. L., 329).

297. An act, entitled "An act relative to constables' fees," approved the second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven (P. L. 5, No. 6).

298. Sections one, three and four of an act, entitled "An act to authorize the printing and distribution of an additional number of the Pamphlet Laws," approved the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven (P. L., 29).

299. An act, entitled "An act for the appointment of an inspector of pot and pearl ashes for the port of Philadelphia, and for regulating the inspection of the same," approved the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven (P. L., 45).

300. An act, entitled "A supplement to the several acts for the inspection of staves and heading," approved the eleventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven (P. L. 236, No. 103).

301. An act, entitled "An act concerning agencies of insurance companies not authorized by the laws of this State established within this Commonwealth," approved the thirteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven (P. L., 239).

302. An act, entitled "An act to declare the uses of certain bonds," approved the thirteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven (P. L. 253, No. 118).

303. An act, entitled "A further supplement to the act, entitled 'An act for the regulation of the militia of this Commonwealth,'" approved the fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven (P. L. 385, No. 164).

304. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act for the relief of the poor,' passed the ninth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-one," approved the sixteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven (P. L., 437).

305. An act, entitled "An act concerning writs of scire facias," approved the sixteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven (P. L., 444).

306. Sections one, two and three of an act, entitled "An act relative to the distribution of money arising from sheriffs' and coroners' sales, and relative to the duties of the Auditor General and county commissioners," approved the sixteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven (P. L. 471, No. 192).

307. Sections three, four and five of an act, entitled "An act relating to escheated estates," approved the sixteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven (P. L., 483).

308. An act, entitled "An act to provide for the better inspection of butter and lard," approved the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight (P. L., 117).

309. An act, entitled "An act for the relief of the poor," approved the tenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight (P. L., 285).

310. An act, entitled "A supplement to the act, entitled 'An act to compel assignees to settle their accounts and for other purposes,'" approved the fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight (P. L., 435).

311. An act, entitled "A supplement to the act, entitled 'A further supplement to the act, entitled 'An act to alter the judiciary system of this Commonwealth,' passed the eighth day of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-six," approved the fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight (P. L., 484).

312. Sections one and two of an act, entitled "An act requiring county treasurers to give bonds with security to the Commonwealth for the faithful discharge of certain duties, and to repeal certain laws relating to treasurers' bonds," approved the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight (P. L., 491).

313. An act, entitled "An act supplementary to an act passed the second day of April, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and twenty-two, entitled 'An act for the regulation of the militia of this Commonwealth and the several supplements thereto,'" approved the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight (P. L., 492).

314. An act, entitled "An act relative to the appointment and payment of the criers of the courts in this Commonwealth," approved the twenty-third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine (P. L. 103, No. 82).

315. An act, entitled "A further supplement to the act, entitled 'An act for laying out, making and keeping in repair the public roads and highways within this Commonwealth, and for laying out private roads," approved the thirtieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine (P. L., 114).

316. Section one of an act, entitled "An act concerning executors," approved the third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine (P. L., 122).

317. An act, entitled "An act relative to the patenting of lands," approved the eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine (P. L., 146).

318. An act, entitled "An act to fix the number of Senators and Representatives, and form the state into districts in pursuance of the provisions of the constitution," approved the twentieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine (P. L., 212).

319. An act, entitled "An act relative to insurance companies and agencies of insurance companies not chartered by this State," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine (P. L., 264).

320. An act, entitled "A further supplement to the act, entitled 'An act for the regulation of the militia of this Commonwealth,'" approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine (P. L., 280).

321. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act for the preservation of wooden bridges within this Commonwealth,' passed the nineteenth of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, and for other purposes," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine (P. L., 292).

322. An act, entitled "A further supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to amend and consolidate with its supplements the act, entitled 'An act for the recovery of debts and demands, not exceeding one hundred dollars, before a justice of the peace, and for the election of constables and for other purposes,'" approved the fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty (P. L., 36).

323. An act, entitled "A supplement to the act, entitled 'An act relating to collateral inheritances,'" approved the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty (P. L., 160).

324. Section two of an act, entitled "An act relative to landlord and tenant," approved the third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty (P. L. 187, No. 116).

325. Section one of an act, entitled "An act relating to the service of process by sheriffs, and to the appointment of tipstaves in the city and county of Philadelphia," approved the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty (P. L., 246).

326. Sections two, five, eight and ten of an act, entitled "An act for the levy and collection of taxes upon proceedings in courts and in the offices of register and recorder, and for other purposes," approved the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty (P. L., 272).

327. An act, entitled "A further supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to declare and regulate escheats,'" approved the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty (P. L., 322).

328. An act, entitled "A further supplement to the act directing the descent of intestates' real estate and distribution of their personal estates, and for other purposes therein mentioned, passed the nineteenth day of April, seventeen hundred and ninety-four," approved the seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty (P. L., 347).

329. An act, entitled "An act to regulate inns and taverns," approved the seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty (P. L., 352).

330. An act, entitled "A further supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to regulate the inspection of flour in certain western counties of the State,'" approved the thirtieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one (P. L. 47, No. 37).

331. An act, entitled "An act concerning the acknowledgment of sheriffs' and coroners' deeds in certain cases," approved the seventeenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one (P. L., 65).

332. Sections one and two of an act, entitled "A further supplement to the act, entitled 'A supplement to the act, entitled 'An act to compel assignees to settle their accounts and for other purposes,'" approved the twenty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one (P. L., 192).

333. Sections two and three of an act, entitled "An act more effectually to prevent and punish extortion and for other purposes," approved the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one (P. L., 211).

334. Section two of an act, entitled "A further supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to the settlement of the public accounts and the payment of the public monies, and for other purposes,' and a supplement to an act, entitled 'An act establishing an internal improvement fund,'" approved the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one (P. L., 477).

335. An act, entitled "An act to provide for the inspection of tobacco for the port of Philadelphia," approved the tenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two (P. L., 58).

336. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to regulate inns and taverns, passed April seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty," approved the fifteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two (P. L. 73, No. 51).

337. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to increase the county rates and levies for the use of the Commonwealth,' passed the twenty-fifth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one," approved the fifteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two (P. L., 79).

338. Section thirty-nine of an act, entitled "An act relating to registers and registers' courts," approved the fifteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred thirty-two (P. L., 135).

339. Section two of an act, entitled "An act concerning the administration of justice," approved the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two (P. L., 388).

340. An act, entitled "An act, entitled 'A further supplement to an act for taking lands in execution,'" approved the third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two (P. L. 404, No. 165).

341. An act, entitled "An act providing the mode of settling the accounts of county treasurers, and for other purposes," approved the third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two (P. L., 417).

342. An act, entitled "A supplement to the act to authorize the printing and distribution of an additional number of the pamphlet laws," approved the eleventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two (P. L. 615, No. 245).

343. An act, entitled "A further supplement to the act, entitled 'A further supplement to the act, entitled 'An act to alter the judiciary system of this Commonwealth,' passed the eighth day of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-six," approved the seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three (P. L. 1, No. 2).

344. An act, entitled "An act changing the organization and extending the jurisdiction of the court of common pleas of the first judicial district," approved the eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three (P. L., 23).

345. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act passed the twenty-second of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, entitled 'An act relative to suits brought by or against corporations,'" approved the sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three (P. L. 78, No. 44).

346. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to confer on certain associations of the citizens of this Commonwealth the powers and immunities of corporations or bodies politic in law,' passed the sixth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one," approved the eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three (P. L., 238).

347. Section two of an act, entitled "An act relating to last wills and testaments," approved the eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three (P. L., 249).

348. Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen and sixteen of an act, entitled "An act to provide for the erection of an additional court within the county of Allegheny and for other purposes," approved the eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three (P. L., 305).

349. Section fourteen of an act, entitled "An act relating to the descent and distribution of the estates of intestates," approved the eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three (P. L., 315).

350. Section four of an act, entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt and for other purposes," approved the ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three (P. L., 480).

351. Sections four and twenty-four of an act, entitled "An act relating to executors and administrators," approved the twenty-fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred thirty-four (P.L.,73).

352. Sections one, two, three, four, five, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-six of an act, entitled "An act relating to inns, taverns and retailers of vinous and spirituous liquors," approved the eleventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred thirty-four (P. L., 117).

353. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to provide for the inspection of tobacco for the port of Philadelphia,'" approved the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four (P. L., 179).

354. An act, entitled "An act authorizing and directing county treasurers to pay gratuities and pensions to soldiers and widows of revolutionary soldiers residing within this Commonwealth," approved the fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four (P. L., 290).

355. Sections three, five, six, sixteen, seventeen, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-seven, eighty-one, eighty-two, eighty-five, eighty-six, ninety-two, one hundred, one hundred two, one hundred three, one hundred thirteen, one hundred thirty-three and one hundred fifty of an act, entitled "An act relative to the organization of the courts of justice," approved the fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred thirty-four (P. L., 333).

356. Section six of an act, entitled "An act for the amendment of the law relating to factors," approved the fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred thirty-four (P. L., 375).

357. An act, entitled "An act relative to suits brought by and against canal and railroad companies," approved the fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred thirty-four (P. L., 395).

358. Section six of an act, entitled "An act to fix the standards and denominations of measures and weights in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," approved the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred thirty-four (P. L., 525).

359. Sections ten, fifteen, seventeen, eighteen, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, forty, forty-six, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-three and ninety-three of an act, entitled "An act relating to counties and townships, and county and township officers," approved the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred thirty-four (P. L., 537).

360. An act, entitled "An act relative to banks," approved the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred thirty-five (P. L., 99).

361. An act, entitled "An act relating to inspections," approved the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred thirty-five (P. L., 384).

362. An act, entitled "An act to increase the salaries of the president judge of the fifth judicial district and of the judge of the district court of the county of Allegheny," approved the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred thirty-six (P. L. 329, No. 101).

363. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act relating to inspections,' approved the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five," approved the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred thirty-six (P. L., 332).

364. Sections one and three of an act, entitled "An act requiring the banks of this Commonwealth to make quarterly statements to the Auditor General and for other purposes," approved the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred thirty-six (P. L., 421).

365. Section twenty-seven of an act, entitled "An act relating to the support and employment of the poor," approved the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred thirty-six (P. L., 539).

366. Sections two and thirty-seven of an act, entitled "An act relating to the commencement of actions," approved the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred thirty-six (P. L., 568).

367. Section twelve of an act, entitled "An act relating to lunatics and habitual drunkards," approved the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred thirty-six (P. L., 589).

368. Sections thirty, seventy-three, seventy-five and ninety-six of an act, entitled "An act relating to executions," approved the sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred thirty-six (P. L., 755).

369. Section two of an act, entitled "An act relating to the jurisdictions and powers of courts," approved the sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred thirty-six (P. L., 784).

370. An act, entitled "An act to fix the number of Senators and Representatives and form the State into districts in pursuance of the provisions of the constitution," approved the sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred thirty-six (P. L., 794).

371. Section thirty-seven of an act, entitled "An act to incorporate the Preston Retreat and relative to the sale of lands of Saint John's church in Norristown, Montgomery county, and for other purposes," approved the sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred thirty-six (P. L., 810).

372. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to prescribe the times, places and manner of choosing Senators to represent this State in the Senate of the United States,'" approved the thirteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred thirty-six (P. L. 1, 1837).

373. An act, entitled "An act to authorize the printing and distribution of the Pamphlet Laws in the German language," approved the twenty-first day of January, one thousand eight hundred thirty-seven (P. L., 8).

374. Section one of an act, entitled "A supplement to the act, entitled 'An act to authorize the printing and distribution of the Pamphlet Laws in the German language, passed January twenty-third, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and for other purposes,'" approved the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred thirty-seven (P. L., 354).

375. Section three of an act, entitled "An act relating to the commencement of actions to appeals from county auditors and for other purposes," approved the fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred thirty-eight (P. L., 457).

376. Section thirty-eight of an act, entitled "An act regulating election districts," approved the sixteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred thirty-eight (P. L., 593).

377. Section five of an act, entitled "An act providing for the election of aldermen and justices of the peace," approved the twenty-first day of June, one thousand eight hundred thirty-nine (P. L., 376).

378. Section four of an act, entitled "An act to compensate Samuel Dale for services rendered as an associate judge of Lancaster county and for other purposes," approved the twenty-second day of June, one thousand eight hundred thirty-nine (P. L., 390).

379. Sections five, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-six, twenty-seven, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty, sixty-one, sixty-three, sixty-nine, seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three, seventy-five, seventy-six, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, one hundred nineteen, one hundred twenty, one hundred twenty-nine, one hundred thirty, one hundred thirty-one, one

hundred thirty-two, one hundred thirty-three, one hundred thirty-four, one hundred thirty-five, one hundred thirty-six, one hundred thirty-seven, one hundred thirty-eight, one hundred thirty-nine, one hundred forty, one hundred forty-one, one hundred forty-two, one hundred forty-three, one hundred forty-four, one hundred forty-five, one hundred forty-six, one hundred forty-seven, one hundred forty-eight, one hundred forty-nine, one hundred fifty, one hundred fifty-one, one hundred fifty-two, one hundred fifty-three, one hundred fifty-four, one hundred fifty-five, one hundred fifty-six, one hundred fifty-seven, one hundred fifty-eight, one hundred fifty-nine, one hundred sixty, one hundred sixty-one, one hundred sixty-two, one hundred sixty-three, one hundred sixty-four, one hundred sixty-five, one hundred sixty-six, one hundred sixty-seven, one hundred sixty-eight, one hundred sixty-nine, one hundred seventy, one hundred seventy-one, one hundred seventy-two and one hundred seventy-three of an act, entitled "An act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred thirty-nine (P. L., 519).

380. Section seven of an act, entitled "An act to provide for the election of prothonotaries, clerks, recorders and registers," approved the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred thirty-nine (P. L., 559).

381. Sections thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five and thirty-six of an act, entitled "An act relative to the election of borough and township officers and for other purposes," approved the seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred forty (P. L., 72).

382. An act, entitled "A further supplement to an act to authorize the printing and distribution of the pamphlet laws in the German language," approved the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred forty (P. L., 209).

383. Section four of an act, entitled "A further supplement to an act, entitled 'An act relating to orphans' courts,' passed the twenty-ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and the supplement thereto, passed the fourteenth of April, one thousand and eight hundred and thirty-five, and for other purposes," approved the thirteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred forty (P. L., 319).

384. Section twenty-three of an act, entitled "An act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved the sixteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred forty (P. L., 410).

385. Section twenty-two of an act, entitled "An act to erect the town of South Easton, in the county of Northampton, into a borough, and for other purposes," approved the twenty-seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred forty (P. L., 548).

386. A resolution, entitled "Resolution relative to James Lyon and for other purposes," approved the twenty-ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred forty (P. L., 749).

387. Sections one, two and three of an act, entitled "An act to create a new division to be called the seventeenth division of the Pennsylvania militia," approved the twelfth day of June, one thousand eight hundred forty (P. L., 663).

388. Sections four, five, six and twelve of an act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth' passed the second day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and for other purposes," approved the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred forty (P. L., 683).

389. Sections three, four and five of an act, entitled "A further supplement to an act, entitled 'An act providing for the election of aldermen and justices of the peace,' passed twenty-first June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and for other purposes," approved the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred forty (P. L., 689).

390. Sections six, eight, ten, eleven and fourteen of an act, entitled "An act to establish an asylum for the insane of this Commonwealth," approved the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred forty-one (P. L., 57).

391. An act, entitled "An act supplementary to the various acts relating to tavern licenses," approved the twenty-ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred forty-one (P. L., 121).

392. Sections thirteen and fourteen of an act, entitled "An act to authorize the Governor to incorporate a company to erect a bridge over the Lackawaxen, at or near Paupack Eddy, in the county of Wayne," approved the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred forty-one (P. L., 149).

393. Section one of an act, entitled "An act to enable religious societies to purchase and hold real estate, and for other purposes," approved the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred forty-one (P. L., 269).

394. Section five of a resolution, entitled "Resolutions relating to the Warren Bridge Company and for other purposes," approved the fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred forty-one (P. L., 445).

395. Section five of an act, entitled "An act relating to the election of county treasurers and for other purposes," approved the twenty-seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred forty-one (P. L., 400).

396. A resolution, entitled "Resolutions relative to the Public Printing and Binding," approved the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred forty-one (P. L., 435).

397. Section sixty-six of an act, entitled "An act regulating election districts and for other purposes," approved the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred forty-two (P. L., 43).

398. Sections one, two, three, four, five and six of an act, entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments by the banks of this Commonwealth, and for other purposes," approved the twelfth day of March, one thousand eight hundred forty-two (P. L., 68).

399. Section twelve of an act, entitled "Supplement to the act, entitled 'An act to incorporate the township of Moyamensing in Philadelphia County' passed March twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and for other purposes," approved the seventeenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred forty-two (P. L., 95).

400. Section twenty-four of an act, entitled "An act to incorporate the Mutual Beneficial Insurance Association of Bucks county against losses sustained by fire, and for other purposes," approved the twenty-fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred forty-two (P. L., 162).

401. Section twenty of an act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act authorizing the Governor to incorporate the Tioga Navigation Company' passed the twenty-sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and for other purposes," approved the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred forty-two (P. L., 262).

402. Section one of a resolution, entitled "Resolutions to prevent collectors and other public agents from speculating with the public funds in notes of the fourth May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one," approved the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred forty-two (P. L., 488).

403. Resolutions one, three and four of a resolution, entitled "Resolutions to prevent a further subscription by the banks to the loan authorized by the act of fourth May, eighteen hundred and forty-one, and to provide for the redemption in gold and silver coin of the relief notes," approved the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred forty-two (P. L., 493).

404. Section thirty-two of an act, entitled "An act to abolish imprisonment for debt and to punish fraudulent debtors," approved the twelfth day of July, one thousand eight hundred forty-two (P. L., 339).

405. Section forty-one of an act, entitled "An act concerning the trust estate of Hugh Roberts, deceased, and for other purposes," approved the sixteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred forty-two (P. L., 374).

406. Sections four, five, six, seven and eight of an act, entitled "An act to incorporate the Liberty Fire Company of Holmesburg, in the county of Philadelphia," approved the twenty-sixth day of July, one thousand eight hundred forty-two (P. L., 430).

407. Section six of an act, entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the government, payment of the interest upon the State debt, receiving of proposals for the sale of the public works, and for other purposes," approved the twenty-seventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred forty-two (P. L., 441).

408. Sections thirteen and fourteen of an act, entitled "An act annexing the county of Schuylkill to the Eastern District of the Supreme Court, and for other purposes," approved the second day of August, one thousand eight hundred forty-two (P. L., 458).

409. An act, entitled "An act to regulate the public printing and binding and for other purposes," approved the twenty-third day of January, one thousand eight hundred forty-three (P. L., 2).

410. An act, entitled "An act to create permanently the office of State Printer," approved the twenty-fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred forty-three (P. L., 110).

411. An act, entitled "An act to divide the State into congressional districts for the election of representatives in the Congress of the United States," approved the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred forty-three (P. L., 115).

412. Section six of an act, entitled "An act to confer upon the orphans' court of Lancaster county certain powers in relation to the real estate of John Lindemuth, deceased, and for other purposes," approved the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred forty-three (P. L., 131).

413. An act, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled 'An act relating to roads, highways and bridges,'" approved the thirteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred forty-three (P. L., 221).

414. An act, entitled "An act to fix the number of Senators and Representatives, and form the State into districts in pursuance of the provisions of the constitution," approved the fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred forty-three (P. L., 247).

415. Section four of an act, entitled "An act to reduce the expenses of Government," which became a law the seventeenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred forty-three (P. L., 324.)

416. An act, entitled "An act giving out for a term of years all the public printing and binding of the Commonwealth to the lowest bidder, with ample security for performance," approved the twenty-third day of March, one thousand eight hundred forty-four (P. L., 148, No. 98).

417. An act, entitled "An act to reduce the expenses of the militia system of this Commonwealth and provide a more rigid mode for the collection of militia fines," approved the twenty-fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred forty-four (P. L., 398).

418. Sections eight, nine, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen and nineteen of an act, entitled "An act to extend the charter of the commercial bank of Pennsylvania," approved the twenty-sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred forty-four (P. L., 419).

419. Section two of an act, entitled "An act relative to the surveyor general's office," which became a law the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred forty-four (P. L., 529).

420. Section one of an act, entitled "An act further to regulate proceedings in courts of justice, and for other purposes," approved the sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred forty-four (P. L., 564).

421. Clause two of a resolution, entitled "Resolution relative to the translators of the journals of both houses," approved the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred forty-four (P. L., 610, No. 33).

422. Section one of an act, entitled "A supplement to 'An act to provide for the election of aldermen and justices of the peace,' approved the twenty-first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and a further supplement passed April eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and forty, and for other purposes," approved the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred forty-five (P. L., 72, No. 52).

423. An act, entitled "An act to authorize payment for the translation of legislative documents," approved the twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred forty-five (P. L., 74, No. 54).

424. An act, entitled "An act to create a third battalion out of the second regiment, second brigade, eighth division of the Pennsylvania militia in the county of Luzerne," approved the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred forty-five (P. L., 276).

425. Sections five and six of an act, entitled "An act authorizing the Secretary of the Commonwealth to distribute copies of the standard of weights and measures, and for the appointment of sealers," approved the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred forty-five (P. L., 443).

426. Sections one and two of an act, entitled "A supplement to the Act of Assembly passed the twenty-ninth March, one thousand eight hundred thirty-two, relating to the proceedings in the orphans' court of this Commonwealth, and for other purposes," approved the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred forty-five (P. L., 458).

427. An act, entitled "An act to regulate the standard weight of Indian corn," approved the sixteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred forty-five (P. L., 475, No. 314).

428. Section one of an act, entitled "An act concerning certain sheriffs' and coroners' sales, and for other purposes," approved the sixteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred forty-five (P. L., 538).

429. Section two of an act, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled 'An act to preserve and perfect the validity of judgments entered upon the continuance or appearance dockets of the courts,' and for other purposes," approved the sixteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred forty-five (P. L., 542).

430. An act, entitled "An act to alter an act, entitled 'An act to reduce the expenses of the militia system of this Commonwealth and provide a more rigid mode for the collection of militia fines,' passed the twenty-fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, so far as it respects the second brigade, ninth division of the Pennsylvania militia," approved the third day of April, one thousand eight hundred forty-six (P. L., 228).

431. An act, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled 'An act relating to collateral inheritances,' passed seventh April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six," approved the sixteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred forty-six (P. L., 358, No. 300).

432. Section four of an act, entitled "An act to authorize the voters of Mifflin county to decide the question of tavern license therein and to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks within specified limits in certain counties," approved the twenty-first day of April, one thousand eight hundred forty-six (P. L., 431).

433. Section nine of an act, entitled "An act in regard to certain entries in ledgers in the city of Pittsburgh and relating to the publication of sheriffs' sales, and for other purposes," approved the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred forty-six (P. L., 476).

434. Section four of an act, entitled "An act relative to the appointment of trustees by orphans' court and for other purposes," approved the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred forty-six (P. L., 483).

435. An act, entitled "An act to regulate the standard measure of charcoal," approved the twenty-second day of January, one thousand eight hundred forty-seven (P. L., 51).

436. An act, entitled "A supplement to 'An act to create the office of State printer,' passed the twenty-fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three,'" approved the twenty-fifth day of January, one thousand eight hundred forty-seven (P. L., 55).

437. Section one of an act, entitled "A further supplement to an act to create permanently the office of State printer, passed the twenty-fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty-three," approved the fourteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred forty-eight (P. L., 49).

438. An act, entitled "A further supplement to an act to create permanently the office of State printer, passed March twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three," approved the sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred forty-eight (P. L., 188, No. 151).

439. An act, entitled "An act designating the period for the commencement of the official term of the State Treasurer," approved the twenty-eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred forty-eight (P. L., 285, No. 231).

440. Section three of an act, entitled "An act for the relief of John H. Morrison, collector of tolls on the Susquehanna division of the Pennsylvania canal, fixing the age at which children shall be admitted into the schools of the first school district, relative to the taxation of bank dividends and to undrawn donation tracts," approved the eleventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred forty-eight (P. L., 511).

441. Section two of an act, entitled "A further supplement to an act, entitled 'An act relating to the elections in this Commonwealth,'" approved the eleventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred forty-eight (P. L., 512).

442. Section two of an act, entitled "An act authorizing the executors of Doctor Samuel Du Fresne, of the city of Lancaster, deceased, to sell certain real estate, and relating to discharge of insolvent applicants and so forth," approved the eleventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred forty-eight (P. L., 525).

443. Sections one and two of an act, entitled "A supplement to the act, entitled 'An act regulating turnpike and plank road companies,' approved January twenty-sixth, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred forty-nine," approved the seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred forty-nine (P. L., 461).

444. Section three of an act, entitled "An act relative to supervisors in Franklin county, to elections of constables to school district in Jefferson county, to voting in Mifflin county, to the extension of certain road laws in Susquehanna county, to the West Chester turnpike road in Delaware county, to prevent the destruction of fish in Somerset county, to township line in Mercer county, to East Brunswick school district in Schuylkill county, to Casely Ferry in Warren county, and to hawkers and peddlers in Lancaster county," approved the ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred forty-nine (P. L., 508).

445. Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen seventeen, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two and thirty-three of an act, entitled "An act to create a sinking fund and to provide for the gradual and certain extinguishment of the debt of the Commonwealth," approved the tenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred forty-nine (P. L., 570).

446. Sections six and seven of an act, entitled "An act authorizing the commissioners of the incorporated districts of the Northern Liberties and Kensington to open a street, to be called Delaware avenue; relative to the duties of assessors, venders of mineral waters, the Fire Association of Philadelphia, vacancies in the school boards in the county of Philadelphia, to lost mortgages, auditors of Philadelphia county, rebuilding of the court house in Philadelphia, to enable the commissioners of Philadelphia county to borrow money to settle certain accounts between Spring Garden and the Commonwealth, and respecting the appointment of auditors," which became a law the twenty-fourth day of January, one thousand eight hundred forty-nine (P. L., 678).

447. An act, entitled "An act to revise the militia system, and provide for the training of such only as shall be uniformed," approved the seventeenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred forty-nine (P. L., 665).

448. Sections two, three, four and five of an act, entitled "An act for the relief of the heirs of James Caldwell, deceased, and relative to the hours of labor in manufacturing establishments," approved the twenty-first day of April, one thousand eight hundred forty-nine (P. L., 671).

449. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act to create permanently the office of State Printer, passed March twenty-fourth, one thousand and eight hundred and forty-three," approved the twenty-first day of January, one thousand eight hundred fifty (P. L., 6).

450. An act, entitled "An act allowing compensation to the Auditor General and State Treasurer for their services as commissioners of the internal improvement fund and sinking fund," which became a law the fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred fifty (P. L., 38).

451. An act, entitled "An act relating to collateral inheritance taxes," approved the eleventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred fifty (P. L., 170).

452. Section twenty-two of an act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to prevent waste in certain cases within this Commonwealth,' passed the twenty-ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, to land and building associations, giving the court of Susquehanna county jurisdiction in a certain case, relative to the service of process in certain cases, to party walls in West Philadelphia, to the proof of a certain will, to the sale and purchase of certain burial grounds in Philadelphia, to the laying of gas pipes in the district of Moyamensing, to the release of certain sureties in Erie county, to the State Lunatic hospital, relative to the service of process against sheriffs, to the rights of married women, to ground rents, and relating to foreign insurance companies," approved the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred fifty (P. L., 549).

453. Section forty-three of an act, entitled "An act relating to the bail of executrixes, to partition in the orphans' court and common pleas, to colored convicts in Philadelphia, to the limitation of actions against corporations, to actions enforcing the payment of ground rent, to trustees of married women, to appeals from awards of arbitrators by corporations, to hawkers and peddlers in the counties of Butler and Union, to the payment of costs in actions by informers in certain cases, to taxing lands situate in different townships, and in relation to fees of county treasurers of Lycoming, Clinton and Schuylkill, to provide for recording the accounts of executors, administrators, guardians and auditors' reports, and to amend and alter existing laws relative to the administration of justice in this Commonwealth," became a law the twenty-fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred fifty (P. L., 569).

454. Section eight of an act, entitled "An act regulating the hunting of deer in the county of Warren, and relative to hawkers and peddlers in the counties of Carbon, Butler and Union, authorizing the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company to become stockholders in the Chester Valley Railroad Company, relative to the sale of spirituous and vinous liquors in Washington county, and to the licensing of inn-keepers in this Commonwealth, to the estate of John Claar, deceased, legitimating John Diffenbach, of Lancaster county, and authorizing the sale of the real estate of Darius Grimes, of Fayette county, deceased," approved the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred fifty (P. L., 634).

455. Section nine of an act, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled 'An act to incorporate the borough of Girard, in the county of Erie,' and to authorize the borough of Erie to borrow money and to encourage agriculture and the mechanic arts in Erie county, and relative to the election of assistant wardens of the port of Philadelphia, to county treasurers and delinquent inn-keepers," approved the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred fifty (P. L., 471).

456. Section five of an act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to create a sinking fund, and to provide for the gradual and certain extinguishment of the debt of the Commonwealth,' and to authorize a loan," approved the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred fifty (P. L., 772).

457. An act, entitled "An act to fix the number of Senators and Representatives, and form the State into districts in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution," approved the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred fifty (P. L., 777).

458. Sections five, six, eight, nine, ten and eleven of an act, entitled "An act to authorize Amanda M. Richmond, of McKean county, the trustees of the Church of God, in Fredericksburg, Lebanon county, and Thomas Heyl, junior guardian, to sell certain real estate, empowering William H. Holstein, guardian, to draw and appropriate certain moneys, in relation to insurance companies and the agencies of insurance companies not chartered by this State, and to liens in Lycoming and Clinton counties," became a law the twenty-fourth day of January, one thousand eight hundred forty-nine (P. L., 921, 1850).

459. Section three of an act, entitled "A supplement to the act providing for the publication and distribution of the pamphlet laws of the Commonwealth," approved the eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred fifty-one (P. L., 124).

460. Section four of an act, entitled "An act to incorporate the Somerset and Johnstown Plank Road Company, relating to the half pilotage law, in relation to elections in Tioga county," approved the twenty-fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred fifty-one (P. L., 229).

461. Section twelve of an act, entitled "An act extending the time for the completion of the Hollidaysburg and Bedford turnpike road, relative to the collection of certain taxes in Huntingdon county, authorizing Greensburg and Mount Pleasant to subscribe stock in a plank road company, to the sale of malt liquors in the city and county of Philadelphia, to certain school districts in Erie and Warren counties, and confirming a certain power of attorney to George Morris Knevelt," approved the fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred fifty-one (P. L., 566).

462. Section eight of an act, entitled "A further supplement to the act, entitled 'An act authorizing the Governor to incorporate the Bear Mountain Railroad Company,' and for other purposes, passed July thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and relative to roads, streets and alleys in the borough of Pottsville, in Schuylkill county, to hawkers and peddlers in Armstrong and Carbon counties, to the Bethany and Dingman's Choice turnpike road, to the district of West Philadelphia, to the bottling of cider and malt liquors, licensing billiard rooms, and bowling saloons, to the district of Moyamensing, and to authorize Charles B. Mench to sell certain real estate," approved the fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred fifty-one (P. L., 569).

463. Section twelve of an act, entitled "An act to incorporate the New Brighton and Harmony Plank Road Company, relative to the Hillsboro and Pittsburgh State road, and to the borough of Strattonville, to granting licenses to theatres, circuses and menageries, to a State road in Monroe and Pike counties, and to the Girard Avenue Schuylkill Bridge Company," approved the fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred fifty-one (P. L., 594).

464. Sections one, eighteen and nineteen of an act, entitled "An act relating to the commencement of actions to judgments and decrees for the payment of money to the widows and children of decedents, to partitions in the common pleas, relative to penalties on telegraph operators, to pleadings in certain actions of debt, to actions of ejectments, to the protection of fences, to partnerships, to limitations of writs of entry in manors, lands and tenements, to the exemption laws, to reports of the Supreme Court, to appeals relating to wards, boroughs, and townships officers, to the acknowledgments of deeds and sequestration of life estates," approved the fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred fifty-one (P. L., 612).

465. Section thirteen of an act, entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of government, the repair of the public canals and railroads, and other general and special appropriations," approved the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred fifty-one (P. L., 676).

466. Sections five, six, seven, eight and twelve of an act, entitled "An act to provide for the election of judges of the several courts of this Commonwealth and to regulate certain judicial districts," approved the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred fifty-one (P. L., 648).

467. An act, entitled "A further supplement to an act, entitled 'An act relating to inspection,' approved the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five," approved the tenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred fifty-two (P. L., 311).

468. Section eleven of an act, entitled "An act to vest in Margaret Van Horn, of Juniata county, the right of this Commonwealth to the estate of Mary Ann Hellings, of Bucks county, and relative to ten-pin alleys in Mifflin county, confirming a road view in Union county, changing the name of Mary Ann Vanzandt, of Mifflin county, for the relief of William Latherow, relative to holding elections in Fermanaugh and Turbit townships, in Juniata county, to authorize the administrator of Jacob Soles, Junior, to make a deed, to extend the general manufacturing law to the manufacture of vitrified iron, legitimating Amanda Beighley Fletcher, of Butler county, relative to corporations under the general manufacturing act, renting real estate, and to streets in Blairsville, and relative to the Erie Gas Company," approved the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred fifty-two (P. L., 360).

469. An act, entitled "An act to divide the State into congressional districts for the election of representatives in the Congress of the United States," approved the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred fifty-two (P. L., 492).

470. Section one of an act, entitled "An act relative to courts in this Commonwealth," approved the fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred fifty-two (P. L., 574).

471. Sections three and four of an act, entitled "An act relating to judgments relative to writs of estrepment, and the fees of sheriffs and constables, and partitions," approved the fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred fifty-two (P. L., 584).

472. An act, entitled "A further supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to create permanently the office of State printer,'" approved the fifteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred fifty-three (P. L., 198).

473. Section one of an act, entitled "A supplement to the sixth section of an act, entitled 'An act authorizing the Commissioners of the incorporated districts of the Northern Liberties and Kensington to open a street to be called Delaware avenue, relative to the duties of assessors, venders of mineral water,' passed the twenty-fourth day of January, one thousand eight hundred forty-nine, and the supplement to an act, entitled 'An act relative to the venders of mineral waters, and an act relative to the Washington Coal company, to sheriffs' sales of real estate, to the substitution of executors and trustees when plaintiffs, to partition on common pleas, and for other purposes' passed the ninth day of April, eighteen hundred forty-nine, relative to the Pennsylvania Building and Loan Association, and to the Venango Railroad company," approved the twentieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred fifty-three (P. L., 643).

474. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to revise the militia system and provide for the training of such only as shall be uniformed,' passed April seventeen, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine," approved the thirteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred fifty-three (P. L., 654).

475. Sections one, two, three, five and six of an act, entitled "An act relative to the State Library and Librarian," approved the twenty-fifth day of January, one thousand eight hundred fifty-four (P. L., 7).

476. An act, entitled "An act relative to the appointment of notaries public," approved the twentieth day of February, one thousand eight hundred fifty-four (P. L., 90).

477. An act, entitled "An act relative to the payment of constables for attending the general and township elections," approved the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred fifty-four (P. L., 250).

478. Section three of an act, entitled "An act relating to dogs in Allegheny, Chester, Northampton, Schuylkill and Lancaster counties," approved the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred fifty-four (P. L., 286).

479. An act, entitled "An act relative to the salaries of associate judges in this Commonwealth," approved the twentieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred fifty-four (P. L., 404).

480. Section one of an act, entitled "An act in relation to establishing and changing the places for holding general elections throughout the Commonwealth," approved the twentieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred fifty-four (P. L., 419).

481. An act, entitled "An act to prescribe the manner of collecting certain taxes," approved the fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred fifty-four (P. L., 569).

482. An act, entitled "An act extending the right of trial by jury to certain cases," approved the twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred fifty-five (P. L., 365).

483. An act, entitled "A further supplement to the several acts relating to the tax upon collateral inheritances," approved the fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred fifty-five (P. L., 425).

484. An act, entitled "A further supplement to an act to create permanently the office of State Printer," approved the fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred fifty-five (P. L., 443).

485. Section seventy-four of an act, entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of government, the repairs of the public canals and railroads, and other general and special appropriations," approved the seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred fifty-five (P. L., 495).

486. An act, entitled "An act to authorize the Governor to issue letters patent in certain cases," approved the seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred fifty-five (P. L., 462).

487. An act, entitled "A supplement to the act to provide for the appointment of a reporter of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," approved the eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred fifty-five (P. L., 528).

488. Section one of an act, entitled "An act relating to judgments and executions in foreign attachments," approved the eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred fifty-five (P. L., 532).

489. Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fifteen and twenty-two of an act, entitled "An act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors," approved the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred fifty-six (P. L., 200).

490. An act, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of insurance companies," approved the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred fifty-six (P. L., 211, No. 236).

491. An act, entitled "An act in relation to Public Printing," approved the ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred fifty-six (P. L., 262).

492. Sections three and four of an act, entitled "An act relating to the rights of property of husband and wife," approved the eleventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred fifty-six (P. L., 315).

493. Section two of an act, entitled "An act to repeal certain Acts of Assembly upon non-payment of the enrollment tax," approved the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred fifty-six (P. L., 512, No. 546).

494. An act, entitled "An act providing for the election of a State Treasurer," approved the twenty-fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred fifty-seven (P. L., 64).

495. An act, entitled "An act relating to fees of aldermen, justices of the peace and constables," approved the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred fifty-seven (P. L., 229).

496. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act to provide for the incorporation of insurance companies, approved the second day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six," approved the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred fifty-seven (P. L., 380).

497. Section seventy-nine of an act, entitled "An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of government, the repairs of public canals and railroads, and other general and special appropriations," approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred fifty-seven (P. L., 559).

498. An act, entitled "An act to regulate the salaries of the associate judges of this Commonwealth," approved the twentieth day of May, one thousand eight hundred fifty-seven (P. L., 612, No. 652).

499. An act, entitled "An act to fix the number of Senators and Representatives, and to form the State into districts in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution," approved the twentieth day of May, one thousand eight hundred fifty-seven (P. L., 619).

500. Section one of an act, entitled "An act in relation to bills of exchange," approved the twenty-first day of May, one thousand eight hundred fifty-seven (P. L., 629, No. 665).

501. Sections one, three, four, five and six of an act, entitled "An act for the better preservation of game and insectivorous birds," approved the twenty-first day of April, one thousand eight hundred fifty-eight (P. L., 371).

502. An act, entitled "A supplement to the act of sixteenth June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, entitled 'An act relating to executions,'" approved the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred fifty-eight (P. L., 458).

503. Section one of an act, entitled "An act to establish a sinking fund for the payment of the public debt," approved the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred fifty-eight (P. L., 468).

504. An act, entitled "An act relating to certain charitable corporations," approved the twenty-fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred fifty-nine (P. L., 78).

505. An act, entitled "An act requiring railroad companies to make uniform reports to the Auditor General," approved the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred fifty-nine (P. L., 358).

506. An act, entitled "An act to provide for taking testimony in cases of contested elections of members of the General Assembly," approved the eleventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred fifty-nine (P. L., 495).

507. An act, entitled "An act to equalize taxation upon corporations," approved the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred fifty-nine (P. L., 529).

508. Section one of an act, entitled "An act relating to the settlements of registers of wills, recorders of deeds, prothonotaries and clerks of courts with the State Treasurer," approved the thirteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred fifty-nine (P. L., 561, No. 546).

509. An act, entitled "An act to regulate the standard weight of oats," approved the thirteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred fifty-nine (P. L., 610).

510. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act for the better preservation of game, approved April twenty-first, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight," approved the fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred fifty-nine (P. L., 640).

511. An act, entitled "An act relating to the granting of licenses to hotel, inn or tavern keepers," approved the fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred fifty-nine (P. L., 653, No. 652).

512. An act, entitled "An act regulating the standard weight of clover seed," approved the twenty-second day of March, one thousand eight hundred sixty (P. L., 230, No. 224).

513. An act, entitled "An act regulating the inspection of pickled fish and to prevent fraud in the vending of the same," approved the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred sixty (P. L., 287).

514. An act, entitled "An act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from insolvent banks," approved thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred sixty (P. L., 459).

515. An act, entitled "An act relating to the publication of notice of proposed acts of incorporation of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred sixty (P. L., 610, No. 527).

516. An act, entitled "An act to divide the State into congressional districts for the election of representatives in the Congress of the United States," approved the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred sixty-one (P. L., 471).

517. Entire act except section thirty-six, entitled "Supplement to an act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from insolvent banks, approved March thirty-one, eighteen hundred sixty," approved the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred sixty-one (P. L., 503, No. 473).

518. An act, entitled "An act to authorize the brigade inspector of the Second Brigade, Seventh Division Pennsylvania Militia, to appoint a deputy," approved the sixteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred sixty-one (P. L., 759).

519. An act, entitled "A supplement to the act for the better organization of the militia of the Commonwealth, approved the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one," approved the sixteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred sixty-one (P. L., 769, No. 695).

520. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act in relation to public printing, approved the ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six," approved the twenty-fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred sixty-two (P. L., 49).

521. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act relating to the commencement of actions," approved the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred sixty-two (P. L., 79, No. 83).

522. Section one of an act, entitled "An act to reorganize the Congressional districts of Pennsylvania in accordance with the act of Congress, approved March fourth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two," approved the tenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred sixty-two (P. L., 405).

523. An act, entitled "An act fixing the commencement of the term of office of sheriffs in the several counties of this Commonwealth," approved the eleventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred sixty-two (P. L., 431).

524. An act, entitled "An act granting to the Supreme Court jurisdiction of a court of chancery in all cases of mortgages, et cetera," approved the eleventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred sixty-two (P. L., 477, No. 468).

525. An act, entitled "An act to provide for the adjudication and payment of certain military claims," approved the sixteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred sixty-two (P. L., 535).

526. An act, entitled "An act to provide for the distribution of State documents among the different States of the Union," approved the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred sixty-three (P. L., 191, No. 199).

527. An act, entitled "An act to authorize the Governor to furnish tourniquets for the use of the soldiers of this State," approved the eleventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred sixty-three (P. L., 349, No. 353).

528. An act, entitled "An act requiring canal companies to make yearly reports to the Auditor General," approved the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred sixty-three (P. L., 464).

529. An act, entitled "An act relating to the payment of stamp duties," approved the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred sixty-three (P. L., 477).

530. An act, entitled "An act relating to the inspection of domestic distilled spirits," approved the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred sixty-three (P. L., 480).

531. An act, entitled "An act relating to proceedings in cases of partition in equity," approved the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred sixty-three (P. L., 519).

532. An act, entitled "An act providing for the military board of claims," approved the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred sixty-three (P. L., 520).

533. Section three of an act, entitled "An act to authorize certain military officers to take affidavits, testimony and acknowledgments of the execution of deeds, and other instruments of writing of persons in the military service of this State or the United States," approved the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred sixty-three (P. L., 572).

534. A resolution, entitled "Joint resolution relative to the pay of the Board of Revenue Commissioners," approved the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred sixty-three (P. L., 609, No. 10).

535. An act, entitled "An act providing for the election of a State Treasurer," approved the sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred sixty-four (P. L., 10).

536. An act, entitled "An act to fix the number of Senators and Representatives, and to form the State into districts in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution," approved the fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred sixty-four (P. L., 258).

537. An act, entitled "An act to declare Washington's birthday a public holiday," approved the seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred sixty-four (P. L., 889).

538. Section one of an act, entitled "A supplement to an act to declare and regulate escheats," approved the twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred sixty-four (P. L., 951, No. 837).

539. Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen of an act, entitled "An act enabling the banks of this Commonwealth to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," approved the twenty-second day of August, one thousand eight hundred sixty-four (P. L., 977).

540. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act to fix the number of Senators and Representatives, and to form the State into districts in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution, approved May fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four," approved the twenty-fourth day of August, one thousand eight hundred sixty-four (P. L., 1014, No. 884).

541. An act, entitled "A further supplement to the act for the organization, discipline and regulation of the militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved March fourth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four," approved the twenty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred sixty-five (P. L., 8, No. 9).

542. An act, entitled "An act to fix the standard weight of potatoes," approved the twenty-third day of March, one thousand eight hundred sixty-five (P. L., 40, No. 24).

543. An act, entitled "An act to increase the salary of the Assistant State Librarian," approved the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred sixty-six (P. L., 13, No. 13).

544. An act, entitled "An act regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth," approved the thirtieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred sixty-six (P. L., 92).

545. An act, entitled "Supplement to an act, entitled 'An act regulating railroad companies,' approved February nineteenth, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine," approved the seventeenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred sixty-six (P. L., 106, No. 94).

546. An act, entitled "An act fixing the salary of the Governor of the Commonwealth," approved the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred sixty-six (P. L., 816, No. 805).

547. An act, entitled "A further supplement to the election laws of this Commonwealth," approved the fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred sixty-six (P. L., 1107).

548. An act, entitled "An act to regulate the salary of the Secretary of the Commonwealth," approved the twenty-ninth day of January, one thousand eight hundred sixty-seven (P. L., 20).

549. An act, entitled "An act requiring the Superintendent of Public Printing to advertise for proposals for supplying the State with printing and bill paper," approved the tenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred sixty-seven (P. L., 64).

550. An act, entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of phonographic reporters for the several courts of common pleas of this Commonwealth," approved the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred sixty-seven (P. L., 83).

551. Sections two and ten of an act, entitled "An act to ascertain and appoint the fees to be received by the several officers of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred sixty-eight (P. L., 3).

552. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act for the better preservation of game and insectivorous birds, approved the twenty-first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight," approved the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred sixty-eight (P. L., 51).

553. Section two of an act, entitled "An act relating to railroad companies and common carriers; defining their liabilities and authorizing them to provide means of indemnity against loss of life and personal injury," approved the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred sixty-eight (P. L., 58).

554. An act, entitled "An act fixing the number and pay of the officers of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania," approved the eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred sixty-eight (P. L., No. 36).

555. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to permit disabled soldiers to peddle by procuring a license therefor without charge,' approved April eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, extending the same to sailors and marines," approved the tenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred sixty-eight (P. L., 79, No. 42).

556. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act requiring the Superintendent of Public Printing to advertise for proposals for supplying the State with printing and bill paper, approved April tenth, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven," approved the tenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred sixty-eight (P. L., 79, No. 43).

557. An act, entitled "An act relating to the organization of co-operative associations for the purpose of carrying on any mechanical, mining, manufacturing or trading business in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," approved the fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred sixty-eight (P. L., 100, No. 62.)

558. An act, entitled "An act supplementary to an act to enlarge the jurisdiction of the courts of common pleas of this Commonwealth, approved March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, so far as the same relates to the chartering of insurance companies," approved the seventeenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred sixty-nine (P. L., 7).

559. An act, entitled "An act directing public notice to be given when county land lien dockets are forwarded to the respective counties, and staying proceedings by the Attorney General for one year from the date of forwarding the same," approved the eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred sixty-nine (P. L., 21).

560. An act, entitled "An act to declare Good Friday a public holiday," approved the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred sixty-nine (P. L., 26).

561. An act, entitled "An act to provide for the extinction of irredeemable rents," approved the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred sixty-nine (P. L., 47).

562. Entire act except sections six, ten, twelve, fourteen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, thirty-eight and forty-one, entitled "An act further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved the seventeenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred sixty-nine (P. L., 49).

563. Sections one and two of an act, entitled "A further supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to declare and regulate escheats,' passed the twenty-ninth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven," approved the seventeenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred sixty-nine (P. L., 71, No. 48).

564. An act, entitled "An act providing for the taking of game," approved the twenty-first day of April, one thousand eight hundred sixty-nine (P. L., 84).

565. "An act, entitled "A supplement to an act relating to orphans' courts, approved March twenty-ninth, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two," approved the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred seventy (P. L., 45, No. 25).

566. Sections one, two and three of an act, entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts relative to the State Treasurer and to the Commissioners of the sinking fund," approved the thirteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred seventy (P. L., 67.)

567. Section three of an act, entitled "An act relating to management of the State Treasury and the sinking fund," approved the fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred seventy (P. L., 73, No. 47).

568. An act, entitled "An act relative to limitations," approved the sixteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred sixty-nine (P. L. (1870), 1372).

569. An act, entitled "A further supplement to the act of ninth of April, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-six, regulating the public printing and binding," approved the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred seventy-one (P. L., 232).

570. An act, entitled "An act relative to the chartering of mutual fire insurance companies," approved the seventeenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred seventy-one (P. L., 240).

571. An act, entitled "A further supplement to an act for the organization, discipline and regulation of the militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved May fourth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four," approved the twenty-sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred seventy-one (P. L., 241, No. 226).

572. An act, entitled "An act to fix the number of Senators and Representatives and to form the State into districts in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution," which became a law the sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred seventy-one (P. L., 252).

573. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to fix the number of Senators and Representatives and to form the State into districts in pursuance of the Constitution,' which became a law on the sixth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy," approved the eleventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred seventy-one (P. L., 259).

574. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to revise, amend and consolidate the laws taxing corporations, brokers and bankers,' approved May first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight," approved the thirteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred seventy-one (P. L., 267, No. 247).

575. An act, entitled "An act to authorize married women owning capital stock of any railroad company to sell and transfer the same," approved the second day of June, one thousand eight hundred seventy-one (P. L., 283, No. 263).

576. An act, entitled "An act relating to clandestine marriages," approved the second day of June, one thousand eight hundred seventy-one (P. L., 289).

577. An act, entitled "A further supplement to the act, entitled 'An act establishing a health office and to secure the city and port of Philadelphia from the introduction of pestilential and contagious diseases, and for other purposes,' approved twenty-ninth January, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen," approved the fourteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred seventy-one (P. L., 332).

578. An act, entitled "An act to change the name of the board of school controllers of the first school district of Pennsylvania," approved the fifteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred seventy (P. L., 437).

579. An act, entitled "A supplement to the act for the preservation of the records of the inspectors of coal mines in the mining districts of Schuylkill and Luzerne, embracing the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania, approved the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy," approved the second day of June, one thousand eight hundred seventy-one (P. L., 1314).

580. An act, entitled "An act to repeal the fifteenth section of an act, entitled 'An act further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth,' approved April seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine," approved the twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred seventy-one (P. L., 1365, No. 1268).

581. An act, entitled "An act, entitled 'A further supplement to an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth,' approved July second, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine," approved the twenty-first day of February, one thousand eight hundred seventy-two (P. L., 17).

582. An act, entitled "An act enabling married women to purchase sewing machines," approved the twenty-ninth day of February, one thousand eight hundred seventy-two (P. L., 21, No. 7).

583. An act, entitled "An act relating to the investment of trust funds," approved the twenty-ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred seventy-two (P. L., 31, No. 19).

584. An act, entitled "A further supplement to an act incorporating the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company," approved the third day of April, one thousand eight hundred seventy-two (P. L., 833, No. 799).

585. An act, entitled "An act authorizing mining and manufacturing companies or other organized companies or individuals to give, and banks or other organized companies or individuals, to take, and hold mortgages on real estate, to secure payment of notes, bills and renewals thereof," approved the seventeenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred seventy-three (P. L., 35, No. 8).

586. An act, entitled "An act to authorize mining and manufacturing companies to issue bonds and mortgages, and to use the same as collaterals for bank accounts," approved the twentieth day of February, one thousand eight hundred seventy-three (P. L., 36, No. 11).

587. An act, entitled "An act to increase the pay of jurors in this Commonwealth," approved the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred seventy-three (P. L., 37, No. 12).

588. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act to permit the voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors, approved twenty-seventh March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two," approved the sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred seventy-three (P. L., 39).

589. An act, entitled "An act defining what days shall constitute legal holidays," approved the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred seventy-three (P. L., 58).

590. An act, entitled "A further supplement to an act relating to orphans' courts, approved March twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two," approved the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred seventy-three (P. L., 59, No. 36).

591. An act, entitled "An act to provide for the better security of life and property from the dangers of coal and petroleum oils," approved the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred seventy-three (P. L., 60, No. 38).

592. Sections three and six of an act, entitled "An act regulating the election of State Treasurer," approved the twenty-eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred seventy-three (P. L., 77, No. 56).

593. An act, entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish," approved the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred seventy-three (P. L., 89).

594. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act relative to arbitrations in certain counties," approved the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred seventy-three (P. L., 396, No. 415).

595. An act, entitled "An act to carry out the provisions of section twelve, article three of the constitution, relative to contracts for supplies for the Legislature and the various departments of the State government," approved the sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred seventy-four (P. L., 45, No. 5).

596. An act, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of the expenses of advertising the new constitution," approved the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred seventy-four (P. L., 48, No. 8).

597. An act, entitled "An act to authorize married women owning loans of this Commonwealth, or of the city of Philadelphia, or capital stock of any corporation of this Commonwealth, to sell and transfer the same," approved the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred seventy-four (P. L., 49, No. 9).

598. An act, entitled "An act designating the judicial districts of the Commonwealth and providing for the appointment and election of judges therein; for issuing to additional judges learned in the law, commissions as president judges, and manner of fixing the terms of courts therein," approved the ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred seventy-four (P. L., 54).

599. Section two of an act, entitled "A supplement to an act for the better protection of the wages of mechanics, miners, laborers and others, approved the ninth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two," approved the eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred seventy-four (P. L., 120, No. 53).

600. Section eleven of an act, entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts relating to the State Treasurer and to the Commissioners of the sinking fund," approved the ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred seventy-four (P. L. 126).

601. Sections two, four and five of an act, entitled "An act fixing the compensation of members of the General Assembly and the number, duties and compensation of the officers and employees thereof," approved the eleventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred seventy-four (P. L., 129).

602. Section six of an act, entitled "An act regulating the election of Secretary of Internal Affairs; defining his duties and fixing his salary," approved the eleventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred seventy-four (P. L., 135, No. 69).

603. Sections one, two, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten of an act, entitled "An act relating to parties engaged in the storage and transportation by pipe lines of crude and refined petroleum oil, and the issuing of fraudulent receipts, certificates or vouchers, and providing for monthly reports," approved the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred seventy-four (P. L., 172).

604. An act, entitled "An act to construe the twenty-first section of an act, entitled 'An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish,' approved May first, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three," approved the fiftheenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred seventy-four (P. L., 180, No. 112).

605. An act, entitled "An act to provide for the better security of life and property from the dangers of coal and petroleum oils," approved the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred seventy-four (P. L., 189).

606. An act, entitled "An act to fix the number of senators and representatives in the General Assembly of the State, and to apportion the State into senatorial and representative districts as provided in the Constitution," approved the nineteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred seventy-four (P. L., 197).

607. An act, entitled "An act making Decoration Day a legal holiday," approved the twenty-fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred seventy-four (P. L., 222, No. 145).

608. Sections fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-nine, forty and forty-six (paragraph one, and clauses one, two, three, seven and nine), sections forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine and fifty (paragraph one, and clauses one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen), and sections fifty-one, fifty-four, fifty-five and fifty-six of an act, entitled "An act dividing the cities of this State into three classes, regulating the passage of ordinances, providing for contracts for supplies and work for said cities, authorizing the increase of indebtedness and the creation of a sinking fund, to redeem the same, defining and punishing certain offenses in all of said cities, and providing for the incorporation and government of cities of the third class," approved the twenty-third day of May, one thousand eight hundred seventy-four (P. L., 230).

609. An act, entitled "A further supplement to the act of ninth of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, regulating the public printing and binding, and the supplement thereto, approved March twenty-seventh, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, amending the same so as to increase the number of bills to be printed for the use of the two houses, and providing for the printing of the reports of the commissioners of insurance and statistics, and of the inspectors of mines," approved the fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred seventy-four (P. L., 274).

610. An act, entitled "An act to enable mining, manufacturing and trading companies to wind up their affairs after the expiration of their charters," approved the eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred seventy-four (P. L., 278, No. 164).

611. An act, entitled "An act to provide for a right of way across or under the rivers or other streams of this Commonwealth, for the better and more convenient mining of anthracite coal," approved the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred seventy-four (P. L., 286).

612. An act, entitled "An act relating to return of writs and other process in courts which are abolished or changed by the provisions of the constitution," approved the twenty-second day of January, one thousand eight hundred seventy-five (P. L., 3, No. 1).

613. Section two of an act, entitled "An act fixing and regulating the terms of all members of councils and all other city, ward, borough and township officers excepting school directors elected by the people, and fixing the time for organization of the legislative departments of the municipal governments of the Commonwealth, and the inauguration of the mayors of all the cities of the same," approved the tenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred seventy-five (P. L., 6. No. 7).

614. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act dividing the cities of this State into three classes, regulating the passage of ordinances, providing for contracts for supplies and work for said cities, authorizing the increase of indebtedness and the creation of a sinking fund to redeem the same, defining and punishing certain offences in all of said cities, and providing for the incorporation and government of cities of the third class,' approved May twenty-third, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four," approved the eighteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred seventy-five (P. L., 15).

615. An act, entitled "An act to amend an act, entitled 'An act to authorize married women owning loans of this Commonwealth or of the city of Philadelphia, or capital stock of any corporation of this Commonwealth, to sell and transfer the same,' approved the first day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, extending the provisions of said act so as to include the loans as well as the capital stock of corporations of this Commonwealth," approved the eighteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred seventy-five (P. L., 24, No. 22).

616. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act approved the first day May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, entitled 'An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish,'" approved the eighteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred seventy-five (P. L., 26).

617. Sections two, three, four, five, six, nine, ten, eleven and twelve of an act, entitled "An act to repeal an act to permit the voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors, and to restrain and regulate the sale of the same," approved the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred seventy-five (P. L., 40).

618. Section one of an act, entitled "A supplement to an act to authorize the Governor to appoint additional notaries public," approved the sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred seventy-six (P. L., 7, No. 6).

619. An act, entitled "An act to revise and amend an act, entitled 'An act dividing the cities of this State into three classes, regulating the passage of ordinances, providing for contracts for supplies and work for said cities, authorizing the increase of indebtedness and the creation of a sinking fund to redeem the same, defining and punishing certain offences in all of said cities, and providing for the incorporation and government of cities of the third class,'

approved may twenty-third, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, providing for the division of the cities of the State into five classes, and for other purposes," approved the eleventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred seventy-six (P. L., 20).

620. An act, entitled "An act to carry out the provisions of section twelve, article three of the constitution in relation to the public printing and binding, and the supply of paper therefor," approved the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred seventy-six (P. L., 68).

621. Section four of an act, entitled "An act providing for the appraisement, collection and payment of damages to private property, by the grading of streets or alleys in cities other than those of the first, second and fifth classes, and authorizing the occupation of private property for the purposes of slopes or embankments in the improvement of streets or alleys therein," approved the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred seventy-six (P. L., 86).

622. Section one of an act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to carry out the provisions of section twelve, article three of the constitution, relative to contracts for supplies for the Legislature and various departments of the State government,'" approved the fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred seventy-six (P. L., 99, No. 68).

623. An act, entitled "An act to amend the act of April twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, entitled 'An act to re-organize the congressional districts of Pennsylvania,' be so amended as to attach the new township of Collier in the county of Allegheny to the twenty-second congressional district," approved the fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred seventy-six (P. L., 101, No. 72).

624. An act, entitled "A further supplement to the act approved May fourth, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, entitled 'An act for the organization, discipline and regulation of the militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,'" approved the fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred seventy-six (P. L., 102, No. 73).

625. An act, entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish," approved the fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred seventy-six (P. L., 104).

626. An act, entitled "An act enlarging the powers of courts of equity throughout the State in cases of partition," approved the eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred seventy-six (P. L., 134).

627. An act, entitled "An act authorizing councils of cities of the Commonwealth of the third class to fill vacancies in the offices of city controller and city treasurer," approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred seventy-six (P. L., 180, No. 150).

628. An act, entitled "An act to authorize chattel mortgages in this Commonwealth upon lumber, iron and coal oil in bulk, and upon iron tanks, tank cars, iron ore mined and prepared for use, manufactured slate, and canal boats," approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred seventy-six (P. L., 181).

629. Section twelve of an act, entitled "An act in relation to cities of the second class; providing for the levy, collection and disbursement of taxes and water rents," approved the twenty-second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven (P. L., 16).

630. An act, entitled "An act to empower the sheriffs and prothonotaries of the several counties of the Commonwealth to sue for their fees," approved the twenty-third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven (P. L., 25).

631. An act, entitled "An act to amend sections twelve and nineteen of an act, entitled 'An act to carry out the provisions of section twelve, article three of the Constitution in relation to the public printing and binding and the supply of paper therefor,' approved the first day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six," approved the twenty-third day of March, one thousand eight hundred seventy-seven (P. L., 27).

632. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish,' approved the fifth day of May, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-six," approved the twenty-fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred seventy-seven (P. L., 45., No. 44).

633. An act, entitled "An act creating and defining the duties and powers of a recorder for cities whose population does not exceed thirty thousand, and is not less than eight thousand five hundred, which accept the provisions of this act," approved the twenty-fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred seventy-seven (P. L., 47, No. 47).

634. An act, entitled "An act to authorize the governor to appoint a sealer of weights and measures in the several counties of this Commonwealth," approved the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred seventy-seven (P. L., 52, No. 50).

635. An act, entitled "An act providing the means for securing the health and safety of persons employed in the bituminous coal mines of Pennsylvania," approved the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred seventy-seven (P. L., 56).

636. An act, entitled "An act to authorize and provide for the payment of additional appropriations to school districts in certain cases," approved the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred seventy-eight (P. L., 13, No. 15).

637. An act, entitled "An act to prohibit peddling, selling or hawking of produce and merchandise in cities of the second and third classes of this Commonwealth without a license," approved the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred seventy-eight (P. L., 15.)

638. An act, entitled "An act to repeal a portion of the sixth section of an act for the preservation of the records of the inspection of mines in the mining districts of Schuylkill and Luzerne, embracing the coal regions of Pennsylvania," approved the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred seventy-eight (P. L., 16, No. 18).

639. An act, entitled "An act to provide for the holding of courts in certain cities of this Commonwealth," approved the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred seventy-eight (P. L., 29).

640. Sections one, two, three, five, six and seven of an act, entitled "An act authorizing and empowering the court of common pleas of the several counties of this Commonwealth to change, alter and direct the mode of preparing and keeping indices in the several offices of record in said counties, and for preparing, making and substituting new indices for old indices or parts thereof," approved the third day of May, one thousand eight hundred seventy-eight (P. L., 43).

641. An act, entitled "An act fixing and regulating the terms of certain officers in cities of the fourth class," approved the twenty-second day of May, one thousand eight hundred seventy-eight (P. L., 87, No. 110).

642 An act, entitled "An act to prevent deception in the sale of butter and cheese," approved the twenty-second day of May, one thousand eight hundred seventy-eight (P. L., 87, No. 112).

643. An act, entitled "An act confirmatory of the conveyances of real estate," approved the twenty-second day of May, one thousand eight hundred seventy-eight (P. L., 98, No. 132).

644. An act, entitled "An act empowering the State Superintendent to issue permanent certificates to teachers in cities of the fifth class," approved the twenty-third day of May, one thousand eight hundred seventy-eight (P. L., 110).

645. An act, entitled "An act to more clearly define the duties of sealers of weights and measures," approved the twenty-fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred seventy-eight (P. L., 130).

646. An act, to prevent the adulteration of milk and prevent the traffic in impure and unwholesome milk," approved the twenty-fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred seventy-eight (P. L., 144).

647. An act, entitled "An act authorizing the assignment and satisfaction of record, and validating former satisfactions of record by married women of mortgages or judgments belonging to them," approved the twenty-fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred seventy-eight (P. L., 152, No. 195).

648. An act, entitled "An act to ascertain and appoint the fees to be received by the sheriffs, coroners, prothonotaries, clerks of the several courts, registers of wills, and recorders of deeds of this Commonwealth, except in counties containing more than one hundred and fifty thousand or less than ten thousand inhabitants," approved the twelfth day of June, one thousand eight hundred seventy-eight (P. L., 187).

649. An act, entitled "An act for the taxation of dogs and the protection of sheep," approved the twelfth day of June, one thousand eight hundred seventy-eight (P. L., 198, No. 231).

650. An act, entitled "An act providing for the election of members of the select council of cities of the fifth class where said cities have not been divided into wards," approved the twelfth day of February, one thousand eight hundred seventy-nine (P. L., 3).

651. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to provide for the division of counties of this Commonwealth and the erection of new counties therefrom,'" approved the thirteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred seventy-nine (P. L., 6).

652. An act, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation, and for the government and regulation of street railway companies now incorporated, or which may hereafter be incorporated, in cities of the second and third class in this Commonwealth," approved the nineteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred seventy-nine (P. L., 9).

653. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act dividing the cities of this State into three classes, regulating the passage of ordinances, providing for contracts for supplies and work for said cities, authorizing the increase of indebtedness and the creation of a sinking fund to redeem the same, defining and punishing certain offenses in all of said cities, and providing for the incorporation and government of cities of the third class,' approved May twenty-third, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and providing for the registry of real estate in cities of the third class," approved the eleventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred seventy-nine (P. L., 22, No. 19).

654. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to provide for the division of counties of this Commonwealth and the erection of new counties therefrom,' approved the seventeenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight," approved the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred seventy-nine (P. L., 26).

655. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act creating and defining the duties and powers of a recorder for the cities whose population does not exceed thirty thousand, and is not less than eight thousand five hundred, which accept the provisions of this act,' approved March twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, amending said act," approved the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred seventy-nine (P. L., 44, No. 41).

656. An act, entitled "An act amending an act dividing the cities of this State into three classes, regulating the passage of ordinances, providing for contracts for supplies and work for said cities, authorizing the increase of indebtedness and the creation of a sinking fund to redeem the same, defining and punishing certain offenses in all of said cities, and providing for the incorporation and government of cities of the third class, approved the twenty-third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, reducing the number of common councilmen in cities of the third class containing twenty wards or more to one for each ward," approved the thirteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred seventy-nine (P. L., 56).

657. An act, entitled "An act authorizing select and common councils of cities of the second class to name the hour of holding their sessions," approved the thirteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred seventy-nine (P. L., 59, No. 60).

658. An act, entitled "An act to regulate the fees of justices of the peace and constables of the several counties of this Commonwealth," approved the nineteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred seventy-nine (P. L., 64, No. 69).

659. An act, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled 'An act to revise and amend an act, entitled "An act dividing the cities of this State into three classes, regulating the passage of ordi-

nances, providing for contracts for supplies and work for said cities, authorizing the increase of indebtedness and the creation of a sinking fund to redeem the same, defining and punishing certain offenses in all of said cities, and providing for the incorporation and government of cities of the third class," approved May twenty-third, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four; providing for the division of the cities of the State into five classes and for other purposes,' approved April eleventh, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six; providing for levying poor tax, and the city treasurer ex-officio to be poor treasurer, and the city comptroller ex-officio to be poor comptroller in cities fifth class," approved the nineteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred seventy-nine (P. L., 65, No. 70).

660. An act, entitled "An act regulating the assessment and collection of taxes in cities of the fifth class," approved the twenty-second day of May, one thousand eight hundred seventy-nine (P. L., 67).

661. An act, entitled "An act relative to assessments for sewers in boroughs," approved the twenty-first day of May, one thousand eight hundred seventy-nine (P. L., 73, No. 83).

662. An act, entitled "An act for the assessment and collection in cities of the third class of the cost of grading, paving, curbing or otherwise improving streets heretofore improved, and running in whole or part through rural districts," approved the fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred seventy-nine (P. L., 97).

663. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act of the General Assembly approved the seventeenth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, entitled 'An act relative to fraudulent debtors,' " approved the eleventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred seventy-nine (P. L., 129).

664. An act, entitled "An act to authorize the board of school directors in cities of the fourth class to regulate the terms of its members in certain cases," approved the eleventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred seventy-nine (P. L., 137, No. 141).

665. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to provide for the division of counties of this Commonwealth,' approved the seventeenth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight," approved the eleventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred seventy-nine (P. L., 139, No. 146).

666. An act, entitled "An act to provide for the holding of courts in certain cities of this Commonwealth," approved the twelfth day of June, one thousand eight hundred seventy-nine (P. L., 174).

667. An act, entitled "An act providing for the printing of copies of the general laws," approved the twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred seventy-nine (P. L., 178, No. 194).

668. An act, entitled "An act to regulate the manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers," approved the twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred seventy-nine (P. L., 180).

669. Sections three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven of an act, entitled "An act to consolidate the offices of receiver of taxes and collector of outstanding, or delinquent taxes, to invest the said receiver with all the powers and privileges, and

to impose upon him all the duties and liabilities of said collector, and for the more efficient collection of taxes in cities of the first class," approved the fourteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred eighty-one (P. L., 3, No. 2).

670. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act creating and defining the duties and powers of a recorder for cities whose population does not exceed thirty thousand and is not less than eight thousand five hundred, which accept the provisions of this act,' approved the twenty-fourth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and the supplement thereto amending said act, approved May first, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, amending the same," approved the fourteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred eighty-one (P. L., 6, No. 3).

671. An act, entitled "An act to provide proper means of conveyance of persons injured in or about the mines to their homes," approved the tenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred eighty-one (P. L., 17, No. 21).

672. An act, entitled "An act to make taxes assessed upon real estate a first lien and to provide for the collection of such taxes, and a remedy for false returns," approved the second day of June, one thousand eight hundred eighty-one (P. L., 45).

673. An act, entitled "An act to amend an act, entitled 'An act to provide the means for securing the health and safety of persons employed in the bituminous coal mines of Pennsylvania,' approved the eighteenth day of April, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-seven," approved the third day of June, one thousand eight hundred eighty-one (P. L., 47, No. 54).

674. An act, entitled "An act to fix the salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court," approved the eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred eighty-one (P. L., 56, No. 64).

675. An act, entitled "An act to prohibit the defacing of walls, fences and trees by painting, posting or otherwise, and providing a penalty therefor," approved the eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred eighty-one (P. L., 85, No. 92).

676. An act, entitled "An act to secure to operatives and laborers engaged in and about coal mines, manufactories of iron and steel and all other manufactories, the payment of their wages at regular intervals and in lawful money of the United States," approved the twenty-ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred eighty-one (P. L., 147).

677. An act, entitled "An act to provide for the assessment of damages and benefits caused by the altering or changing of the channels of water courses in cities of the fifth class," approved the tenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred eighty-one (P. L., 104, No. 112).

678. An act, entitled "An act regulating the hunting and killing of web-footed wild fowl," approved the seventeenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred eighty-three (P. L., 34, No. 24).

679. An act, entitled "An act in relation to the public health and sanitary condition of cities of the second class," approved the twenty-fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred eighty-three (P. L., 44).

680. An act, entitled "An act to amend part of an act, entitled 'An act to provide proper means of conveyance of persons injured in or about the mines to their homes,'" approved the twenty-fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred eighty-three (P. L., 45).

681. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in coal mines,' approved the third of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy, providing for the furnishing of props and timbers to the miners in the mines," approved the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred eighty-three (P. L., 55, No. 48).

682. An act, entitled "An act to permit the killing at any season of the year of the small bird known as the English sparrow," approved the fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred eighty-three (P. L., 68, No. 59).

683. An act, entitled "An act relating to city controllers in cities of the third class and regulating their term of office," approved the fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred eighty-three (P. L., 68, No. 60).

684. Sections one and two of an act, entitled "An act fixing the compensation of the judges of the courts of common pleas," approved the fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred eighty-three (P. L., 74, No. 67).

685. An act, entitled "An act to authorize the commissioners of the several counties of this Commonwealth to discharge from prison all persons confined in jail without proceedings under the insolvent laws," approved the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred eighty-three (P. L., 99).

686. An act, entitled "An act directing the investment of moneys remaining to the credit of the several sinking funds of cities of the second class, in loans of said cities, or of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania, and repealing all acts inconsistent therewith," approved the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred eighty-three (P. L., 100, No. 95).

687. An act, entitled "An act to amend an act, entitled 'An act providing the means for securing the health and safety of persons employed in the bituminous coal mines of Pennsylvania,' approved the eighteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven," approved the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred eighty-three (P. L., 101).

688. An act, entitled "An act fixing salaries of county officers in counties containing over one hundred thousand and less than one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, and requiring the payment of the fees of such officers into the respective county treasuries," approved the twenty-second day of June, one thousand eight hundred eighty-three (P. L., 139, No. 127).

689. An act, entitled "An act to amend part of an act, entitled 'An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish,' et cetera, with the supplements thereto," approved the twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred eighty-three (P. L., 163, No. 150).

690. An act, entitled "An act to amend the first section of an act, entitled 'An act regulating the hunting and killing of web-footed wild fowls,' approved May seventeenth, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three," approved the sixteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred eighty-five (P. L., 8, No. 9).

691. An act, entitled "An act to further regulate the admission of attorneys and counsellors at law to practice in the several courts of this Commonwealth," approved the seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred eighty-five (P. L., 16, No. 18).

692. An act, entitled "An act confirmatory of the conveyances of real estate," approved the twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred eighty-five (P. L., 24).

693. An act, entitled "An act to repeal the first section of an act, entitled 'An act for regulating and maintaining of fences,' passed Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred," approved the twenty-third day of June, one thousand eight hundred eighty-five (P. L., 142).

694. An act, entitled "An act to amend the first section of the act of June fourth, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, entitled "An act to regulate the publication of apportionment and distribution of the pamphlet laws, executive and legislative documents, reports of the heads of departments, and the annual and biennial messages of the Governor,' providing for additional copies of the Auditor General's report on the finances of the Commonwealth for distribution by him," approved the twenty-third day of June, one thousand eight hundred eighty-five (P. L., 144, No. 113).

695. An act, entitled "An act relating to the practice in courts of common pleas of this Commonwealth where the defendant is a chartered corporation," approved the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred eighty-five (P. L., 149, No. 116).

696. An act, entitled "An act to perfect the records of deeds, mortgages and other instruments in certain cases," approved the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred eighty-five (P. L., 160, No. 127).

697. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act approved May twenty-first, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, relating to an appeal from the decision of township auditors," approved the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred eighty-five (P. L., 162).

698. An act, entitled "An act authorizing the acquisition of turnpikes, roads or highways heretofore or hereafter constructed near or through any borough or township in this Commonwealth, upon which tolls are charged the traveling public," approved the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred eighty-five (P. L., 170, No. 138).

699. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act dividing the cities of this State into three classes, regulating the passage of ordinances, providing for contracts for supplies and work for said cities, authorizing the increase of indebtedness and the creation of a sinking fund, to redeem the same, defining and punishing certain offences in all of said cities, and providing for the incorporation and

government of cities of the third class,' approved May twenty-third, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and the supplements thereto extending the term of the mayor, who shall hereafter be elected in said cities," approved the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand eight hundred eighty-five (P. L., 189).

700. An act, entitled "An act relating to bituminous coal mines and providing for the lives, health, safety and welfare of persons employed therein," approved the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred eighty-five (P. L., 205).

701. An act, entitled "An act to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania, and for the protection and preservation of property connected therewith," approved the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred eighty-five (P. L., 218).

702. An act, entitled "An act to prevent the adulteration of, and the traffic in, impure and unwholesome milk in cities of the second and third classes," approved the seventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred eighty-five (P. L., 260).

703. An act, entitled "An act to designate the several judicial districts of the Commonwealth as required by the Constitution," approved the seventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred eighty-three (P. L. (1885), 323).

704. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to fix the salaries of the several State officers of the Commonwealth, the number of clerks to be employed in the several departments and their compensation, and providing for the incidental expenses of said department,' approved May fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, increasing the salary of the Deputy Attorney General and providing for the number of clerks and employes in the Attorney General's office; also fixing the salary of the keeper of the Harrisburg Arsenal and the salary of the six men employed at the State Arsenal," approved the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred eighty-seven (P. L., 4).

705. An act, entitled "An act authorizing an increase in the number of clerks employed in the office of the State Treasurer and fixing the salary thereof," approved the twenty-second day of March, one thousand eight hundred eighty-seven (P. L., 7, No. 6).

706. An act, entitled "An act to authorize the president judges of the several judicial districts of this Commonwealth to procure the assistance of president or additional law judges of another district in the transaction of business in the several courts of such district," approved the twenty-fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred eighty-seven (P. L., 14).

707. An act, entitled "An act to provide for the organization, discipline and regulation of the National Guard of Pennsylvania," approved the thirteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred eighty-seven (P. L., 23).

708. An act, entitled "An act to regulate the publication, binding and distribution of the public documents of this Commonwealth," approved the sixteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred eighty-seven (P. L., 54, No. 25).

709. An act, entitled "An act to fix the number of Representatives in the General Assembly of the State, and to apportion the State into representative districts as provided in the constitution," approved the twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred eighty-seven (P. L., 98, No. 49).

710. An act, entitled "An act to repeal an act, entitled 'An act for the destruction of wolves, wildcats, foxes, minks, hawks, weasels and owls in this Commonwealth,' approved June twenty-third, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, so far as relates to foxes, minks, hawks, weasels and owls," approved the thirteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred eighty-seven (P. L., 116).

711. An act, entitled "An act authorizing cities of the third, fourth and fifth classes to levy and collect taxes, and validating taxes levied and assessments made therein," approved the seventeenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred eighty-seven (P. L., 117).

712. An act, entitled "An act to amend the first section of an act, entitled 'An act to further regulate the admission of attorneys and counsellors-at-law to practice in the several courts of this Commonwealth,' approved the seventh day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five," approved the nineteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred eighty-seven (P. L., 131).

713. An act, entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of a night watchman for the State library," approved the nineteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred eighty-seven (P. L., 139, No. 83).

714. An act, entitled "An act to amend the ninth section of an act, entitled 'An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish,'" approved the twenty-third day of May, one thousand eight hundred eighty-seven (P. L., 169).

715. An act, entitled "An act dividing cities of this State into seven classes, providing for the creation and division of wards therein, and the annexation of adjacent territory thereto, prescribing general regulations relative to the passage of ordinances and giving out of contracts, the management of the finances, the terms and duties of officers and the punishment of certain offenses in all of said cities, and providing for the incorporation and government of cities of the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh classes," approved the twenty-fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred eighty-seven (P. L., 204).

716. An act, entitled "An act relating to school districts in cities of the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh classes in this Commonwealth," approved the twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred eighty-seven (P. L., 274, No. 161).

717. An act, entitled "An act to amend an act, entitled 'An act to regulate the publication, binding and distribution of the public documents of this Commonwealth,' approved the sixteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred eighty-nine (P. L., 43).

718. An act, entitled "An act to regulate the salary of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred eighty-nine (P. L., 46, No. 45).

719. An act, entitled "An act making the first Monday in September in each year a legal holiday be known to as "Labor holiday," approved the twenty-fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred eighty-nine (P. L., 49, No. 51).

720. An act, entitled "An act to amend the ninth section of an act, entitled 'An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish,'" approved the twenty-fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred eighty-nine (P. L., 53, No. 57).

721. An act, entitled "An act to amend the provisions of the first section of an act, approved May thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, entitled 'An act for the destruction of wolves and wildcats,'" approved the twenty-fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred eighty-nine (P. L., 54).

722. An act, entitled "A supplement to section one of an act, entitled 'An act to make taxes assessed upon real estate a first lien, and to provide for the collection of such taxes and a remedy for false returns,' approved the second day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one," approved the fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred eighty-nine (P. L., 83, No. 80).

723. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to fix the salaries of the several State officers of the Commonwealth, the number of clerks to be employed in the several departments and their compensation, and providing for the incidental expenses of said departments,' approved May fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, increasing the salary of messenger in charge of flagroom," approved the seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred eighty-nine (P. L., 110, No. 117).

724. An act, entitled "An act to amend the second section of an act, entitled 'A supplement to an act, entitled "An act to fix the salaries of the several State officers of the Commonwealth, the number of clerks to be employed in the several departments and their compensation, and providing for the incidental expenses of said department," approved May fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, increasing the salary of the Deputy Attorney General and providing for the number of clerks and employes in the Attorney General's office, also fixing the salary of the keeper of the Harrisburg Arsenal and the salary of the six men employed at the State Arsenal,' approved the fourth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, so as to provide for an additional clerk in the place of a messenger in the Attorney General's office and fixing the salary of such clerk," approved the seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred eighty-nine (P. L., 118).

725. An act, entitled "An act dividing the cities of this State into three classes with respect to their population, and designating the mode of ascertaining and changing the classification thereof in accordance therewith," approved the eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred eighty-nine (P. L., 133, No. 149).

726. An act, entitled "An act to amend 'An act to fix the number of Representatives in the General Assembly of the State, and to apportion the State into representative districts as provided in the Constitution," approved the eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred eighty-nine (P. L., 138, No. 155).

727. An act, entitled "An act to provide for the examination of miners in the anthracite region of this Commonwealth and to prevent the employment of incompetent persons as miners in anthracite coal mines," approved the ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred eighty-nine (P. L., 142).

728. An act, entitled "An act to amend the eighth, sixteenth, forty-second and fiftieth sections of an act, entitled 'An act to provide for the organization, discipline and regulation of the National Guard of Pennsylvania,' approved the thirteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, providing for the per diem pay and expense for cavalry," approved the ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred eighty-nine (P. L., 146, No. 164).

729. An act, entitled "An act relating to estates held for religious and charitable uses," approved the ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred eighty-nine (P. L., 173, No. 193).

730. An act, entitled "An act prohibiting the killing or taking of song and wild birds except in certain cases, and providing a penalty therefor," approved the fourteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred eighty-nine (P. L., 218).

731. An act, entitled "An act for the taxation of dogs and the protection of sheep," approved the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred eighty-nine (P. L., 222).

732. An act, entitled "An act to regulate the employment and provide for the safety of women and children in mercantile industries and manufacturing establishments, and to provide for the appointment of inspectors to enforce the same, and other acts providing for the safety or regulating the employment of said persons," approved the twentieth day of May, one thousand eight hundred eighty-nine (P. L., 243).

733. Article one, sections one, two and three; article two, sections one and two; article three, sections one, two, three, four and five; article four, sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen; article five, sections one, two and three; article six, sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven; article seven, sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven and eight; article eight, sections one, two and three; article nine, section one; article ten, sections one, two, three, four and five; article thirteen, sections one, two, three, four and five; article fourteen, sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven and eight; article sixteen, sections one, two, three and four; article seventeen, sections one, two, three, four and five; article eighteen, sections one, two, three and four, of an act, entitled "An act providing for the incorporation and government of cities of the third class," approved the twenty-third day of May, one thousand eight hundred eighty-nine (P. L., 277).

734. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act approved May fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, entitled 'An act prohibiting the killing and taking of song and wild birds, except in certain cases, and providing a penalty therefor,' amending the first, sixth and eighth sections thereof," approved the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred ninety-one (P. L., 20).

735. An act, entitled "An act to provide for a uniform contract or policy of fire insurance to be made and issued by all insurance companies taking fire risks on property within this State," approved the sixteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred ninety-one (P. L., 22).

736. An act, entitled "An act designating the days and half days to be observed as legal holidays, and for the payment, acceptance and protesting of bills, notes, drafts, checks and other negotiable paper on such days," approved the seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred ninety-one (P. L., 46).

737. An act, entitled "An act authorizing the ascertainment, levy, assessment and collection of the costs, damages and expenses of municipal improvements, including the grading, paving, macadamizing or otherwise improving of any street, lane or alley, or parts thereof, completed or now in process of completion, and also the costs, damages and expenses of the construction of any sewer completed or now in process of completion, and authorizing the completion of any such improvement, approved the sixteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred ninety-one (P. L., 71).

738. An act, entitled "An act authorizing the Insurance Commissioner to employ a skilled stenographer and typewriter in the Insurance Department," approved the sixteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred ninety-one (P. L., 90, No. 63).

739. An act, entitled "An act enabling the Superintendent of Public Instruction to pay to school districts, in certain cases, their proper share or portion of the State appropriation to common schools," approved the twenty-third day of May, one thousand eight hundred ninety-one (P. L., 114, No. 99).

740. An act, entitled "An act to prevent the spread of the disease in peach trees known as the yellows," approved the twenty-sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred ninety-one (P. L., 124).

741. An act, entitled "An act regulating the standard weight of a bushel of potatoes," approved the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred ninety-one (P. L., 160, No. 153).

742. An act, entitled "An act to amend the forty-ninth and fifty-sixth sections of an act, entitled 'An act to provide for the organization, discipline and regulation of the National Guard of Pennsylvania,' approved the thirteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, increasing the amount to be paid for armory rent, and extending the privileges of the roll of retired officers," approved the second day of June, one thousand eight hundred ninety-one (P. L., 173, No. 174).

743. An act, entitled "An act empowering councils in cities of the first class to revise and establish the line for wharves and piers, and low-water mark or bulkhead lines on the Delaware river, in front of cities of the first class," approved the eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred ninety-one (P. L., 209).

744. An act, entitled "An act to prevent the pollution of the waters of streams supplying cities of this Commonwealth," approved the eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred ninety-one (P. L., 216, No. 188).

745. An act, entitled "An act to authorize corporations to increase their capital stock for corporate purposes," approved the

eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred ninety-one (P. L., 23, No. 191).

746. An act, entitled "An act making it the duty of the county commissioners to furnish office and storage rooms for the use of the county superintendents of schools," approved the eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred ninety-one (P. L., 228).

747. An act, entitled "An act amending clause thirteen of section three of article five of an act, entitled 'An act providing for the incorporation and government of cities of the third class,' approved May twenty-third, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine," approved the ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred ninety-one (P. L., 255).

748. An act, entitled "An act amending the fifth and eighth sections of the act, entitled 'An act to restrain and regulate the sale of vinous and spirituous liquors, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixture thereof,' approved the twenty-fourth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, authorizing bondsmen from any part of the county to execute a bond and fixing the amount thereof," approved the nineteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred ninety-one (P. L., 368, No. 293).

749. An act, entitled "An act to amend an act, entitled 'An act to provide for the regulation and inspection of buildings within the city of Philadelphia, and for the better preservation of life and property,' approved the seventh day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, as to the amount of the bond which the inspector shall be required to furnish for the faithful performance of his duties, and providing for the cancellation thereof," approved the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred ninety-three (P. L., 22).

750. An act, entitled "An act to authorize the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to grant permanent State teachers' certificates to graduates of recognized literary and scientific colleges," approved the tenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred ninety-three (P. L., 39, No. 36).

751. An act, entitled "An act to empower the court of quarter sessions of any county of this Commonwealth to fix the place of holding the general election," approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred ninety-three (P. L., 106, No. 58).

752. Sections one, two and four of an act, entitled "An act relative to a Forestry Commission and providing for the expenses thereof," approved the twenty-third day of May, one thousand eight hundred ninety-three (P. L., 115).

753. An act, entitled "An act to regulate and establish the fees to be charged by justices of the peace, aldermen, magistrates and constables in this Commonwealth," approved the twenty-third day of May, one thousand eight hundred ninety-three (P. L., 117).

754. An act, entitled "An act to abolish commissioners of public buildings, and to place all public buildings heretofore under the control of such commissioners under the control of the department of public works in cities of the first class," approved the twenty-fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred ninety-three (P. L., 124).

755. An act, entitled "An act to prohibit the employment of any minor under the age of fourteen years in or about elevators," ap-

proved the twenty-fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred ninety-three (P. L., 131, No. 83).

756. An act, except sections twelve and sixteen, of an act, entitled, "An act 'To regulate the employment and provide for the safety of women and children in manufacturing establishments, mercantile industries, laundry or renovating establishments, and to provide for the appointment of inspectors to enforce the same, and other acts providing for the safety or regulating the employment of said persons,'" approved the third day of June, one thousand eight hundred ninety-three (P. L., 276).

757. An act, entitled "A supplement to 'An act empowering councils in cities of the first class to revise and establish the line for wharves and piers, and low-water mark, or bulkhead lines, on the Delaware river in front of cities of the first class,' approved June eighth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and to further authorize the acquisition by said cities of wharves, piers, bulkheads, and riparian rights, and to prescribe and carry out the plans for the construction of said wharves, piers and bulkheads," approved the third day of June, one thousand eight hundred ninety-three (P. L., No. 247).

758. An act, entitled "An act creating the office of county controller, in counties of this Commonwealth containing one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants and over; prescribing his duties," approved the eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred ninety-three (P. L., 393).

759. An act, entitled "An act making it unlawful for any persons to engage in the practice, or assume the title of doctor of dental surgery, or advertise himself as a doctor of dental surgery without first procuring a diploma from a reputable institution recognized by the National Board of Dental Examiners, and defining who shall be understood as practicing dentistry, and authorizing State Board of Dental Examiners to charge and collect certain fees," approved the tenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred ninety-three (P. L., 441).

760. An act, entitled "An act to amend an act approved the thirteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, entitled 'An act to provide for the organization, discipline and regulation of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and the several supplements thereto;' providing for the more efficient organization and government of the National Guard of Pennsylvania," approved the tenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred ninety-three (P. L., 443).

761. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act in relation to the government of cities of the second class,' approved June fourteenth, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, amending sections twenty-four and twenty-five thereof; regulating the manner of voting on an increase of the bonded indebtedness, and further regulating the manner of awarding contracts for official advertising," approved the thirteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred ninety-five (P. L., 13).

762. Sections twelve, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen of an act, entitled "An act relative to the public grounds and buildings; defining the powers of the commissioners; authorizing the Board of Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of section twelve, arti-

cle three, of the Constitution, relative to contracts for stationery, supplies, fuel, furniture, furnishings, distribution of documents, repairs, alterations or improvements, and other matters needed by the Legislature, the several departments, boards and commissions of the State government and executive mansion; authorizing the appointment of a superintendent and defining his powers, authority and duties; and providing for the appointment of subordinate officers required by this act, and fixing the compensation of the same," approved the twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred ninety-five (P. L. 22, No. 12).

763. Sections three, four and five of an act, entitled "An act to regulate the employment and provide for the safety of persons employed in tenement houses and shops where clothing, cigarettes, cigars, and certain articles are made or partially made, and to provide for the appointment of inspectors to enforce the same, and to provide for the safety and regulating the employment of said persons," approved the eleventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred ninety-five (P. L., 34).

764. An act, entitled "An act to amend clause sixteen of section one of an act, entitled 'An act to regulate the publication, binding and distribution of the public documents of this Commonwealth,' further regulating the printing and distribution of Smull's Legislative Hand Book and expediting the publication thereof," approved the twenty-fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred ninety-five (P. L., 42).

765. An act, entitled "An act to provide that one burial permit shall be a sufficient authority for interment in a cemetery that is partly within the limits of two or more municipalities," approved the second day of May, one thousand eight hundred ninety-five (P. L., 44, No. 29).

766. An act, entitled "An act regulating the standard weight of a bushel of onions," approved the eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred ninety-five (P. L., 55, No. 36).

767. An act, entitled "An act to amend section five of an act, entitled 'An act to regulate the manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers,' approved June twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, so as to provide for the payment of expenses of taking samples of commercial fertilizers, and expenses incident to carrying into effect the provisions of the law relative to the manufacture and sale of the same," approved the twenty-first day of May, one thousand eight hundred ninety-five (P. L., 85).

768. An act, entitled "An act in relation to the official newspaper advertising of cities of the second class," approved the twenty-first day of May, one thousand eight hundred ninety-five (P. L., 90).

769. An act, entitled "An act to designate the several judicial districts of the Commonwealth as required by the Constitution, and to provide for the election, appointment and commissioning of judges learned in the law for the said districts in cases where such judges are not provided for by existing law," approved the twelfth day of June, one thousand eight hundred ninety-five (P. L. 190).

770. An act, entitled "An act regulating the pay of election officers at all elections hereafter to be held within this Commonwealth," approved the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred ninety-five (P. L., 297, No. 137).

771. An act, entitled "An act fixing the term of office of notaries public and regulating the appointment thereof," approved the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred ninety-five (P. L., 241, No. 147).

772. An act, entitled "An act regulating the standard weight of a bushel of clover seed," approved the twenty-fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred ninety-five (P. L., 243, No. 149).

773. An act, entitled "An act relating to and regulating the business of plumbing and house drainage in cities of the second class," approved the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred ninety-five (P. L., 272).

774. An act, entitled "An act for the protection of persons unable to care for their own property," approved the twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred ninety-five (P. L., 300).

775. An act, entitled "An act to amend section two of an act, entitled 'An act to regulate the manufacture and sale of commercial fertilizers,' approved June twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, so as to change the time for filing the papers required by the act to enable the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture to issue the certificates required by the act, instead of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and to extend the time of certificates expiring July thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five," approved the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand eight hundred ninety-five (P. L., 335).

776. An act, entitled "An act to authorize the publication of school laws and decisions," approved the twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred ninety-five (P. L., 410).

777. An act, entitled "An act to amend the fifty-second and the sixty-third sections of an act, entitled 'An act to provide for the organization, discipline and regulation of the National Guard of Pennsylvania,' approved the thirteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven; changing and fixing the per diem pay of the musicians and the annual appropriation to military bands, and also changing the rank of band leader," approved the fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred ninety-five (P. L., 625).

778. An act, entitled "An act regulating the standard weight of a bushel of oats," approved the thirtieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred ninety-seven (P. L., 10, No. 8).

779. An act, entitled "An act for the protection of public school houses, and other buildings used and occupied for public school purposes, out-buildings thereof, and public school property," approved the nineteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred ninety-seven (P. L., 76, No. 54).

780. An act, entitled "An act to protect the health of the domestic animals of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,' approved the twenty-sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred ninety-seven (P. L., 99).

781. An act, entitled "An act to amend an act making it a misdemeanor to levy blackmail or extort money or other valuable thing by threats, charges or accusations, and fixing the penalty therefor," approved the twenty-seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred ninety-seven (P. L., 111, No. 93).

782. An act, entitled "An act to protect employes of corporations in their right to form, join or belong to labor organizations, by prescribing penalties for any interference therewith," approved the fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred ninety-seven (P. L., 116, No. 98).

783. An act, entitled "An act for the better protection of game and game-mammals, game-birds, song and insectivorous birds; limiting the number of game-birds and game-mammals to be killed by any one person in one day, or in one season; prohibiting the sale of the same and the shipment thereof out of the State, and providing penalties for the violation thereof," approved the fourth day June, one thousand eight hundred ninety-seven (P. L., 123).

784. An act, entitled "An act authorizing, empowering and directing the county commisisoners of the several counties of this Commonwealth to pay to the constables of their respective counties for the services rendered by such constables in making returns to court of elections, attending special borough, township or ward elections, and traveling expenses incidental thereto, since the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, in all cases where the same remain unpaid," approved the fifteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred ninety-seven (P. L., 165).

785. An act, entitled "An act to establish a Dental Council and a State Board of Dental Examiners; to define the powers and duties of said Dental Council and said State Board of Dental Examiners; to provide for the examination and licensing of practitioners of dentistry, and to further regulate the practice of dentistry," approved the ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred ninety-seven (P. L., 206).

786. Sections one to eight inclusive of an act, entitled "An act establishing a Bureau of Mines in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania; defining its purposes and authority; providing for the appointment of a chief of said bureau and assistants, and fixing their salaries and expenses," approved the fifteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred ninety-seven (P. L., 279).

787. An act, entitled "An act requiring the weighing of bituminous coal before screening and providing a penalty for the violation thereof," approved the fifteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred ninety-seven (P. L., 286).

788. An act, entitled "An act to regulate the hours of labor of mechanics, workingmen and laborers in the employ of the State or municipal corporations therein, or otherwise engaged on public works," approved the twenty-sixth day of July, one thousand eight hundred ninety-seven (P. L., 418).

789. Sections two, three, four, five, six, nine and twelve of an act, entitled "An act relating to the bureaus of police and fire in cities of the second class; constituting a civil service board in relation thereto; providing for and regulating examinations, the manner of appointments, and the manner and power of removal of employes in said bureaus," approved the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred ninety-nine (P. L., 28).

790. An act, entitled "An act providing for the construction and maintenance of side paths along the highways in the townships of the Commonwealth for the use of bicycles and pedestrians; providing

for the appointment of side path commissioners, prescribing their duties, and the duties of the assessors in the assessment of bicycles; providing for levying, collecting and disbursement of a tax on bicycles," approved the eleventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred ninety-nine (P. L., 36).

791. An act, entitled "An act to amend the fifth section of an act, entitled 'An act to provide a more just and equitable method of distributing the school appropriation to the common schools, and specifying the duties of officers in connection therewith,' approved the fifteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven," approved the nineteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred ninety-nine (P. L., 64, No. 57).

792. An act, entitled "An act creating the office of additional law clerk in the Attorney General's Department and fixing the salary thereof," approved the twenty-eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred ninety-nine (P. L., 112).

793. An act, entitled "An act amending section six of an act, entitled 'An act for the protection of persons unable to care for their own property;' so as to authorize the guardian provided for in said act to support the wife and children of said feeble-minded person," approved the twenty-eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred ninety-nine (P. L., 112, No. 90).

794. An act, entitled "An act to provide for the organization, discipline and regulation of the National Guard of Pennsylvania," approved the twenty-eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred ninety-nine (P. L., 133).

795. An act, entitled "An act to regulate the publication, binding and distribution of the public documents of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of May, one thousand eight hundred ninety-nine (P. L., 178).

796. An act, entitled "An act authorizing counties of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to purchase, maintain, use, and condemn bridges erected and in use over rivers and streams separating or dividing any part or district of such counties, and providing the manner in which compensation shall be made," approved the fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred ninety-nine (P. L., 231).

797. An act, entitled "An act to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine and butterine and other similar products; to prevent fraud and deception by the manufacture and the sale thereof as an imitation of butter; the licensing of manufacturers of, and dealers in the same, and providing punishment for violations of the act and the means for its enforcement," approved the fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred ninety-nine (P. L., 241).

798. An act, entitled "An act to amend the title to an act approved the fourth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven," approved the sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred ninety-nine (P. L., 253, No. 149).

799. An act, entitled "An act to provide for the enrollment, organization, discipline and regulation of the militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," approved the ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred ninety-nine (P. L., 266).

800. An act, entitled "An act relating to the study and practice of physical culture in the public schools," approved the eighth day of March, one thousand nine hundred one (P. L., 49, No. 15).

801. An act, entitled "An act authorizing and empowering the owners and lessees of real estate within this Commonwealth to kill hare or rabbits upon their own premises at all seasons of the year," approved the eleventh day of April, one thousand nine hundred one (P. L., 73, No. 42).

802. An act, entitled "An act to repeal so much of section one of an act, entitled 'An act to promote the more certain and equal assessment of taxes in Philadelphia,' approved March fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, as relates to the appointment of members of the board of revision of taxes in said county; to repeal an act, entitled 'A supplement to an act, entitled "An act to promote the more certain and equal assessment of taxes in Philadelphia," approved the fourteenth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five,' approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five; to repeal section one of an act, entitled 'A further supplement to an act, entitled "An act to promote the more certain and equal assessment of taxes in Philadelphia," approved March fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five,' approved February second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven; and to repeal all other legislation pertaining to the board of revision of taxes inconsistent with the election of members thereof by the people," approved the twenty-fourth day of April, one thousand nine hundred one (P. L., 94).

803. An act, entitled "An act to provide for the election of the members of the board of revision of taxes in any county co-extensive in boundary with a city of the first class, and to provide for the filling of vacancies therein," approved the twenty-fourth day of April, one thousand nine hundred one (P. L., 95).

804. Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-six, twenty-nine, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, and thirty-nine of an act, entitled "An act to revise and amend an act, entitled 'An act providing for the incorporation and government of cities of the third class,' approved May twenty-third, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, enlarging, modifying and defining the powers of cities of the third class," approved the sixteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred one (P. L., 224).

805. Sections thirteen, twenty-eight, thirty-five, thirty-eight, and forty-six of an act, entitled "An act defining the rights and liabilities of parties to, and regulating the effect of contracts for work and labor to be done, and labor and materials to be furnished to any building, bridge, wharf, dock, pier, bulkhead, vault, subway, tramway, tollroad, conduit, tunnel, mine, coal-breaker, flume, pump, screen, tank, derrick, pipe-line, aqueduct, reservoir, viaduct, telegraph, telephone, railway or railroad line, canal, millrace, works for supplying water, heat, light, power, cold air, or any other substance furnished to the public; well for the production of gas, oil or other volatile or mineral substance, or other structure or improvement

of whatsoever kind or character the same may be; providing remedies for the recovery of debts due by reason of such contracts, and repealing, consolidating and extending existing laws in relation thereto," approved the fourth day of June, one thousand nine hundred one (P. L., 431).

806. An act, entitled "An act amending section one of an act, entitled 'An act for the protection of persons unable to care for their own property,' approved June twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and section six of said act as amended by an act, entitled 'An act amending section six of an act, entitled "An act for the protection of persons unable to care for their own property," so as to authorize the guardian provided for in said act to support the wife and children of said feeble-minded person,' approved April twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine; so as to confer concurrent jurisdiction upon the orphans' court, enable additional persons to petition, enlarge the powers of the guardian, and authorize the sale of the real estate of the ward," approved the nineteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred one (P. L., 574, No. 282).

807. An act, entitled "An act authorizing, empowering and directing the county commissioners of the several counties of this Commonwealth to pay to the constables of their respective counties for the services rendered by such constables in making returns to the court, and for attending general, special, borough, township, or ward elections, and traveling expenses incident thereto, since the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, in all cases where the same remain unpaid," approved the second day of July, one thousand nine hundred one (P. L., 609).

808. An act, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide for the organization, discipline and regulation of the National Guard of Pennsylvania,' approved the twenty-eighth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, by providing for the organization of a regiment of cavalry, the establishment of regimental bands, and of a hospital corps," approved the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand nine hundred three (P. L., 86).

809. An act, entitled "An act amending clause twenty-two of section three of article five, and sections one and two of article thirteen of an act, entitled 'An act providing for the incorporation and government of cities of the third class,' approved the twenty-third day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and amending clauses ten and forty of said section three, article five, and section eleven of article six, and section four of article sixteen of said act, as the same were enacted by amendment by an act revising and amending said act, approved the sixteenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and one," approved the thirtieth day of March, one thousand nine hundred three (P. L., 115).

810. An act, entitled "An act amending 'A supplement to an act, entitled "An act to fix the salaries of the several State officers of the Commonwealth, the number of clerks to be employed in the several departments and their compensation, and providing for the incidental expenses of said department," approved May fourteenth,

one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, increasing the salary of the Deputy Attorney General and providing for the number of clerks and employes in the Attorney General's office, also fixing the salary of the keeper of the Harrisburg Arsenal, and the salary of the six men employed at the State Arsenal,' approved the fourth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven," approved the eighth day of April, one thousand nine hundred three (P. L., 157).

811. Sections one, two, three, four, five, and six of an act, entitled "An act to fix the salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court, the judges of the Superior Court, the judges of the courts of common pleas, and the judges of the orphans' courts," approved the fourteenth day of April, one thousand nine hundred three (P. L., 175).

812. An act, entitled "An act amending an act, entitled "An act regulating the pay of election officers at all elections hereafter held within this Commonwealth,' approved the twenty-fourth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and fixing the pay of election officers," approved the sixteenth day of April, one thousand nine hundred three (P. L., 220).

813. An act, entitled "An act to amend an act, entitled 'An act to regulate the publication, binding and distribution of the public documents of this Commonwealth,' approved the second day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine," approved the twenty-second day of April, one thousand nine hundred three (P. L., 246, No. 181).

814. An act, entitled "An act to amend an act, entitled 'An act defining the rights and liabilities of parties to, and regulating the effect of contracts for work and labor to be done, and labor or materials to be furnished to any building, bridge, wharf, dock, pier, bulkhead, vault, subway, tramway, tollroad, conduit, tunnel, mine, coal-breaker, flume, pump, screen, tank, derrick, pipe-line, aqueduct, reservoir, viaduct, telegraph, telephone, railway or railroad line, canal, millrace, works for supplying water, heat, light, power, cold air, or any other substance furnished to the public, well for the production of gas, oil or volatile or mineral substance, or other structure or improvement of whatsoever kind or character the same may be, providing remedies for the recovery of debts due by reason of such contracts, and repealing, consolidating and extending existing laws in relation thereto,' approved June the fourth, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and one," approved the twenty-second day of April, one thousand nine hundred and three (P. L., 255).

815. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act approved twenty-third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, entitled 'An act for the incorporation and government of cities of the third class,' providing for the adjustment of the indebtedness of such cities and boroughs or townships annexed thereto," approved the twenty-fifth day of April, one thousand nine hundred three (P. L., 312).

816. An act, entitled 'An act regulating the salaries of the chaplains of the Senate and House of Representatives," approved the twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand nine hundred three (P. L., 320, No. 245).

817. Section two of an act, entitled "An act to amend article nine, section one of an act, entitled 'An act to provide for the health and the safety of persons employed in and about the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania, and for the protection and preservation of property connected therewith,' approved June second, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one; also to amend section seventeen of an act, entitled 'An act relating to bituminous coal mines, and providing for the lives, health, safety, and welfare of persons employed therein,' approved June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five," approved the thirtieth day of May, one thousand nine hundred three (P. L., 359).

818. An act, entitled "An act providing for the payment of the expense of maintaining prisoners committed to county prisons for non-payment of fines or penalties imposed for the violation of city or borough ordinances, or ordinances of townships of the first class, by the city, borough or township of the first class to which such fines are payable," approved the twenty-eighth day of March, one thousand nine hundred five (P. L., 61, No. 42).

819. An act, entitled "An act providing for necessary medical attention to needy persons who may be in danger of suffering from hydrophobia," approved the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred five (P. L., 92, No. 68).

820. An act, entitled "An act to amend the fourth section of an act, entitled 'An act to protect the health of the domestic animals of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,' approved the twenty-sixth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, by prescribing penalties and methods of procedure for the enforcement of the provisions of said act," approved the fifth day of April, one thousand nine hundred five (P. L., 106).

821. An act, entitled "An act to amend section one, article one of an act, entitled 'An act providing for the incorporation and government of cities of the third class,' approved May twenty-third, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, providing for the submission of the question of incorporation of such city of the third class by councils, upon the petition of a certain number of the qualified electors of the towns or boroughs embraced within the limits of the proposed city," approved the tenth day of April, one thousand nine hundred five (P. L., 127).

822. An act, entitled "An act providing that where two cities are contiguous, and in the same county, the smaller may be annexed to the larger, prescribing the method of proceeding and the effect of annexation, providing for the division of such enlarged cities into wards for the apportionment of common council, and for the indebtedness of such cities," approved the twentieth day of April, one thousand nine hundred five (P. L., 221, No. 161).

823. An act, entitled "An act to provide for the protection and preservation of game, game-quadrupeds and game-birds, and song, insectivorous and other wild birds, and prescribing penalties for violation of its several provisions," approved the twenty-second day of April, one thousand nine hundred five (P. L., 248).

824. An act, entitled "An act to amend an act, entitled 'An act relating to appeals in cases of summary convictions,' approved the seventeenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, providing for the entering of security on appeal on summary conviction," approved the twenty-second day of April, one thousand nine hundred five (P. L., 284).

825. An act, entitled "An act to fix the salary of the messenger in charge of the flag-room," approved the twenty-second day of April, one thousand nine hundred five (P. L., 289).

826. An act, entitled "An act providing for the election of a city clerk in the several cities of the third class in this Commonwealth, prescribing his duties, term and compensation, and empowering him to administer oaths and certify ordinances, resolutions and other proceedings of councils," approved the seventh day of March, one thousand nine hundred seven (P. L., 11).

827. An act, entitled "An act to amend the act approved July fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, entitled 'An act to provide a more just and equitable method of distributing the school appropriation to common schools, and specifying the duties of officers in connection therewith,' by providing for the enumeration of school children, and the enrollment of taxables in cities of the first and second classes by officers appointed by the Boards of Education, and for the distribution of school funds to said cities on the basis of such list of taxables," approved the fourth day of April, one thousand nine hundred seven (P. L., 41).

828. An act, entitled "An act being a supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to regulate the time of holding city teachers' institutes,' approved the twentieth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and five, extending its application to boroughs," approved the fourth day of April, one thousand nine hundred seven (P. L., 43, No. 40).

829. An act, entitled "An act to amend section eleven of the act, entitled 'An act to regulate the publication, binding and distribution of the public documents of this Commonwealth,' increasing the number of reports of the commissioners of Soldiers' Orphans' Schools," approved the fourth day of April, one thousand nine hundred seven (P. L., 49, No. 47).

830. An act, entitled "An act regulating the hunting and killing and possession of wild water-fowl in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and prescribing penalties for the violation of its provisions," approved the fifteenth day of April, one thousand nine hundred seven (P. L., 63, No. 57).

831. An act, entitled "An act to amend section one of article one of an act, entitled 'An act to amend section one, article one, of an act, entitled "An act providing for the incorporation and government of cities of the third class," approved May twenty-third, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, providing for the submission of the question of incorporation of such city of the third class by councils upon the petition of a certain number of the qualified electors of the towns or boroughs embraced within the limits of the proposed city,' approved the tenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and five, providing for the sub-

mission of such question of the incorporation of such city of the third class by the court of quarter sessions of the peace of the county wherein such proposed city is to be located, upon the petition of a certain number of the qualified electors of the towns and boroughs embraced within the limits of the proposed city to the qualified electors and the manner of voting thereon," approved the fifteenth day of April, one thousand nine hundred seven (P. L., 66, No. 59).

832. An act, entitled "An act to provide for the better protection of deer in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and prescribing penalties for violation of its several provisions," approved the fifteenth day of April, one thousand nine hundred seven (P. L., 70).

833. An act, entitled "An act to provide for the taking or killing of rabbits or hares in this Commonwealth, and prescribing penalties for violation of its several provisions," approved the fifteenth day of April, one thousand nine hundred seven (P. L., 72).

834. An act, entitled "An act to amend sections six and twenty-three of the act, entitled 'An act to provide for the protection and preservation of game, game-quadrupeds and game-birds, and song and insectivorous and other wild birds, and prescribing penalties for violation of its several provisions,' approved the twenty-second day of April, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and five, changing the open season for ruffed grouse, commonly called pheasant, prohibiting the killing of game birds in the nighttime, limiting the kind of guns to be used in killing game, regulating prosecutions for the violation of the provisions of this act, and the disposition of the fines and penalties imposed therefor," approved the fifteenth day of April, one thousand nine hundred seven (P. L., 74).

835. Sections one, two, three, four, five, seven, nine, ten, eleven, and twelve of an act, entitled "An act to encourage the breeding of horses, to regulate the public service of stallions, to require the registration of stallions, and to provide for the enforcement thereof" approved the twenty-fifth day of April, one thousand nine hundred seven (P. L., 114).

836. An act, entitled "An act to amend section one of 'An act providing for necessary medical attention to needy persons who may be in danger of suffering from hydrophobia,' approved the thirty-first day of March, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and five, so as to include all persons who may apply for aid and providing that the cost of such medical attention shall be paid by the several poor districts within this Commonwealth," approved the seventh day of May, one thousand nine hundred seven (P. L., 170, No. 132).

837. Sections two, three and four of an act, entitled "An act to provide for the better protection and preservation of song and insectivorous birds, and other wild birds, and providing penalties for violation of its several provisions," approved the eighth day of May, one thousand nine hundred seven (P. L., 186).

838. An act, entitled "An act authorizing and empowering the courts of common pleas of the respective counties of this Commonwealth to declare a vacancy in the office of aldermen and justices of the peace when said officers shall not reside and maintain an office in their respective wards, districts, boroughs, or townships,

and providing for the appointment of their successors," approved the twenty-fifth day of May, one thousand nine hundred seven (P. L., 257, No. 196).

839. An act, entitled "An act to further amend section one, article one, of an act, entitled 'An act providing for the incorporation and government of cities of the third class,' approved the twenty-third day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and which was amended by an act approved the tenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and five, prescribing the manner and computing and making return of same," approved the twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand nine hundred seven (P. L., 268.)

840. An act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act to provide for the organization, discipline and regulation of the National Guard of Pennsylvania,' approved twenty-eighth day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, providing for increasing the efficiency of the National Guard by the retirement of officers upon age or service, and defining the duties and rights of such retired officers," approved the thirty-first day of May, one thousand nine hundred seven (P. L., 357, No. 258).

841. An act, entitled "An act to amend section thirteen of the act, entitled 'An act to regulate the publication, binding and distribution of the public documents of this Commonwealth, increasing the number of fire and marine reports of the Insurance Commissioner,'" approved the sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred seven (P. L., 420).

842. An act, entitled "An act providing that the jurisdiction of the courts shall not be ousted by a provision in a contract that an award or an appraisement of an engineer, architect or other person shall be final or conclusive, or that a certificate of an engineer, architect or other person shall be a condition precedent to maintaining an action upon such contract, and that any controversy arising on a contract containing such a provision shall be determined in due course of law, with the same effect as if such provisions were not in such contract; contracts with municipal or other corporations, invested with the privilege of taking private property for public use, excepted," approved the first day of June, one thousand nine hundred seven (P. L., 381, No. 274).

843. Sections two, three, four, five, six and seven of an act, entitled "An act providing for the method, contents, style, reporting, and printing of the Legislative Journal, authorizing the appointment of official reporters and typewriters, providing for the making of an appendix and index, the printing of wrappers for said Journal, abolishing the printing of the Legislative Record, and Senate and House of Representatives Journals in separate form, and repealing all acts or parts of acts relating to the printing of the Legislative Record and wrappers for the same," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand nine hundred nine (P. L., 163).

844. An act, entitled "An act amending section eight of article seven of an act, entitled 'An act providing for the incorporation and government of cities of the third class,' approved May twenty-third, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eight-nine, by pro-

viding for the disposition of all fees received by any magistrate or alderman while presiding in the mayor's police court, and authorizing councils to provide compensation for such services, approved the twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand nine hundred nine (P. L., 192).

845. An act, entitled "An act to amend an act, entitled 'An act for the establishment of free public libraries in the several school districts of the Commonwealth, except in cities of the first and second class,' approved the twenty-eighth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, so as to increase the maximum rate one-fourth of a mill and establish a minimum rate," approved the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand nine hundred nine (P. L., 294).

846. An act, entitled "An act to amend section two of the act, entitled 'An act abolishing the office of township tax collector in townships of the first class, and providing that in such townships all taxes shall be collected by the township treasurer, including State and county taxes,' approved May twenty-eighth, one thousand nine hundred and seven, providing that nothing in the said act shall take away from or interfere with the powers and duties conferred or imposed upon the treasurer of any county in relation to the collection of State and county taxes, by existing laws," approved the first day of May, one thousand nine hundred nine" (P. L., 301).

847. An act, entitled "An act providing a method whereby moneys due sub-contractors for labor and materials furnished for, and in the construction of municipal work or public improvements, may be secured and recovered," approved the sixth day of May, one thousand nine hundred nine (P. L., 441).

848. An act, entitled "An act to amend section nineteen of an act, entitled 'An act to regulate the publication, binding and distribution of the public documents of this Commonwealth,' approved the seventeenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and five, to increase the number of copies of the annual report of the Commissioner of Health from three thousand four hundred copies, to three thousand nine hundred copies, the extra five hundred copies to be for the Department of Health, and to allow the publication and distribution by the Department of Health of a bulletin," approved the sixth day of May, one thousand nine hundred nine (P. L., 444).

849. An act, entitled "An act to amend section first of an act of Assembly approved the fourth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and seven, entitled 'An act creating, in counties having a population of from three hundred thousand to one million, a board to fix and determine the number and compensation of employes in all county offices, boards, bureaus, departments and divisions thereof, prescribing the powers and duties of said board, and regulating appeals from the decision thereof,' so as to make it apply to counties containing a population of not less than eight hundred thousand nor more than one million four hundred thousand," approved the fourth day of March, one thousand nine hundred eleven (P. L., 10).

850. Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten of an act, entitled "An act amending section three of article one, section five of article three, sections sixteen, seventeen and eighteen of article four, section two of article six, section one of article seven, sections one and three of article eight, and sections one and seven of article nine, of an act, entitled 'An act providing for the incorporation and government of cities of the third class,' approved the twenty-third day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine," approved the twenty-first day of June, one thousand nine hundred eleven (P. L., 1102).

851. An act entitled "An act providing for another judge in each of the courts of common pleas of Philadelphia county," approved the twenty-ninth day of March, one thousand nine hundred thirteen (P. L., 20).

852. An act, entitled "An act to consolidate the five courts of common pleas of Philadelphia county," approved the eleventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred thirteen (P. L., 469).

Section 2. The repeal by this act of any act of Assembly or part thereof shall not revive any act or part thereof heretofore repealed or superseded. The provisions of this act shall not affect any act done, liability incurred, or right accrued or vested, or affect any suit or prosecution pending or to be instituted, to enforce any right or penalty, or punish any offense under the authority of such repealed laws. The provisions of this act shall be severable, and if any of the provisions shall be held to be unconstitutional the decision shall not affect the validity of any of the remaining provisions of this act.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 2, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 406, entitled "An act to clarify the statute law of the Commonwealth, by repealing certain acts and parts of acts of Assembly which are obsolete, expired, supplied, superseded, repealed by implication, or declared unconstitutional."

This bill is an omnibus repealer. It aims to repeal 852 obsolete, expired, supplied or superseded laws. To remove from our statute books this mass of useless legal stuff is wholly commendable. It is to be regretted that it cannot be done in the manner indicated. But the title does not recite the acts repealed, nor does it confine itself to a single subject. The Constitution requires both these to be done.

Moreover, it proposes to repeal quite a few laws that are declared by department heads to be essential to proper administration. In other words, some of these acts are not obsolete. They are vital. At the next session, with more care and study, and fuller conference as to the uselessness of laws that may be repealed, it is hoped that the really desirable end contemplated may be accomplished.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 87.

AN ACT

To amend sections one, four, five, and eight of an act, approved the twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, one thousand two hundred sixty-seven), entitled "An act providing for the printing, binding, and distribution of two publications heretofore published by the State, namely, 'Pennsylvania at Gettysburg' and 'Report of the Commission to Locate the Sites of the Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania,' also providing for additions to said reports; and for the editing, proof-reading, and indexing thereof, and making appropriations for said work."

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That section one of an act, approved the twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, one thousand two hundred sixty-seven), entitled "An act providing for the printing, binding, and distribution of two publications heretofore published by the State, namely, 'Pennsylvania at Gettysburg' and 'Report of the Commission to Locate the Sites of the Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania,' also providing for additions to said reports, and for the editing, proof-reading, and indexing thereof, and making appropriations for said work," which reads as follows:—

"Section 1. Be it enacted, That the Superintendent of Public Printing and Binding is hereby authorized and directed to print and bind, at the expense of this Commonwealth, five thousand five hundred copies of a publication to be entitled 'Pennsylvania at Gettysburg,' which is to include the report of the Board of Commissioners on Gettysburg Monuments, heretofore published, and which is to be revised to date; the report of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Commission and the report of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg Commission," be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:—

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the Superintendent of Public Printing and Binding is hereby authorized and directed to print and bind, at the expense of this Commonwealth, eight thousand one hundred copies of a publication to be entitled "Pennsylvania at Gettysburg," which is to include the Report of the Board of Commissioners on Gettysburg Monuments, heretofore published, and which is to be revised to date; the Report of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Commission and the Report of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg Commission.

Section 2. That section four of said act, which reads as follows:—

"Section 4. The distribution of the aforesaid edition shall be as follows: Five hundred copies for the use of the Governor; five hundred copies for the use of the State Librarian; five hundred copies for the use of the Fiftieth Anniversary Commission; one thousand copies for the use of the Senate, and three thousand copies for the use of the House of Representatives; to be delivered to the members and officers of the present Legislature," be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:—

Section 4. The distribution of the aforesaid edition shall be as follows: Five hundred copies for the use of the Governor; five hundred copies for the use of the State Librarian; five hundred copies

for the use of the Fiftieth Anniversary Commission; one thousand copies for the use of the Senate, and three thousand copies for the use of the House of Representatives; to be delivered to the members and officers of the Legislature of one thousand nine hundred and thirteen; four hundred copies for the use of the Senate, and twenty-two hundred copies for the use of the House of Representatives, to be delivered to the members and officers of the present Legislature who were not members or officers of the Legislature of one thousand nine hundred thirteen.

Section 3. That section five of said act, which reads as follows:

"Section 5. The Superintendent of Public Printing and Binding is also authorized and directed to reprint and bind, at the expense of the Commonwealth, five thousand copies of the publication entitled 'Report of the Commission to Locate the Sites of the Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania,' as authorized by a concurrent resolution approved the twenty-fourth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five," be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:—

Section 5. The Superintendent of Public Printing and Binding is also authorized and directed to reprint and bind, at the expense of the Commonwealth, seven thousand six hundred copies of the publication entitled "Report of the Commission to Locate the Sites of the Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania," as authorized by a concurrent resolution approved the twenty-fourth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Section 4. That section eight of said act, which reads as follows:—

"Section 8. The distribution of the Frontier Forts publication shall be as follows: One thousand copies for the use of the Senate, and three thousand copies for the use of the House of Representatives, to be delivered to the members and officers of the present Legislature; five hundred copies for the use of the Executive Department, and five hundred copies for the use of the State Librarian," be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:—

Section 8. The distribution of the Frontier Forts publication shall be as follows: One thousand copies for the use of the Senate, and three thousand copies for the use of the House of Representatives, to be delivered to the members and officers of the Legislature of one thousand nine hundred thirteen; five hundred copies for the use of the Executive Department, and five hundred copies for the use of the State Librarian, four hundred copies for the use of the Senate, and twenty-two hundred copies for the use of the House of Representatives, to be delivered to the members and officers of the present Legislature who were not members or officers of the Legislature of one thousand nine hundred thirteen.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 2, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 212, entitled "An act to amend sections one, four, five, and eight of an act approved the twenty-

fifth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, one thousand two hundred sixty-seven), entitled 'An act providing for the printing, binding, and distribution of two publications heretofore published by the State, namely, 'Pennsylvania at Gettysburg' and 'Report of the Commission to Locate the Sites of the Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania,' also providing for additions to said reports, and for the editing, proof-reading, and indexing thereof, and making appropriations for said work."

This bill provides for the reprinting of "Pennsylvania at Gettysburg" and "Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania," two compilations of historic value that already have had wide distribution throughout the Commonwealth. These are expensive treatises and the cost would be a very heavy tax upon the treasury at a time when funds are needed for many other needs of our people. Inasmuch as these volumes are now fairly well distributed, and the demand for thousands more is not as important as other demands upon our funds, it seems wise and necessary to withhold approval of this expenditure.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 88.

AN ACT

To prevent fraud and deceit in the sale of fruits, vegetables, seeds, plants, scions, and trees.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That it is unlawful for any person, with intent to deceive or defraud, to represent by oral, written, or printed statements, in the sale of any fruits, vegetables, seeds, plants, scions, or trees, that the same are of a variety different from the variety to which they belong.

Section 2. A person who violates the provisions of section one of this act is guilty of a misdemeanor. Upon conviction such person shall, for the first offense, be sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars, and, for each subsequent offense, an additional fine of twenty-five dollars, for the use of the Commonwealth.

Section 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 2, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 480, entitled "An act to prevent fraud and deceit in the sale of fruits, vegetables, seeds, plants, scions and trees."

This bill was originally drawn to prevent fraud and deceit in the sale of fruits, vegetables, seeds, plants, and trees. As it passed, it is so meaningless and useless as to make its enforcement impossible.

For this reason the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 89.

AN ACT

Authorizing the Lebanon Sanatorium, located at Lebanon, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, to bring suit against and to recover from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, either in law or equity, in the court of common pleas of Dauphin County, any sum or sums of money legally and justly due it for treatment given Private Albert Greener, late a member of Company K, Fourth Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be is enacted, &c., That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, by virtue of the power vested in it by section eleven of article first of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, does hereby authorize and allow the Lebanon Sanatorium, located at Lebanon, in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, to bring suit or suits against and to recover from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, either in law or equity, in the court of common pleas of Dauphin County, any sum or sums of money that may be legally and justly due the Lebanon Sanatorium for treatment given to private Albert Greener, late a member of Company K, Fourth Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, on the first, second, and third days of August, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and thirteen. Said suit or suits to be subjected to the rules of pleading, evidence, and appeal as other suit or suits in said court are subject.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 3, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 1013, entitled, "An act authorizing the Lebanon Sanatorium, located at Lebanon, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, to bring suit against and to recover from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, either in law or equity, in the court of common pleas of Dauphin County, any sum or sums of money legally and justly due it for treatment given private Albert Greener, late a member of Company K, Fourth Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania."

This bill is to give the Lebanon Sanatorium the right to sue and to recover from the Commonwealth a sum claimed to be due for treatment given a soldier during encampment. The bill is not in

proper form. If the sanatorium is given by law the right to recover, why bring suit? A direct appropriation would, with no expense for litigation, settle the matter. If the case is one in which there is a dispute as to the facts, this bill ought not empower the claimant to recover. The matter is one for direct adjustment.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 90.

AN ACT

To amend an act approved the third day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, entitled "An act providing for the election of commissioners of townships of the first class of this Commonwealth, and the filling of vacancies in the office of township treasurer and township commissioner in said townships."

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the second section of an act approved the third day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, entitled "An act providing for the election of commissioners of townships of the first class of this Commonwealth, and the filling of vacancies in the office of township treasurer and township commissioner in said townships," which reads as follows:—

"Section 2. That the qualified voters of each election district shall elect one commissioner, who need not reside in the district for which he is elected; and where there are less than five election districts, each district shall elect one commissioner as aforesaid, and the remaining number of township commissioners to which the said township is entitled shall be elected by vote of the qualified voters of the whole township," is amended to read as follows:—

Section 2. Except as herein specially provided, the qualified electors of each election district shall elect one commissioner, who need not reside in the district for which he is elected. No commissioner shall be elected from an election district unless the district contains at least one-fifteenth of the entire number of qualified electors of the township. Any election district having too small a number of qualified electors to be entitled to choose one commissioner shall be combined with the smallest adjoining district. Where there are less than five election districts, each district shall elect one commissioner as aforesaid, and the remaining number of township commissioners to which the township is entitled shall be elected by the qualified electors of the township at large.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 3, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objections, House bill No. 419, entitled, "An act to amend an act approved the third day of June, one thousand nine hundred

and eleven, entitled 'An act providing for the election of commissioners of townships of the first class of this Commonwealth, and the filling of vacancies in the office of township treasurer and township commissioner in said townships.' "

This bill amends the act of June 3, 1911, by limiting the number of township commissioners to be elected at large. This bill would give certain election districts the advantage over others in representation upon the Board of Commissioners. There can be no just reason for such discrimination. The present law is more equitable and serves well the needs of the disinterested people residing in such townships. Others need not be concerned.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 91.

AN ACT

To repeal section fifteen of an act, entitled "An act relating to the election of county treasurers, and for other purposes," approved May twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one (Pamphlet Laws, four hundred).

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That section fifteen of an act of Assembly, entitled "An act relating to the election of county treasurers, and for other purposes," approved May twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one (Pamphlet Laws, four hundred), which section provides that an inquest super visum corporis may be held by a justice of the peace in certain cases, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 3, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 726, entitled, "An act to repeal section fifteen of an act, entitled 'An act relating to the election of county treasurers, and for other purposes,' approved May twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one (Pamphlet Laws, four hundred)."

This bill repeals an act of May 27, 1841, and is predicated upon the approval of House bill No. 393. Since the latter was not approved, there is no reason for this repealer.

For this reason the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 92.

AN ACT

Defining optometry; and relating to the right to practice optometry in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and making certain exceptions; and providing a Bureau of Optometrical Education, Examination, and Licensure as a bureau of the Department of Public Instruction, and means and methods whereby the right to practice optometry may be obtained; and providing for the means to carry out the provisions of this act; and providing for revocation or suspension of licenses given by said bureau, and providing penalties for violations thereof; and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent therewith.

Whereas, The eyesight of the citizens of this Commonwealth is endangered by incompetent persons practicing optometry, and due regard for the safety and protection of the citizens demands that only authorized and qualified optometrists shall be permitted to practice optometry:—

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the practice of optometry is hereby defined to be the employment of any means, other than the use of drugs, for the measurement of the powers of vision, and the adaptation of lenses for the correction and aid of the vision of human beings.

Section 2. That, on and after January first, one thousand nine hundred sixteen, it shall not be lawful for any person in this Commonwealth to engage in the practice of optometry, or to hold himself out as a practitioner of optometry, or to attempt to determine by an examination of the eyes the kind of glasses needed by any person, or to hold himself out as a licensed optometrist when not so licensed, or to hold himself out as able to examine the eyes of any person for the purpose of fitting the same with glasses, excepting those hereinafter exempted, unless he has first fulfilled the requirements of this act, and has received a certificate of licensure from the Bureau of Optometrical Education, Examination, and Licensure, created by this act; nor shall it be lawful for any person in this Commonwealth to represent that he is the lawful holder of a certificate of licensure, such as is provided for in this act, when, in fact, he is not such lawful holder, or to impersonate any licensed practitioner of optometry, or to fail to deliver the certificate provided for in section six of this act.

Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction be subject, upon his first offense, to a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment for not more than six months in the county prison, or both or either, at the discretion of the court; and upon conviction on second or later offense, shall be subject to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, and imprisonment for not less than six months, nor more than one year, at the discretion of the court.

Section 3. For the purpose of carrying out and enforcing the provisions of this act, there shall be established in this Commonwealth a bureau of the Department of Public Instruction, which shall be known as the Bureau of Optometrical Education, Examination, and Licensure of the Department of Public Instruction of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The said bureau shall consist of seven members—one of whom, the Superintendent of Public In-

struction, shall be ex officio a member thereof, the six remaining members shall be appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth, on or before September first, nineteen hundred and fifteen. Each member shall receive a certificate of his appointment, signed by the Governor and attested by the Secretary of the Commonwealth. One of the appointed members shall be a physician licensed under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to practice medicine, and who makes the treatment of diseases of the eye a specialty, and the remaining five shall be optometrists, citizens of this Commonwealth, who possess the requisite qualifications to practice optometry under this act, and who shall have been so practicing in this State during the five years next previous to their appointment. Two members of the bureau first appointed under this act shall serve for one year, two for two years, and two for three years; after which the successor of each member shall be appointed for the term of three years; but no member of said bureau shall be a member of the faculty of any undergraduate school or college teaching optometry. The first appointees shall, by virtue of such appointment, receive certificates of licensure without examination. The Governor shall, by appointment, fill all vacancies caused by death, resignation, or otherwise; and may remove any member of said bureau for continued neglect of his duties in connection therewith, or for any unprofessional or dishonorable conduct. Appointments to fill vacancies shall be for the unexpired term of the deceased or retiring member. The bureau herein created is hereby charged with the enforcement of this act.

Section 4. Said bureau shall effect its organization, immediately after the appointment of its members by the Governor, by holding a meeting at which it shall elect from its membership a president, and a secretary, who shall also be treasurer. It shall have authority to make rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of this Commonwealth, for the transaction of its business and for the registration of all optometrists of this Commonwealth, and for conducting examinations of applicants. Said rules shall be printed in pamphlet form for public distribution. Five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business, except for the revocation or suspension of a certificate of licensure, or the determination of the fitness of any school or college to render eligible its graduates for licensure, when the consent of a majority of the whole bureau shall be necessary. No license shall be granted under this act except with the approval of at least four members of the bureau. Said bureau shall meet at least twice a year, at Harrisburg. Any member may administer oaths and take testimony when appointed so to do by the bureau. The appointed members shall receive compensation at the rate of ten dollars per day and necessary expenses for each day actually devoted to the work of the bureau.

Section 5. Every person desiring to commence the practice of optometry, or, if now in practice, to continue the practice thereof after January first, one thousand nine hundred sixteen, except as herein otherwise provided, shall take the examination provided in this act, and satisfy the other requirements hereof as herein provided. Any person who has been engaged in the practice of optometry in this Commonwealth for two full years prior to the pas-

sage of this act; or, for one year in this, and for the year preceding it in another, State, and is of good character, shall be entitled to take a limited examination covering the following only:

(a) The limitations of the sphere of optometry.

(b) The necessary scientific instruments used.

(c) The form and power of lenses used.

(d) A correct method of measuring presbyopia, hypermetropia, myopia, and astigmatism.

(e) The writing of formulae or prescriptions for the adaptation of lenses in aid of vision.

Any person over the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character, who has had a preliminary education equivalent to two years of the course of a high school whose standard is approved by the Bureau of Professional Education of the Department of Public Instruction,—which preliminary education shall be ascertained by examination, or by acceptable certificate as to credentials for work done in such approved institution,—and has graduated from a school or college of optometry, approved by the Bureau of Optometrical Education, Examintion, and Licensure, which maintains a course in optometry of not less than two years, and has afterwards studied optometry for at least one year in a licensed optometrist's office, shall be entitled to take a standard examination. Said standard examination shall consist of tests in practical, theoretical, and physiological optics, in theoretical and practical optometry, and in the anatomy and physiology of the eye, and in pathology as applied to optometry: Provided, however, That any person not less than twenty-one years of age, who is actually engaged in the practice of optometry at the time of the passage of this act, shall be entitled to take the standard examination, merely upon proof to the bureau that he is of good moral character and is not addicted to the intemperate use of alcohol or narcotic drugs.

Section 6. Every person desiring to be licensed as in this act provided shall file with the secretary of said bureau, upon appropriate blank to be furnished by said secretary, an application, verified by oath, setting forth the facts which entitle the applicant to examination and licensure under the provisions of this act. The said bureau shall hold at least two examinations each year. In case of failure at any standard examination, the applicant, after the expiration of six months and within two years, shall have the privilege of a second examination by the bureau, without the payment of an additional fee. In case of failure at any limited examination, the applicant shall have the privilege of continuing the practice of optometry, and of taking a second examination without the payment of an additional fee. But, in the event of his failure to pass the second examination on or before July first, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, he shall thereafter cease to practice optometry in this Commonwealth. Every applicant who shall pass the standard examination or the limited examination, as the case may be, and who shall otherwise comply with the provisions of this act, shall receive from the said bureau, under its seal, a certificate of licensure entitling him to practice optometry in this Commonwealth; which certificate shall be duly registered in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of this Commonwealth, in a record book to be properly kept for that purpose, which shall be open to

public inspection; and a duly certified copy of said record shall be received as evidence in all courts of this Commonwealth in the trial of any case. Each person to whom a certificate shall be issued by said bureau shall keep said certificate displayed in a conspicuous place in the office or place of business wherein said person shall practice optometry, together with the photograph of said person attached to the lower right-hand corner of said certificate, and shall whenever required exhibit the said certificate to any member or agent of said bureau. Peddling from door to door, or the establishment of temporary offices, is specifically forbidden, under penalty of revocation of certificate by said bureau. Whenever any such person shall practice optometry outside or away from his office or place of business, he shall deliver to each person fitted with glasses by him a certificate, signed by him, wherein he shall set forth the amount charged, his post-office address, and the number of his certificate. Each person to whom a certificate has been issued by said bureau shall, before practicing under the same, register said certificate in the office of the prothonotary in each county wherein he proposes to practice optometry, and shall pay therefor such fee as may be lawfully chargeable for such registry. The prothonotary in each county shall keep a certificate registration book, wherein he shall promptly register each certificate for which the fee is paid.

Section 7. Said Bureau of Optometrical Education, Examination, and Licensure shall charge the following fees for all examinations that may be conducted by it: The sum of twenty-five dollars for a standard examination; ten dollars for a limited examination. It shall adopt a seal and certificate of suitable design, and shall have an office at Harrisburg, in this Commonwealth, where examinations may be held, and where all its permanent records shall be kept, which records shall be open to public inspection. It shall have power to make requisition upon the proper State officials for offices, rooms, and supplies, including stationery and furniture. All printing and binding necessary for the work of the said bureau shall be done by the State printer, upon an order issued by said bureau, through its president and secretary, to the Superintendent of Public Printing and Binding.

Section 8. All fees received by said bureau for examinations or from any other source shall be utilized in regulating the practice of optometry and paying the expenses of the bureau, including necessary clerk hire, as provided for in this act; any surplus to be turned over to the State Treasurer at least once in each twelve months. An annual audit of the accounts of the bureau shall be made by the Auditor General of the Commonwealth. The treasurer of said bureau shall give a bond to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, for the faithful performance of his duties; said bond to be approved by the Bureau of Optometrical Education, Examination, and Licensure, and by the Attorney General of the Commonwealth, who shall be custodian of the bond.

Section 9. The Bureau of Optometrical Education, Examination, and Licensure shall refuse to grant a certificate of licensure to any applicant, and may cancel, revoke, or suspend the operation of any certificate by it granted, for any or all of the following reasons, to wit: The conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude, habitual

intemperance in the use of ardent spirits or stimulants, narcotics, or any other substance whch impairs the intellect and judgment to such an extent as to incapacitate for the performance of the duties of an optometrist. The certificate of licensure of any person convicted of a violation of section two of this act shall be ipso facto revoked.

Any person who is the holder of a certificate of licensure, or who is an applicant for examination for a certificate of licensure, against whom is preferred any charges, shall be furnished by the bureau with a copy of the complaint, and shall have a hearing before the bureau, at which hearing he may be represented by counsel. At such hearing witnesses may be examined for and against the accused respecting the said charges, which examination shall be conducted in the manner usually followed in the taking of testimony before commissions in this Commonwealth. The suspension of a certificate of licensure by reason of the use of stimulants or narcotics may be removed when the holder thereof shall have been adjudged by the said bureau to be cured and capable of practicing optometry.

Section 10. An applicant for a certificate of licensure who has been examined by the State Board of Optometrical Examiners of another State, which through reciprocity similarly accredits the holder of a certificate issued by the Bureau of Optometrical Education, Examination, and Licensure of this Commonwealth to the full privilege of practice within such State, shall, on the payment of a fee of twenty-five dollars to the said bureau, and on filing in the office of the bureau a true and attested copy of the said license, certified by the president or secretary of the State board issuing the same, and showing also that the standard of requirements adopted and enforced by said board is equal to that provided for by this act, shall, without further examination, receive a certificate of licensure; provided that such applicant has not previously failed at an examination held by the Bureau of Optometrical Education, Examination and Licensure of this Commonwealth.

Section 11. Nothing in this act shall be construed as conferring on the holder of any certificate of licensure issued by said bureau the title of doctor, oculist, ophthalmologist, or any other word or abbreviation indicating that he is engaged in the practice of medicine or surgery, or the treatment or the diagnosis of diseases of or injuries to the human eye, or the right to use drugs or medicines in any form for the treatment or examination of the human eye.

Section 12. The provisions of this act shall not apply: (a) To physicians or surgeons, practicing under authority of licenses issued under the laws of this Commonwealth for the practice of medicine or surgery; or (b) to persons selling spectacles and eyeglasses, but who do not assume, directly or indirectly, to adapt them to the eye, or neither practice nor profess to practice optometry.

Section 13. This act shall take effect and be in full force from the date of the appointment of the said bureau by the Governor as herein provided.

Section 14. Wherever in this act the singular number is used, it shall be interpreted as meaning both singular and plural, if compatible with the sense of the language used, and vice versa; and wherever in this act the masculine gender is used, it shall be construed as comprehending also the feminine gender.

Section 15. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, it being intended that this act shall furnish a complete and exclusive system, of and in itself, for obtaining the right to practice optometry in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and for the regulation of the practice of optometry therein.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 3, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objections, House bill No. 251, entitled "An act defining optometry; and relating to the right to practice optometry in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and making certain exceptions; and providing a Bureau of Optometrical Education, Examination, and Licensure as a bureau of the Department of Public Instruction, and means and methods whereby the right to practice optometry may be obtained; and providing for the means to carry out the provisions of this act; and providing for revocation or suspension of licenses given by said bureau, and providing penalties for violations thereof; and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent therewith."

This bill defines and relates to the practice of optometry in this Commonwealth and creates a State Bureau of Optometrical Education for the purpose of licensing optometrists.

A similar bill was vetoed earlier in the session. With certain amendments intended to remove certain objectionable features it is again passed by the Assembly. This bill provides a penalty but does not authorize any one to institute prosecution. Its enforcement is, therefore, not provided for and it would not regulate the practice of optometry. In section 4 it requires a unanimous vote of seven members to refuse to grant a license. In the sentence immediately following four (4) members are given the power to grant a license. This is a fatal contradiction. The secretary-treasurer if chosen from the appointive body could receive a yearly sum in excess of $3,000, an unreasonable charge. The attempt to maintain the board by an annual tax of one (1) dollar would involve such an expensive and annoying service as to practically defeat the end sought. No one is designated to pass upon the preliminary education of applicants. The last sentence of section six (6) assumes the validity of a law that was repealed four years ago.

There would also be criticism well-founded in the limitation of advertising to certain newspapers to the exclusion of others. These technical objections should be considered in connection with the general objections given in the former veto. The practice of optometry ought to be regulated in this Commonwealth, but not by creating in this uncertain way a new and additional licensing body.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 93.

AN ACT

To exempt bequests or devises, in trust for the perpetual care and preservation of burial-lots, or graves therein, from the payment of collateral inheritance tax.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That hereafter all bequests or devises, in trust for the purpose of applying the entire interest or income thereof to the care and preservation of any burial-lot or lots, or graves therein, in good order and repair perpetually, shall be exempt from liability for collateral inheritance tax.

Section 2. The act of March five, one thousand nine hundred and three (Pamphlet Laws, twelve), entitled "An act to exempt from the payment of collateral inheritance tax bequests and devises, in trust for the care and preservation of burial lots," is hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 3, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 456, entitled "An act to exempt bequests or devises in trust for the perpetual care and preservation of burial-lots, or graves therein, from the payment of collateral inheritance tax."

This bill is intended to exempt bequests or devises for the preservation of burial-lots from the payment of collateral inheritance tax. It is in clear violation of Article IX, Sections 1 and 2 of the Constitution. It excepts all bequests for this purpose made by anybody for anybody. It goes too far and is open to abuse and evasion of the law.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 94.

AN ACT

To amend the first section of an act, entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures; providing for their compensation and expenses; prescribing their duties; prohibiting vendors from giving false or insufficient weights; and fixing the penalties for the violation of the provisions hereof," approved the eleventh day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven; as amended by the act, entitled "An act to amend an act approved the eleventh day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, entitled 'An act to provide for the appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures; providing for their compensation and expenses; prescribing their duties; prohibiting vendors from giving false or insufficient weights; and fixing the penalties for the violation of the provisions hereof,'" approved July twenty-fourth, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen; by making the term of office of county and city inspectors of weights and measures four years.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That section one of an act, entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures; providing for their compensation and ex-

penses; prescribing their duties; prohibiting vendors from giving false or insufficient weights; and fixing the penalties for the violation of the provisions hereof," approved the eleventh day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, as amended by the act, entitled "An act to amend an act approved the eleventh day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, entitled 'An act to provide for the appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures; providing for their compensation and expenses; prescribing their duties; prohibiting vendors from giving false or insufficient weights; and fixing the penalties for the violation of the provisions hereof,'" approved the twenty-fourth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, which as amended reads as follows:—

"Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the mayors of cities of the second and third class, and the several boards of county commissioners, shall, respectively, appoint one or more competent persons as inspectors of weights and measures, in the respective county or city, whose salary shall not be less than one thousand dollars per annum, to be paid out of the respective revenues of such county or city: Provided, however, That the payment of a minimum salary shall not apply to counties having a population of fifteen thousand or less. In addition to the salary provided by law, the said county and city inspectors shall be entitled to receive the actual expenses incurred by them personally in performing the duties of their office; such as, transportation, hotel, livery, telephone, telegraph and postal charges, to be paid by the boards of county commissioners of their respective counties, on bills itemized and properly sworn to: Provided, however, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent two or more counties, or any county and city, from combining the whole or any part of their districts, as may be agreed upon by the board of county commissioners and mayors of cities, with one set of standards and one inspector, upon the written consent of the chief of the bureau of standards: Provided further, In cities of the first class the inspectors shall be appointed by the county commissioners of the county in which the said city may be located. Any inspector appointed in pursuance of an agreement for such combination shall, subject to the terms of his appointment, have the same authority and duties as if he had been appointed by each of the authorities who are parties to the agreement. The county and city inspectors of weights and measures, as appointed by the respective counties and cities, shall hold their office during good behavior; and shall not be removed, discharged, or reduced in pay or position, except for inefficiency, incapacity, conduct unbecoming employes, or other just cause, and until the said officials shall have been furnished with written statements of the reason for such removal, discharge, or reduction, and shall have been given reasonable time to make written answer thereto. Nor shall such removal, discharge, or reduction be made until the charge or charges shall have been examined into and found true in fact by the appointing power of such county or city, at a hearing, upon reasonable notice to the person charged, at which time he may be represented by counsel, and offer testimony or witnesses in his own behalf. It shall be unlawful for any sealer or inspector of weights and measures, or any of his deputies, to perform clerical or other services for the county or city of their respective districts," is amended so as to read as follows:—

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the mayors of cities of the second, and the councils of cities of the third, class, and the several boards of county commissioners, shall, respectively, appoint one or more competent persons as inspectors of weights and measures in the respective county or city, whose salary shall not be less than one thousand dollars per annum, to be paid out of the respective revenues of such county or city: Provided, however, That the payment of a minimum salary shall not apply to counties having a population of fifteen thousand or less. In addition to the salary provided by law, the said county and city inspectors shall be entitled to receive the actual expenses incurred by them personally in performing the duties of their office; such as, transportation, hotel, livery, telephone, telegraph, and postal charges, to be paid by the boards of county commissioners of their respective counties, on bills itemized and properly sworn to: Provided, however, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent two or more counties, or any county and city, from combining the whole or any part of their districts, as may be agreed upon by the board of county commissioners and mayors of cities, with one set of standards and one inspector, upon the written consent of the chief of the bureau of standards: Provided further, In cities of the first class the inspectors shall be appointed by the county commissioners of the county in which the said city may be located. Any inspector appointed in pursuance of an agreement for such combination shall, subject to the terms of his appointment, have the same authority and duties as if he had been appointed by each of the authorities who are parties to the agreement. The county and city inspectors of weights and measures hereafter appointed by the respective counties and cities of the Commonwealth shall hold their office for a term of four years, and inspectors who have been appointed prior to the approval of this act shall serve for the remainder of a term of four years. During their respective terms inspectors of weights and measures shall not be removed, discharged, or reduced in pay or position, except for inefficiency, incapacity, conduct unbecoming employes, or other just cause, and until the said officials shall have been furnished with written statements of the reason for such removal, discharge, or reduction, and shall have been given reasonable time to make written answer thereto. Nor shall such removal, discharge, or reduction be made until the charge or charges shall have been examined into and found true in fact by the appointing power of such county or city, at a hearing, upon reasonable notice to the person charged, at which time he may be represented by counsel, and offer testimony or witnesses in his own behalf. It shall be unlawful for any sealer or inspector of weights and measures, or any of his deputies, to perform clerical or other services for the county or city of their respective districts.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 3, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 260, entitled, "An act to amend the first section of an act, entitled 'An act to provide for the ap-

pointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures; providing for their compensation and expenses; prescribing their duties; prohibiting vendors from giving false or insufficient weights; and fixing the penalties for the violation of the provisions hereof,' approved the eleventh day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, as amended by the act, entitled 'An act to amend an act approved the eleventh day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, entitled 'An act to provide for the appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures; providing for their compensation and expenses; prescribing their duties; prohibiting vendors from giving false or insufficient weights; and fixing the penalties for the violation of the provisions hereof,' approved July twenty-fourth, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, by making the term of office of county and city inspectors of weights and measures four years."

This bill amends the act of May 11, 1911, by changing the tenure of inspectors of weights and measures from good behavior to a term of four (4) years. The present law puts these officials upon a secure tenure free from political menace. This bill would make these offices part of the spoils of office. It is legislation away from modern thought and against sound public policy. The present law is better and should stand.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No 95.

AN ACT

To amend section four of article two of an act, approved the eighth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and one, entitled "An act amending article two of an act, entitled 'An act to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the anthracite coal-mines of Pennsylvania, and for the protection and preservation of property connected therewith,' approved the second day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one," increasing the per diem pay of the members of the Mine Inspectors' Examining Boards, and providing for their expenses.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That section four of article two of an act, approved the eighth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and one, entitled "An act amending article two of an act, entitled 'An act to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the anthracite coal-mines of Pennsylvania, and for the protection and preservation of property connected therewith,' approved the second day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one," which reads as follows:—

"Section 4. The said board of examiners shall be composed of three reputable coal miners in actual practice and two reputable mining engineers, all of whom shall be appointed at the first term of court in each year, to hold their places during the year. Any

vacancies that may occur in the board of examiners shall be filled by the court as they occur. The said board of examiners shall be permitted to engage the services of a clerk, and they, together with the clerk, shall each receive the sum of five dollars per day for every day they are actually engaged in the discharge of their duties under this appointment, and mileage at the rate of six cents per mile from their home to the place of meeting and return by the nearest practicable railway route," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 4. The said board of examiners shall be composed of three reputable coal miners in actual practice and two reputable mining engineers, all of whom shall be appointed at the first term of court in each year, to hold their places during the year. Any vacancies that may occur in the board of examiners shall be filled by the court as they occur. The said board of examiners shall be permitted to engage the services of a clerk, and they, together with the clerk, shall each receive the sum of ten dollars per day for every day they are actually engaged, and all necessary expenses incurred, in the discharge of their duties under this appointment.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 3, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 1435, entitled "An act to amend section four of article two of an act, approved the eighth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and one, entitled 'An act amending article two of an act, entitled 'An act to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the anthracite coal-mines of Pennsylvania, and for the protection and preservation of property connected therewith,' approved the second day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one,' increasing the per diem pay of the members of the Mine Inspectors' Examining Boards, and providing for their expenses."

This bill provides for an increased compensation for members of examining boards in the anthracite coal regions. These examiners license individuals as mine inspectors. Their compensation is now six (6) dollars per diem. This bill increases the sum to ten (10) dollars per diem. The argument advanced is that this is the sum paid examiners in the bituminous coal regions. There is no assurance that the State would get the slightest advantage for the increased expense. There is such a confused mass of legislation relating to this whole subject that it seems wise not to add to a situation now very unsatisfactory. All this examination service should be cared for from the State-wide point of view. The method of creating examiners, their functions, their tenure, their powers, their compensation, and also the method of appointing inspectors, should be simplified, improved, and unified. Until this is done it is not wise for the Commonwealth to add by additional law to a situation wholly illogical and inequitable.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 96.

AN ACT

Relating to the powers, duties, and fees of coroners and their officers or assistants.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act, whenever a coroner or deputy coroner shall have been called, or notified of a death warranting an investigation by said coroner or deputy coroner, it shall be the duty of said coroner or deputy coroner, in such case, to investigate the death and to view the body of any such person who had died as a result of felony, violence, suicide, drowning, misadventure, or negligence, and all cases in which any such person shall have died after an illness of less than twenty-four hours; and it shall be the duty of said coroner or deputy coroner to investigate the death and to view the body of any person, without call or notification in each case, wherein suspicious circumstances render investigation necessary; as well as such other cases, wherein suspicious circumstances are sworn to before the said coroner or deputy coroner by one or more residents of the county, or by a person having knowledge of such circumstances: Provided also, That such death did not occur in or by reason of an accident in any of the anthracite or bituminous coal-mines of this Commonwealth.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of said coroner or deputy coroner to proceed at once to the place where the dead body is, and investigate the cause of death, and, if the object of a coroner's inquest will be promoted by holding an inquest, he shall summon a jury, hold an inquest upon such body, or bodies, if more than one, and file the return of said inquest in the office of the court of quarter sessions of the peace in and for the county whereof he is coroner.

Section 3. Every coroner shall have the power, when occasion shall require, to issue a writ or writs in the nature of a writ of venire facias to summon a jury, or a writ or writs of subpoena ad testificandum, or a writ or writs in the nature of a writ of subpoena, or a writ or writs of attachment, directed to any constable or officer of the law for service: Provided, however, That the fees of the said constable or other officer for executing or serving any such writ or writs shall be paid by the said county.

Section 4. Until otherwise provided by law, the respective counties of this Commonwealth shall pay or cause to be paid to the coroner thereof the following fees, to wit:—

For investigating each case of death and viewing each dead body when no inquest is held, five dollars and fifty cents ($5.50).

For summoning and qualifying each inquest, two dollars and fifty cents ($2.50).

For investigating each case and viewing each dead body and holding each inquest, ten dollars ($10.00).

For drawing and filing each inquisition, one dollar and twenty-five cents ($1.25).

For drawing and filing each return when no inquest is held, one dollar and twenty-five cents ($1.25).

For qualifying each witness, twenty-five cents ($.25).

For summoning the first witness at each inquest, one dollar ($1.00).

For each additional witness, fifty cents ($.50).

For committing a prisoner or admitting to bail, fifty cents ($.50).

Mileage for each circular mile actually traveled from the court-house upon necessary business of the coroner's office, six cents ($.06).

For performing or causing to be performed each autopsy, twenty-five dollars ($25.00).

For stenographic service in taking testimony at each inquest, and transcribing same, five dollars ($5.00).

Section 5. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with said act are hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 3, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 393, entitled "An act relating to the powers, duties, and fees of coroners and their officers or assistants."

This bill relates to powers, duties and fees of coroners and their officers and assistants. The acts of May 1, 1905, as amended by act of June 6, 1907, amply protects the public welfare at a reasonable cost or expense. This bill would repeal part of the amending act as cited. Its effect would be to add very materially to the income of these officials. It is estimated that it would increase the cost of this service three- or four-fold. It gives the coroner the right to investigate any and all cases as he may see fit, charging fees, mileage, and expenses the same as in case of an inquest. In counties having salaried coroners this would be an unchecked drain upon the public treasury. This bill is in the interest of officials, not of the taxpayers.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 97.

AN ACT

To amend an act approved the thirtieth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An act to provide for the pay and mileage of coroners for viewing a dead body where no inquest is held."

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the first section of an act approved the thirtieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An act to provide for the pay and mileage of coroners for viewing a dead body where no inquest is held," which reads as follows:—

"Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That whenever the coroner shall have been called, and views a dead body, and decides that no inquest is necessary, he shall certify and return this fact as inquests are now returned; and for such services he shall receive the same fee and mileage as is now allowed by law for such view when followed by an inquest. Said fee and mileage to be paid as is provided by law where an inquest is held," be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:—

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That whenever the coroner, deputy coroner, or a justice of the peace shall have been called, and views a dead body, and decides that no inquest is necessary, the said coroner, deputy coroner, or justice of the peace shall certify and return this fact as inquests are now returned; and for such services the said coroner, deputy coroner, or justice of the peace shall receive the same fee and mileage as is now allowed by law for such view when followed by an inquest; said fee and mileage to be paid as provided by law where an inquest is held.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 3, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 1087, entitled "An act to amend an act approved the thirtieth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, entitled 'An act to provide for the pay and mileage of coroners for viewing a dead body where no inquest is held.'"

This bill is an amendment to the act of March 30, 1897, which provides for the pay and mileage of coroners for viewing dead bodies where no inquest is held. It would greatly add to the cost of coroners' service in the counties concerned. It would open the way for increased cost to the taxpayers by opening the way for additional deputies, and by giving fees and mileage to salaried officials. Better to allow this whole matter to remain under regulation of act of June 6, 1907.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 98.

AN ACT

To provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the anthracite coal-mines of Pennsylvania, and for the protection and preservation of property connected therewith, by creating assistant mine inspectors, defining their duties, and providing a penalty for violation thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That on and after the passage of this act, there shall be created in this Commonwealth the position of assistant mine inspector, to be distributed in the various inspection districts of the anthracite coal fields as follows: First inspection district, six assistant mine inspectors; second inspection

district, five assistant mine inspectors; third inspection district, one assistant mine inspector; fourth inspection district, four assistant mine inspectors; fifth inspection district, two assistant mine inspectors; sixth inspection district, one assistant mine inspector; seventh inspection district, one assistant mine inspector; eighth inspection district, one assistant mine inspector.

Section 2. The person who shall fill the position of assistant mine inspector must be a citizen of Pennsylvania, and have attained the age of thirty years. He must have had ten years experience working in the anthracite coal-mines of this Commonwealth, and must have been engaged at least five years as a miner cutting coal at the face of breasts, gangways, or other openings in an anthracite coal-mine.

Section 3. The assistant mine inspector shall see that the laws relative to ventilation in anthracite coal-mines are obeyed, and he shall pay particular attention to the circulation of air at working-faces where men are employed; and he shall have the right, and it is hereby made his duty, to enter, inspect, and examine any mine or colliery in his district relative to ventilation, and the workings and machinery belonging thereto, at all reasonable times, either by day or night, but not so as to impede or obstruct the working of the colliery; and he shall make a record of each visit, noting the time and material circumstances of the inspection.

Section 4. The salary of each of the said assistant mine inspectors shall be two thousand dollars per annum, which salary, together with the expense incurred in carrying into effect the provisions of this act, shall be paid by the State Treasurer out of the treasury of the Commonwealth, upon the warrant of the Auditor General.

Section 5. In case an assistant mine inspector becomes incapacitated to perform the duties of his office for a longer period than two weeks, it shall be the duty of the judges of the court of common pleas who preside in the inspection district to deputize some competent person, who must have the qualifications of an assistant mine inspector, to fill the office of assistant mine inspector until the said assistant mine inspector shall be able to fulfill the duties of his office, and the persons so appointed shall be paid in the same manner as assistant mine inspectors are paid under this act.

Section 6. Candidates for the office of assistant mine inspector shall file with the county commissioner a statement, sworn to by three citizens of the inspection district wherein he resides, to the effect that he is thirty years of age and has worked ten years in the anthracite coal-mines of this Commonwealth, and at least five years of this experience was employed as a miner cutting coal at the face of chambers, gangways, or other openings in an anthracite coal-mine; and the filing of such affidavit will be sufficient to have the applicant's name placed upon the ballot by the county commissioners for the election of assistant mine inspector; and the county commissioner shall not place the name of any person upon the official ballot except such as have filed the affidavit as herein required, and no person shall be qualified to act as such assistant mine inspector unless such affidavit has been previously filed with the county commissioner of his county.

Section 7. Each of said assistant mine inspectors to hold office for the term of four years from the first Monday of January immediately succeeding his election to said office, and until his successor is duly elected and qualified.

Section 8. At the next general election in November the qualified voters of the first inspection district shall elect six qualified persons to act as assistant mine inspectors of this Commonwealth. The qualified voters of the second inspection district shall elect five qualified persons to act as assistant mine inspector of this Commonwealth; and the qualified voters of the third inspection district shall elect one qualified person to act as assistant mine inspector of this Commonwealth. The qualified voters of the fourth inspection district shall elect four qualified persons to act as assistant mine inspectors of this Commonwealth. The qualified voters of the fifth inspection district shall elect two qualified persons to act as assistant mine inspectors of this Commonwealth. The qualified voters of the sixth inspection district shall elect one qualified person to act as assistant mine inspector of this Commonwealth. The qualified voters of the seventh inspection district shall elect one qualified person to act as assistant mine inspector of this Commonwealth. The qualified voters of the eighth inspection district shall elect one qualified person to act as assistant mine inspector of this Commonwealth.

Section 9. After the passage of this act, the judges of the court of common pleas in the various inspection districts shall appoint qualified persons to act as assistant mine inspectors, and the persons so appointed shall hold office until the first Monday in January, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, or until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

Section 10. Before an assistant mine inspector enters upon his duties under this act he shall take an oath or affirmation, before an officer properly qualified to administer the same, that he will perform his duties with fidelity and impartiality, which oath or affirmation shall be filed in the office of the prothonotary of the county of the inspection district wherein he resides. He shall provide himself, at the cost of the Commonwealth, with the most modern instruments and appliances for carrying out the intentions of this act.

Section 11. The nomination and election of assistant mine inspectors shall be under the general election laws of this Commonwealth.

Section 12. No person who shall act or practice as a land agent, or as a manager or agent of any coal-mine or colliery, who is pecuniarily interested in operating any coal-mine or colliery, shall, at the same time, hold the office of assistant mine inspector under this act.

Section 13. Whenever a petition signed by fifty or more coal miners, or by five or more coal operators, or both, setting forth that any assistant inspector of the mines neglects his duties, or is incompetent or is guilty of malfeasance, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas, in the district where said assistant mine inspector was elected, to issue a citation, in the name of the Commonwealth, to the said assistant mine inspector, to appear, at not less than five days' notice, on a day fixed, before said court; and the court shall then proceed to inquire into and investigate the allegations of the petitioner. If the court finds that the said inspector is neglectful of his duties, or is incompetent to perform the duties of his office for any cause that existed previous to his

election or that has arisen since his election, or that he is guilty of malfeasance in office, the court shall declare the said inspector removed from office, and proceed to fill the vacancy by appointment for the unexpired term. The cost of said investigation shall be borne by the removed assistant mine inspector; but, if the allegations in the petition are not sustained, the cost shall be paid by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, upon warrant of the Auditor General, or by the petitioners, in case the court finds that there was no probable ground for said charge.

Section 14. Any person who files with the county commissioners an affidavit, as required by this act, representing that he is qualified to have his name placed on the ballot and be a candidate for assistant mine inspector, who does not have the qualification prescribed by this act for assistant mine inspector, or any person who violates any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of two hundred dollars to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, or undergo imprisonment in the county jail for the term and period of six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 15. Assistant mine inspectors elected or appointed under the provisions of this act shall be assigned territory in which to perform their services by the Chief of the Department of Mines of this Commonwealth; and the assistant mine inspector, after he is assigned such territory, shall see that the laws relative to ventilation in anthracite coal-mining are obeyed in his bailiwick; and he shall report to the Chief of the Department of Mines on the first of each month the condition of the mines and collieries under his charge for the preceding month, on a blank to be furnished him by the Chief of the Department of Mines.

Section 16. All laws or parts of laws inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 3, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 1080, entitled "An act to provide for the health and safety of persons employed in and about the anthracite coal-mines of Pennsylvania, and for the protection and preservation of property connected therewith, by creating assistant mine inspectors, defining their duties, and providing a penalty for violation thereof."

This bill creates the office of assistant mine inspector. Twenty-one of these officers are required, at an annual salary of $2,000 each, and expenses. The cost will be fully $50,000 per year. The qualifications for the office are inadequate to the responsibility involved in performing the duties of the office. The cost is prohibitive at this time. There would be no adequate in safety. If dollars and cents were placed against safety to life, the bill would have been approved. But to add cost to the Commonwealth by creating offices, without any assurance of increased safety, is manifestly unwise.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 99.

AN ACT

To amend an act approved the twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand nine hundred thirteen, entitled "An act to protect the public health and welfare, by regulating the employment of females in certain establishments, with respect to their hours of labor and the conditions of their employment; by establishing certain sanitary regulations in the establishments in which they work; by requiring certain abstracts and notices to be posted; by providing for the enforcement of this act by the Commissioner of Labor and Industry and others; by prescribing penalties for violations thereof; by defining the procedure in prosecutions; and by repealing all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions thereof," by making certain exemptions relative to telephone operators, and to establishments maintained or conducted by religious, charitable, or educational institutions.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the third section of an act, approved the twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand nine hundred thirteen, entitled "An act to protect the public health and welfare, by regulating the employment of females in certain establishments, with respect to their hours of labor and the conditions of their employment; by establishing certain sanitary regulations in the establishments in which they work; by requiring certain abstracts and notices to be posted; by providing for the enforcement of this act by the Commissioner of Labor and Industry and others; by prescribing penalties for violations thereof; by defining the procedure in prosecutions; and by repealing all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions thereof," which reads as follows:—

"Hours of Labor.

"Section 3. (a) No female shall be employed or permitted to work in, or in connection with, any establishment for more than six days in any one week, or more than fifty-four hours in any one week, or more than ten hours in any one day.

"Provided, That during weeks in which a legal holiday occurs and is observed by an establishment, any female may be employed by such establishment during three days of such week for a longer period of time than is allowed by this act; but no female shall be permitted to work more than two hours overtime during any one of such three days, nor more than the maximum hours per week specified in this act.

"The employment of such persons at any other time than as stated herein shall be deemed a violation of the provisions of this section, unless it appears that such employment was to make up time lost in the same week in consequence of the alteration, repairs, or accidents to machinery or plant upon which she was employed and dependent for employment; but no stopping of machinery for less than thirty consecutive minutes shall justify such overtime employment, nor shall such overtime employment be legal unless a written report of the same is sent to the Commissioner of Labor and Industry; but no female shall be permitted to work more than two hours overtime during any one day, nor for more than the maximum number of hours per week specified in this act: Provided, That aforesaid restrictions as to hours shall not apply to females engaged in the canning of fruit and vegetable products,

"(b) Whenever any female shall be employed or permitted to work in, or in connection with, more than one establishment in any one week or in any one day, the aggregate number of hours during which she shall be employed or permitted to work in, or in connection with, such establishment, shall not exceed the number of hours prescribed in this section for such females in any one week or any one day.

"(c) The provisions of this section shall not apply to the work of nurses in hospitals," is amended to read:—

Hours of Labor.

Section 3. (a) No female shall be employed or permitted to work in, or in connection with, any establishment for more than six days in any one week, or more than fifty-four hours in any one week, or more than ten hours in any one day.

Provided, That during weeks in which a legal holiday occurs and is observed by an establishment, any female may be employed by such establishment, during three days of such week, for a longer period of time than is allowed by this act; but no female shall be permitted to work more than two hours overtime during any one of such three days, nor more than the maximum hours per week specified in this act.

The employment of such persons at any other time than as stated herein shall be deemed a violation of the provisions of this section, unless it appears that such employment was to make up time lost in the same week in consequence of the alteration, repairs, or accidents to machinery or plant upon which she was employed and dependent for employment; but no stopping of machinery for less than thirty consecutive minutes shall justify such overtime employment, nor shall such overtime employment be legal unless a written report of the same is sent to the Commissioner of Labor and Industry; but no female shall be permitted to work more than two hours overtime during any one day, nor for more than the maximum number of hours per week specified in this act: Provided, That aforesaid restrictions as to hours shall not apply to females engaged in the canning of fruit and vegetable products.

(b) Whenever any female shall be employed or permitted to work in, or in connection with, more than one establishment, in any one week or in any one day, the aggregate number of hours during which she shall be employed or permitted to work in, or in connection with, such establishment, shall not exceed the number of hours prescribed in this section for such females in any one week or any one day.

(c) The provisions of this section shall not apply to the work of nurses in hospitals.

(d) The provisions of this section shall not apply to female telephone operators, except as provided in this clause. The sleeping hours of female telephone operators shall not be considered as working hours. The employer shall furnish comfortable sleeping quarters for said employes in the exchange. Female telephone operators shall not be employed, nor permitted to work, in or at a telephone exchange, for more than fifty-four hours in any one week, or more than ten hours in any day.

(e) The provisions of this section shall not apply to establishments maintained or conducted by religious, charitable, and educational institutions.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 3, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objections, Senate bill No. 470, entitled "An act to amend an act approved the twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand nine hundred thirteen, entitled 'An act to protect the public health and welfare, by regulating the employment of females in certain establishments, with respect to their hours of labor and the conditions of their employment; by establishing certain sanitary regulations in the establishments in which they work; by requiring certain abstracts and notices to be posted; by providing for the enforcement of this act by the Commissioner of Labor and Industry and others; by prescribing penalties for violations thereof; by defining the procedure in prosecutions; and by repealing all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions thereof,' by making certain exemptions relative to telephone operators, and to establishments maintained or conducted by religious, charitable or educational institutions."

This bill amends the act of July 25, 1913, by exempting from its provisions employes connected with religious, charitable and educational institutions. It is manifest that the justice of the above act lies in its provisions to safeguard the health of females. Such an act is worthy of commendation. We owe this to the working women of this Commonwealth. They are a part of our army of toilers for whom we must always maintain the greatest respect and in whom we should have a lively concern. To exempt the groups above cited when it does not appear that there inheres in the service these do, any quality that differentiates from other forms of employment is to make distinctions without a show of reason.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 100.

AN ACT

Conferring authority on street passenger railway companies, and motor power or other companies lawfully operating lines of street passenger railways, to own, lease, and operate lines of self-propelled omnibuses in connection with their street railway systems.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That every street passenger railway company incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth, and every motor power or other company lawfully operating a line or lines of street passenger railway, shall have power and authority to own, lease, and operate lines of self-propelled omnibuses, in con-

nection with the lines or systems of street passenger railway so owned, leased, or operated, but only after obtaining consent of the local authorities.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 3, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objections, House bill No. 1029, entitled "An act conferring authority on street passenger railway companies and motor power or other companies lawfully operating lines of street passenger railways to own, lease and operate lines of self-propelled omnibuses in connection with their street railway systems."

This bill gives authority to street passenger railway companies and other motor power companies the right to operate what is popularly known as a Jitney service in connection with their present system of service. It is an extension of their charter rights with no regulative control save the consent of the local authorities. It destroys competition. It makes for monopoly.

The Jitney service is too young and too uncertain to warrant such legislative treatment. Better allow each community to work out this new problem in its own way as was done with other new transportation agencies until experience shows the way to State-wide regulation.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 101.

AN ACT

To amend an act approved the second day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, entitled "An act to provide revenue by imposing a mercantile license tax on venders of or dealers in goods, wares, and merchandise, and providing for the collection of said tax."

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the third section of an act, approved the second day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, entitled "An act to provide revenue by imposing a mercantile license tax on venders of or dealers in goods, wares, and merchandise, and providing for the collection of said tax," which reads as follows:—

"Section 3. For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, the appointment of mercantile appraisers shall be made annually, on or before the thirtieth day of December of each year, by the county commissioners, except in cities of the first class, when the Auditor General and the treasurer of the city are authorized and required to appoint five suitable, qualified citizens, all of whom shall not be of the same political party, and the term of office of said appraisers shall be for three years," is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 3. For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, the appointment of mercantile appraisers shall be made annually, on or before the thirtieth day of December of each year, by the county commissioners, except in cities of the first class. In cities of the first class the city treasurer is required to appoint five suitable qualified citizens, all of whom shall not be of the same political party, whose term of office shall be for four years. In such cities, the city treasurer shall appoint for the board of mercantile appraisers all necessary clerical help. In such cities, the appraisers and the clerical help, and the necessary expenses incurred in performing the duties of the office, shall be paid by the city treasurer, out of funds coming into his hands from the mercantile license taxes collected in such cities.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 3, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 587, entitled, "An act to amend an act approved the second day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, entitled 'An act to provide revenue by imposing a mercantile license tax on venders of or dealers in goods, wares and merchandise and providing for the collection of said tax."

This bill amends the act of May 2, 1899. It provides that the treasurer in cities of the first class shall appoint mercantile appraisers. They are now appointed by the Auditor General and the city treasurer. This tax is a State tax. The city treasurer is the agent of the Commonwealth for the collection thereof. It seems unnecessary to point out that this takes all power in these appointments from the party concerned—namely, the Commonwealth—and bestows it upon the agent of the Commonwealth. To establish such a principle of procedure is in violation of the fundamental doctrine that the State's supervision should follow its fiscal obligation.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 102.

AN ACT

To repeal an act, approved the sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred sixty-seven, entitled "An act regulating the salary of the treasurer of Lehigh County."

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That an act, entitled "An act regulating the salary of the treasurer of Lehigh County," approved the sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred sixty-seven (Pamphlet Laws, four hundred and eighty-five), is hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 3, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 648, entitled "An act to repeal an act approved the sixteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred sixty-seven, entitled 'An act regulating the salary of the treasurer of Lehigh County.'"

This bill repeals the act of March 16, 1867, regulating the salary of the treasurer of Lehigh County. It is a special act. There is no proof given that it was advertised as required by the Constitution, and the bill does not disclose its purpose. In the absence of any reason for it and because it is so enigmatical it is idle to speculate upon its purpose.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 103.

AN ACT

To repeal an act approved the seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred eleven, entitled "An act to restrain and regulate the use of billiard-tables, pool-tables, and bagatelle-boards or tables, kept and maintained for the use of the general public, for hire or reward, in cities of the first class in this Commonwealth; providing for the granting of licenses, and providing for punishments for the violations of the provisions of this act.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the act approved the seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred eleven, entitled "An act to restrain and regulate the use of billiard-tables, pool-tables, and bagatelle-boards or tables, kept and maintained for the use of the general public, for hire or reward, in cities of the first class in this Commonwealth; providing for the granting of licenses, and providing for punishments for the violations of the provisions of this act," is hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 3, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 897, entitled "An act to repeal an act approved the seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred eleven, entitled 'An act to restrain and regulate the use of billiard-tables, pool-tables and bagatelle-boards or tables kept and maintained for the use of the general public for hire or reward in cities of the first class in this Commonwealth; providing for the granting of licenses and providing punishments for the violations of the provisions of this act."

This bill repeals the act of June 7, 1911 (P. L. 668). The act restrains and regulates the use of billiard-tables, pool-tables, and so forth for hire in the city of Philadelphia. If this business re-

quired regulation then, it surely needs it yet. The city has not advanced morally so fast as to warrant the removal of the safeguards now provided by law.

For this reason the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 104.

AN ACT

Establishing, in counties of a population of from two hundred thousand inhabitants to two hundred and thirty thousand inhabitants a board for the assessment and revision of taxes; prescribing their powers, duties, and salaries; providing for appeals from assessments, and abolishing the office of city, borough, township, and ward assessors.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That in counties containing a population of not less than two hundred thousand inhabitants nor more than two hundred and thirty thousand inhabitants, as shown by the last or any future United States census, all assessments and valuations of property, whether real or personal, taxable for State, county, school, poor, road, borough, and township purposes, or otherwise, also occupations and military enrolment, except license and mercantile taxes, shall be made by a board, consisting of three persons, to be designated as the board for the assessment and revision of taxes. The members of the said board, not more than two of whom shall be of the same political party, shall be appointed by the county commissioners, in manner following: One member for two years, one member for three, and one member for four years, and thereafter each succeeding appointment shall be for the term of four years, the purpose being to create a continuing board. The county commissioners shall fill all vacancies occurring from time to time in the said board, and shall furnish an office in the court-house for the use of said board. The said board shall designate one of its members as president of the board, and each member of the board shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly out of the county treasury. They shall receive all expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of their duties.

Section 2. The said board shall divide the county into convenient districts, and shall appoint one subordinate assessor for each district; the subordinate assessors shall, with the co-operation and under the jurisdiction of the said board, make assessments and valuations of all property taxable for all purposes; showing the value of the land and improvements thereon separately, according to its full value, based on such price as in their judgment the same would bring after full public notice thereof, together with a list of all persons taxable upon occupation or subject to military enrolment in their respective districts. Said subordinate assessors shall, on or before the first Monday of November of the year preceding the triennial assessment in such counties, file the assessments and valuations with the said board. In so far as respects State taxes, valuation

and assessment shall be made by the said board annually, on or before the thirty-first day of December. Thereupon the said board shall examine and revise the valuations and assessments, increasing or decreasing them as in their judgment may seem to be proper, or adding thereto such property or subjects of taxation as may have been omitted. After such revision the said board shall, by rule, fix convenient times for the hearing of all appeals from the said assessments and valuations. After the hearing of appeals, and after making whatever changes may be considered proper, the valuation and assessments as ascertained and revised shall stand as the valuations and assessments for all purposes until the next triennial assessment, and shall be made every three years thereafter. The said board shall revise the assessment according to right and equity, between the triennial assessments, by adding thereto new, increased, or omitted subjects of taxation, and the revising or reducing of valuation if it is proper to do so. Upon request any taxpayer shall, at any time, receive from the said board a statement of his taxable property and its valuations; also written notice, setting forth the valuation fixed by the said board, shall be sent to each property owner, in manner heretofore provided by law; at least ten days previous to the appeal day, when the triennial assessment shall be fixed either for the whole county or in districts thereof, notice of that fact shall be given by publication in not more than two newspapers of the county, and of a time or times at which appeals will be heard. After hearing the appeals the said board shall take such action in regard to them as may be right and proper. After such action on the appeals, any taxpayer who is dissatisfied with the assessment upon his property may, within thirty days from the final fixing of the assessments and valuation, appeal to the court of common pleas of the county. It shall be the duty of court, at once, to hear and determine said appeal, and if necessary, to make such change therein as may be proper. In case of any change by the board during intervals between the triennial assessments, as provided for in this section, if there is any increase in any particular assessment, or the addition of any omitted subject of taxation, the taxpayer affected shall, if a resident of the county, have written or printed notice left at his residence, at least ten days before the change is made, and, if a non-resident, then the notice shall be posted on the property, and a copy of such notice shall be mailed to his last known address as shown on the tax records. Such taxpayer may appeal, as provided above, to the court of common pleas, and such court shall take action as provided above in case of other appeals. The subordinate assessors provided for in this act shall receive the sum of three dollars per day for the time actually occupied in the discharge of their duties. The said board shall appoint its own clerks and fix their compensation, with approval of salary board. All salaries and expenses shall be paid out of the county treasury.

Section 3. When the valuations and assessments are so made, all taxation by the taxing agencies within the county shall be based upon such valuation.

Section 4. The said board shall, at once, on the completion of the said assessment, certify to the several taxing agencies within the county the total valuation within such subdivision thereof. Within

thirty days after such valuation has been received by any such taxing agency, the said taxing agency shall certify to the board the per centum of taxes upon each dollar of valuation levied within such district, and for what purpose.

Section 5. The said board shall prepare all duplicates for several taxing agencies, and certify the same to the duly elected or appointed person whose duty it is to collect the taxes for such subdivision within the county. Such duplicate shall separate and show, against the name of each taxable, the valuation of property or occupation, and the amount of each and every tax so levied.

Section 6. The office of city assessor for county purposes, and the office of borough, township, or ward assessor or assessors, as now existing in the counties coming under the provision of this act, is hereby abolished.

Section 7. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with or supplied by this act are hereby repealed.

Section 8. This act shall take effect on the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 3, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 668, entitled "An act establishing in counties of a population of from two hundred thousand inhabitants to two hundred and thirty thousand inhabitants, a board for the assessment and revision of taxes; prescribing their powers, duties, and salaries; providing for appeals from assessments, and abolishing the office of city, borough, township and ward assessors."

This bill takes the matter of selecting assessors from the voters and places it in the hands of the county commissioners. It applies to a group of counties whose limits of population are arbitrarily fixed. The classification is without warrant or precedent. It changes the method of selecting assessors from election by the people to appointment by the county commissioners.

The bill is open to legal objections. It perpetually secludes certain counties and also sets up a doubtful classification.

If the commissioners for any reason fail to make a proper assessment their appointees can scarcely be expected to do what their principals have failed to do. It is a grave matter to erect under any county elective officers an appointive body so commanding as assessors may be. This is especially true when such county officers are eligible for re-election. It is a movement away from government by the people. It gives commissioners a strategic advantage in promoting their re-election.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 105.

AN ACT

To further amend section one thousand four hundred and twelve of an act, approved the eighteenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and eleven, entitled "An act to establish a public school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, together with the provisions by which it shall be administered, and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof; providing revenue to establish and maintain the same, and the method of collecting such revenue; and repealing all laws, general, special, or local, or any parts thereof, that are or may be inconsistent therewith," as amended by an act approved the ninth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, entitled "An act amending section one thousand four hundred twelve in article fourteen of an act, approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, entitled 'An act to establish a public school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, together with the provisions by which it shall be administered, and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof; providing revenue to establish and maintain the same, and the method of collecting such revenue; and repealing all laws, general, special, or local, or any parts thereof, that are or may be inconsistent therewith,' by requiring the free education in the public schools of children who are inmates of institutions for the care or training of orphans or other children."

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That section one thousand four hundred and twelve in article fourteen of an act approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, entitled "An act to establish a public school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, together with the provisions by which it shall be administered, and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof; providing revenue to establish and maintain the same, and the method of collecting such revenue; and repealing all laws, general, special, or local, or any parts thereof, that are or may be inconsistent therewith," as amended by the act approved the ninth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, entitled "An act amending section one thousand four hundred twelve in article fourteen of an act, approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, entitled 'An act to establish a public school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, together with the provisions by which it shall be administered, and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof; providing revenue to establish and maintain the same, and the method of collecting such revenue; and repealing all laws, general, special, or local, or any parts thereof, that are or may be inconsistent therewith,' by requiring the free education in the public schools of children who are inmates of institutions for the care or training of orphans or other children," which now reads as follows:—

"Section 1412. The board of school directors of any school district in this Commonwealth, in which there is located any orphan asylum, home for the friendless, children's home, or other institution for the care or training of orphans or other children, shall permit any children who are inmates of such homes, but not legal residents in such district, to attend the public schools in said district, either with or without charge for tuition, text-books, or school supplies as the directors of the district in which such institution is located may determine: Provided, That when the education of such inmates of such institutions is charged for, the cost thereof shall not exceed the cost of tuition, text-books and school supplies of other children

of similar grade in such district: And provided further, That such cost shall be paid to the district in which such institution is located by the district of which the respective pupils are legal residents," be and the same is hereby further amended to read as follows:—

Section 1412. That all children living in orphan asylums, children's home institutions, and other similar institutions for the care and training of orphans or other children, may attend the public schools in the district in which the asylum or other institution is located; and the cost of tuition, text-books, and school supplies, incurred by their attendance, shall be paid out of the fund appropriated by the State in aid of the public schools, upon proper certification to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction from the officers of the district claiming compensation.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 3, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 1398, entitled "An act to further amend section one thousand four hundred and twelve of an act approved the eighteenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and eleven, entitled "An act to establish a public school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, together with the provisions by which it shall be administered, and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof; providing revenue to establish and maintain the same, and the method of collecting such revenue; and repealing all laws, general, special or local, or any parts thereof that are or may be inconsistent therewith,' as amended by an act approved the ninth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, entitled 'An act amending section one thousand four hundred twelve in article fourteen of an act approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, entitled 'An act to establish a public school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, together with the provisions by which it shall be administered, and prescribing the penalties for the violation thereof; providing revenue to establish and maintain the same, and the method of collecting such revenue; and repealing all laws general, special or local, or any parts thereof that are or may be inconsistent therewith,' by requiring the free education in the public schools of children who are inmates of institutions for the care or training of orphans or other children.' "

This bill amends section 1412 of the School Code by requiring the Commonwealth to pay to the school district in which an orphan asylum, childrens' home or similar institution is located, the tuition and so forth of inmates attending the public schools of such district. These children deserve full consideration. They must and should attend school. Provision for their education is a legal and a moral obligation. The genius of our school system puts this obligation upon the local school districts concerned. They can now and should provide for these children's education. The State has not adventured upon the policy of paying tuition to its several school units. This

would open wide a door of unpredictable expenditure of State funds. Moreover, the Assembly made no provisions whatever to pay such tuition. The bill could not become operative.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 106.

AN ACT

Relating to plants used for medicinal purposes, and fixing penalties.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That any person who shall wilfully and maliciously trespass upon, or otherwise destroy or damage, remove or carry away, any growing or loose American ginseng (Panax quinquefolia), goldenseal (Hydrastis Canadensis), or any other cultivated plant, used or intended to be used for medicinal purposes, is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than two hundred dollars, or undergo imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

Section 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 4, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 1109, entitled, "An act relating to plants used for medicinal purposes and fixing penalties."

This bill prohibits the destruction or damage of ginseng or goldenseal and provides penalties therefor.

If one were, under the provisions of this bill, to "maliciously trespass" he would be guilty of malicious mischief. If one were to remove or carry away he would be guilty of larceny. Hence if he loses he is also guilty of malicious mischief. The act of June 18, 1895 (P. L. 196), covers this offense.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 107.

AN ACT

Providing for the election of councilmen in all boroughs of this Commonwealth, wherein the election of councilmen held in November, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, has been declared void, and wherein councilmen serving at the time of said election held over.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That in all boroughs of this Commonwealth, wherein the election of councilmen held on the first Tuesday following the first Monday of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, has been declared to have been void, with the result that the councilmen serving at the time of said election are

holding over for two additional years, the qualified electors of each of said boroughs shall, at the general election to be held on the first Tuesday following the first Monday of November, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, elect the whole number of councilmen to which each of said boroughs is entitled; one-half of said whole number for full terms of four years, and the other half of said whole number for a term of two years, all beginning the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen: Provided, That where the whole number of councilmen to which any of said boroughs is entitled is any number not equally divisible by two, then the majority of said whole number of councilmen shall be elected at said election for full four-year terms, and the remainder, which shall be one less than the majority, shall be elected at said election for terms of two years; and thereafter, at each biennial election following the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, the electors of each of said boroughs shall elect a sufficient number of councilmen, for full terms of four years, to fill the places of those whose terms shall expire on the first Monday of January next following such election, and, in addition thereto, shall elect the required number of councilmen to fill any vacancy or vacancies which may exist in said offices, for the balance of the unexpired term or terms thereof.

Section 2. The purpose of this act is to enable all boroughs of this Commonwealth, wherein the election of councilmen held on the first Tuesday following the first Monday of November, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, has been declared void as aforesaid (with the result that the councilmen then serving, whose regular terms expired on the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, are holding over for two additional years), to come within the expressed purpose of the act of the General Assembly, approved on the ninth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws, one thousand forty-seven), and the amendment to section four of said act, approved the twentieth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, two hundred and sixty-eight). The said expressed purpose being that, as nearly as possible, one-half of the councilmen of each borough of this Commonwealth shall be elected at each biennial election.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 4, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 548, entitled, "An act providing for the election of councilmen in all boroughs of this Commonwealth wherein the election of councilmen held in November, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, has been declared void and wherein councilmen serving at the time of said election held over."

This bill relates to the manner of election of councilmen in boroughs. There has been passed and approved a Borough Code. It provides adequately for the cases intended to be regulated by this bill. This bill would shatter the system of uniform treatment set forth in the Code.

For this reason the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 108.

AN ACT

Regulating upholstering, making of upholstering, and the manufacture of mattresses; imposing penalties; and providing incidental duties of the Department of Labor and Industry.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That in the upholstering of furniture or in making mattresses, or in making upholstering for railroad cars or motor vehicles, the materials used therein shall, when the work is done by machinery, be picked in a room or place separate from the workshop where the upholstering of manufacturing is conducted. The room or place where the picking is done shall be equipped with a blower, so arranged as to carry off the dust and other light material arising from such picking.

Section 2. Any person or copartnership or association or corporation that violates any of the provisions of the first section of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Section 3. The Department of Labor and Industry is charged with the enforcement of this act.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 4, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 791, entitled, "An act regulating upholstering, making of upholstering, and the manufacture of mattresses; imposing penalties; and providing incidental duties of the Department of Labor and Industry."

This bill is designed to regulate the making of mattresses. The present law and the power vested in the Industrial Board give ample protection to the public, and regulative control as to health and safety of workers in this industry. It is not necessary to multiply enactments touching the same industry when present laws are adequate.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 109.

AN ACT

Authorizing the free distribution of all maps issued by the State Highway Department.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the State Highway Department is hereby authorized to distribute gratis all maps issued by the department.

Section 2. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed in so far as the same affect this act.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 4, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 905, entitled, "An act authorizing the free distribution of all maps issued by the State Highway Department."

This bill authorizes the free distribution of all maps issued by the Department of Highways. The purpose is commendable. The expense is not warranted at a time when the Commonwealth is financially restricted.

For this reason the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 110.

AN ACT

To amend and revise an act, entitled "An act providing for the incorporation, regulation, and government of cities of the third class; regulating nomination and election of municipal officers therein; and repealing, consolidating, and extending existing laws in relation thereto," approved the twenty-seventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred thirteen, enlarging, changing, modifying, and defining certain of the powers of cities of the third class.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the hereinafter mentioned articles, sections, and clauses of an act, entitled "An act providing for the incorporation, regulation, and government of cities of the third class; regulating nomination and election of municipal officers therein; and repealing, consolidating, and extending existing laws in relation thereto," approved the twenty-seventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred thirteen, be revised and amended as hereinafter set forth:

Section 2. That article one, section three, being the third section of said act, which reads as follows:—

"Section 3. All of the property and estates whatsoever, real or personal, of the towns, townships, or boroughs which shall have thus become a city of the third class, are hereby severally and respectively vested in the corporation or body politic of said city, by the name, style, and title given thereto as aforesaid, and for the use and benefit of the citizens thereof forever; and the charters of the said towns, township, or boroughs shall continue in full force and operation, and all officers under the same shall hold their respective offices until the first Monday of January following the general municipal election next succeeding the issuing of the letters patent to the said city, at which time the officers of said city chosen

at the preceding municipal election shall enter upon their respective terms of service, and the city government shall be duly organized under this act. All suits, prosecutions, debts, and claims, whatsoever, shall thereupon become transferred to the said city, which in all suits pending shall be substituted as a party, and be under the management and control thereof, as fully and completely as if no alteration had been made in said charter; and all claims and demands of whatsoever nature, whether payable presently or in the future, existing against the said towns, townships, or boroughs when the said charter shall go into operation, shall by force thereof be recoverable from or against the said city: Provided, That where two or more towns, townships, or boroughs shall, under the provisions of this act, be consolidated into a city, the debt or debts of each of said towns, townships, or boroughs, contracted prior to such consolidation, shall be paid by such towns, townships or boroughs, respectively, and for the liquidation of such debt the authorities of such city shall have power to adjust and provide for the same, and to levy separate rates of taxation on all property subject to taxation within the boundaries of the said towns, townships, or boroughs, respectively," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 3. All of the property and estates whatsoever, real or personal, of the towns, townships, or boroughs which shall have thus become a city of the third class, are hereby severally and respectively vested in the corporation or body politic of said city, by the name, style and title given thereto as aforesaid, and for the use and benefit of the citizens thereof forever; and the charters of the said towns, townships, or boroughs shall continue in full force and operation, and all officers under the same shall hold their respective offices until the first Monday of January following the general municipal election next succeeding the issuing of the letters patent to the said city, at which time the officers of said city chosen at the preceding municipal election shall enter upon their respective terms of service, and the city government shall be duly organized under this act. All suits, prosecutions, debts, and claims, whatsoever, shall thereupon become transferred to the said city, which in all suits pending shall be substituted as a party, and be under the management and control thereof, as fully and completely as if no alteration had been made in said charter; and all claims and demands of whatsoever nature, whether payable presently or in the future, existing against the said towns, townships, or boroughs when the said charter shall go into operation, shall by force thereof be recoverable from or against the said city: Provided, That where two or more towns, townships, or boroughs shall, under the provisions of this act, be consolidated into a city, the bonds and floating indebtedness and the interest thereon of each of said towns or boroughs, contracted prior to such consolidation, shall be paid by the said city thus organized and chartered, so that the taxes shall be uniform throughout the territorial limits of the whole city.

Section 3. That article three, section three, of said act, which reads as follows:—

"Section 3. The action of said city council, after ten days, shall be final and conclusive, unless an appeal therefrom be taken within said ten days to the court of quarter sessions of the county;

upon such appeal the clerks of said city council and of said borough council shall certify to the said court all the papers and proceedings in the case, whereupon the court shall examine and inquire, and, if the proceedings appear to have been in conformity with the law, shall approve the same, and thereupon said annexation shall take effect," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 3. The action of said city council, after ten days, shall be final and conclusive, notwithstanding any initiative or referendum provisions of any act of Assembly relating to cities of the third class, unless an appeal therefrom be taken within the said ten days to the court of quarter sessions of the county; upon such appeal the clerks of said city council and of said borough council shall certify to the said court all the papers and proceedings in the case, whereupon the court shall examine and inquire, and, if the proceedings appear to have been in conformity with the law, shall approve the same, and thereupon said annexation shall take effect.

Section 4. That article three, section six, of said act, which reads as follows:—

"Section 6. When it shall appear to said court of quarter sessions that the township from which any part or portion, or any out-lots or section, of land, has been taken, has moneys or funds on hand, or is indebted, it shall be the duty of the said court to determine and decree how much of said funds or moneys shall be paid as a ratable and equitable part to the said city, or to the said township, as the case may be," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 6. When it shall appear to said court of quarter sessions that the township from which any part or portion, or any out-lots or section, of land, has been taken, has moneys or funds on hand, or is indebted, it shall be the duty of said court to determine and decree how much of said funds or moneys shall be paid as a ratable and equitable part to the said city, or to the said townships, as the case may be; and all the territory within the limits of the city as thus enlarged by the annexation of a borough, township, or part of a township, shall be liable for the bonded and floating indebtedness and the interest thereon of both the annexed territory and the city to which it or they are annexed, so that the taxes shall be uniform throughout the territorial limits of the whole city.

Section 5. That article four, section three, of said act, which reads as follows:—

"Section 3. Every bill shall be read at length, and no bill shall be passed finally upon the same day on which it is introduced or reported, and at least three days shall intervene before its final passage," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 3. Every bill shall be read at length, and no bill shall be passed finally on the same day on which it was introduced, and at least three days shall intervene before its final passage.

Section 6. That article four, section seven, of said act, which reads as follows:—

"Section 7. Any member of council who shall solicit, demand or receive, or consent to receive, directly or indirectly, for himself or for another, from any company, corporation, or person, any money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial, reward, thing

of value, or enjoyment, or of personal advantage or promise thereof, for his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same, or with an understanding, expressed or implied, that his vote or official action shall be in any way influenced thereby; or who shall solicit or demand such money or other advantage, matter, or thing aforesaid, for another, as the consideration of his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same, or shall give or withhold his vote or influence in consideration of the payment or promise of such money, advantage, or thing to another; shall be held guilty of bribery, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and by separate and solitary confinement at labor for a period not exceeding five years, and shall be forever incapable of holding any place of profit or trust in this Commonwealth," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 7. Any member of council, or other city officer or employe who shall solicit, demand or receive, or consent to receive, directly or indirectly, for himself or for another, from any company, corporation, or person, any money, office, appointment, employment, testimonial, reward, thing of value, or enjoyment, or of personal advantage, or promise thereof, for his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same, or with an understanding, expressed or implied, that his vote or official action shall be in any way influenced thereby; or who shall solicit, demand such money or other advantage, matter, or thing aforesaid, for another, as the consideration of his vote or official influence, or for withholding the same, or shall give or withhold his vote or influence in consideration of the payment or promise of such money, advantage, or thing to another; shall be held guilty of bribery, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and by separate and solitary confinement at labor for a period not exceeding five years, and shall be forever incapable of holding any place of profit or trust in this Commonwealth.

Section 7. That article four, section eight, of said act, which reads as follows:—

"Section 8. Any person who shall, directly or indirectly, offer, give, or promise any money or thing of value, testimonial, privilege, or personal advantage to any member of council, to influence him in the performance or non-performance of any of his public or official duties shall be guilty of bribery, and be punished in such manner as that offense is by law punishable," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 8. Any person who shall, directly or indirectly, offer, give, or promise any money or anything of value, testimonial, privilege, or personal advantage to any member of council, or other city officer or employe, to influence him in the performance or non-performance of any of his public or official duties, shall be guilty of bribery, and be punished in such manner as that offense is by law punishable.

Section 8. That article five, section three, clause, four, of said act, which reads as follows:—

"4. To levy and collect a license tax, not exceeding one hundred dollars each, annually, on all auctioneers, contractors, druggists, hawkers, peddlers, produce or merchandise venders, bankers,

brokers, undertakers, pawnbrokers, merchants of all kinds, persons selling or leasing goods upon instalments, grocers, confectioners, butchers, restaurants, billiard parlors, bowling alleys, billiard tables, pool and other gaming tables; drays, hacks, carriages, omnibuses, automobiles, carts, wagons, street railway cars, and other vehicles used in the city for hire or pay; lumber dealers, including commission men and all persons who make a business of buying lumber for sale, at wholesale or retail; furniture dealers, saddle or harness dealers, stationers, jewelers, livery or automobile or boarding stable keepers, real estate agents; agents of fire, life, or other insurance companies; market house companies, garage companies, express companies, or agencies; telegraph, telephone, steam heating, gas, natural gas, water, electric light, or power companies, or agencies; or individuals furnishing communication, light, heat, or power by any of the means enumerated, and to regulate the collection of the same," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

4. To levy and collect a license tax, for general revenue purposes, not exceeding one hundred dollars each, annually, on all auctioneers, contractors, druggists, hawkers, peddlers, produce or merchandise venders, bankers, brokers, undertakers, pawnbrokers, trading stamp or premium companies or dealers, warehouses, or storage houses or places, merchants of all kinds, persons selling or leasing goods upon instalments, grocers, confectioners, butchers, wholesale meat dealers, restaurants, billiard parlors, bowling alleys, billiard tables, pool tables and other gaming tables; drays, hacks, carriages, omnibuses, automobiles, carts, wagons, street railway cars, and including other vehicles likewise used in the city for hire or pay; lumber dealers, including commission men and all persons who make a business of buying lumber for sale, at wholesale or retail; furniture dealers, saddle or harness dealers, stationers, jewelers, livery or automobile or boarding stable keepers, real estate agents; agents for fire, life, or other insurance companies; market house companies and owners of market houses, garage companies and owners of other than private garages, express companies, or agencies; telegraph, telephone, steam heating, gas, natural gas, water, electric light, or power companies, or agencies; or individuals furnishing communication, light, heat, or power by any of the means enumerated; and to regulate the collection of the same; and the taxes assessed under this clause shall be in addition to all other taxes levied and collected by the city, county or Commonwealth.

Section 9. That article five, section three, clause ten, of said act, which reads as follows:—

"10. To cause to be graded, paved or macadamized, any public street, lane, or alley, or part thereof, which is now or may hereafter be laid out and opened in any of said cities, and have the same set with curbstone; and to provide for the payment of the cost and expenses thereof, in whole or in part, by the city, or by the owners of real estate bounding and abutting thereon, which cost and expense upon the abutting real estate shall be assessed according to the foot-front rule, or according to benefits, as council shall by ordinance determine, except in case of grading only, the said cost and expense of which shall be assessed according to benefits. When the costs and expenses, or any part thereof, are to be paid for by

the foot-front rule, the city shall assess or cause to be assessed the said cost and expense upon the real estate bounding or abutting on the line of the improvement, by an equal assessment on said property in proportion to the number of feet the same fronts on the respective street, lane, or alley, or part thereof, to be improved; and the council must provide for an equitable reduction from the frontage of lots at all streets and other intersections, and at other places where, from the peculiar or pointed shape of the lots, an assessment for the full frontage would be inequitable and unequal. When the costs and expenses of any grading, paving, macadamizing, or other improvement of any street, lane, or alley, or part thereof, is to be paid for by the owners of real estate abutting as aforesaid, according to benefits, the same shall be assessed by viewers appointed by the court of common pleas, as is now or shall be hereafter provided by act of Assembly. But no ordinance shall be passed providing for the paving, macadamizing, grading, or other improvement of any street, avenue, lane, or alley, or part thereof, or for the opening, widening, straightening, or extending or vacating thereof, except upon the petition of a majority in number or interest of the owners of property abutting on the line of the proposed improvement, to be verified by the affidavit of one or more of the petitioners (a majority in interest of owners of undivided interests in any piece of property to be deemed and treated as one person, for the purpose of said petition), unless the ordinance for such improvement shall have been passed by the affirmative vote of at least four members of the council; in which case council may direct the improvement to be made at the cost, or in part at the cost, of the owners, or at the cost of the city, in whole or in part, without petition: Provided, however, That no such ordinance ordering any street or alley, or part thereof, to be thus improved, without a petition therefor, shall be finally passed in a less period than thirty days from the date of its introduction; and, in the meantime, copies of such ordinance shall be published in the official newspaper or newspapers of said cities for three consecutive weeks, once a week, immediately following the introduction thereof, and, in case said city shall have no official newspaper, then in at least one and not more than two newspapers published in the county in which such city is situate, once a week for three consecutive weeks: Provided, however, That the requirements for such publication shall not preclude the amendments of any paving ordinance as to the kind of pavement with which any street or alley, or part thereof, is proposed to be paved. The passage of the ordinance providing for any of the aforesaid improvements, upon petition therefor, and the publication of the names of the petitioners in one newspaper, or newspapers, published in said city, by one insertion, at least five days before the passage of said ordinance, shall be conclusive that a majority in number or interest have petitioned therefor. The cost and expenses of any improvement of streets and construction of sewers, done and completed under an ordinance providing for the assessment of the cost and expense therefor under the foot-front rule, may be assessed according to benefits upon the passage of an ordinance to that effect within six months after the completion of the work, which assessment according to benefits shall be made in

like manner and in like effect as if the original ordinance providing for the improvement had provided for such assessments," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

10. To cause to be graded, paved or macadamized, any public street, lane, or alley, or part thereof, which is now or may hereafter be laid out and opened in any of the said cities, and have the same set with curbstone; and to provide for the payment of the costs and expenses thereof, in whole or in part, by the city, or by the owners of real estate bounding and abutting thereon, which cost and expense upon the abutting real estate shall be assessed according to the foot-front rule, or according to the benefits, as council shall by ordinance determine, except that in case of grading only, the said cost and expense shall be assessed according to benefits. When the costs and expenses, or any part thereof, are to be paid for by the foot-front rule, the city shall assess or cause to be assessed the said cost and expense upon the real estate bounding or abutting on the line of the improvement, by an equal assessment on said property in proportion to the number of feet the same fronts on the respective street, lane, or alley, or part thereof, to be improved; and the council must provide for an equitable reduction from the frontage of lots at all street, alley, railroad, or like intersections, and at other places, where from the peculiar or pointed shape of the lots, an assessment for the full frontage would be inequitable and unequal. When the costs and expenses or any part thereof of any grading, paving macadamizing, or other improvement of any street, lane, or alley, or part thereof, is to be paid for by the owner of real estate abutting as aforesaid, according to benefits, the same shall be assesed by viewers appointed by the court of common pleas, as is now or shall be hereafter provided by act of Assembly. But no ordinance shall be passed providing for the paving, macadamizing, grading, or other improvement of any street, avenue, lane, or alley, or part thereof, at the cost and expense of the abutting property owners, in whole or in part, or for the opening, widening, straightening, extending or vacating thereof, except upon the petition of a majority in number of interest of the owners of property abutting on the line of the proposed improvement, to be verified by the affidavit of one or more of the petitioners (a majority in interest of owners of undivided interests in any piece of property to be deemed and treated as one person, for the purpose of said petition), unless the ordinance for such improvement shall have been passed by the affirmative vote of at least four members of council; in which case council may direct the improvement to be made at the cost, or in part at the cost, of the owners of the abutting property without petition: Provided, however, That no such ordinance ordering any street or alley, or part thereof, to be thus improved, at the cost and expense of the abutting property owners, in whole or in part, without a petition therefor, shall be finally passed in a less period than thirty days from the date of its introduction; and, in the meantime, copies of such ordinances shall be published in the official newspaper or newspapers of said cities for three consecutive weeks, once a week, immediately following the introduction thereof, and, in case said city shall have no official newspaper, then in at least one and not more than two newspapers published in the county in which such city is situate, once

a week for three consecutive weeks: Provided, however, that the requirements for such publication shall not preclude the amendments of any paving ordinance as to the kind of pavement with which any street or alley, or part thereof, is proposed to be paved. The passage of the ordinance providing for any of the aforesaid improvements, upon petition therefor, and the publication of the names of the petitioners in one newspaper, or newspapers, published in said city, by one insertion, at least five days before the passage of said ordinance, shall be conclusive that a majority in number or interest (as the case may be), have petitioned therefor. The cost and expenses of any improvement of streets and construction of sewers, done and completed under an ordinance providing for the assessment of the cost and expenses thereof under the foot-front rule, may be assessed according to benefits, upon the passage of an ordinance to that effect within six months after the completion of the respective work, which assessment according to benefits shall be made in like manner and with like effect as if the original ordinance providing for the improvement had therein provided for such assessment.

Section 10. That article five, section three, clause sixteen, of said act, which reads as follows:—

"16. To require the removal of all obstructions from the sidewalks, curbstones, gutters, streets, and street-crossings at the expense of the owners or occupiers of the ground fronting thereon, or at the expense of the person or persons placing the same there; and to regulate the planting and protection of shade-trees in the streets, the building of cellar and basement-ways, and other excavations through or under the sidewalks in said city," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

16. To require the removal of all obstructions from the sidewalks, curbstones, gutters, streets, and street-crossings at the expense of the owners or occupiers of the ground fronting thereon, or at the expense of the person or persons placing the same there; and to regulate the planting, trimming, care and protection of shade-trees in the streets, the building of cellars and basement-ways, and other excavations through or under the sidewalks in said city.

Section 11. That article five, section three, clause twenty-three, of said act, which reads as follows:—

"23. To establish and enforce suitable police regulations for the protection of persons and property at public squares, parks, depots, depot ground, and other places of public resort, and for the arrest and commitment of professional thieves," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

23. To establish and enforce suitable police regulations, for the protection of persons and property at public squares, parks, depots, depot grounds, and other places of public resort, and for the arrest and commitment of professional thieves and suspicious persons found in any part of the city, who can give no reasonable account of themselves.

Section 12. That article five, section three, clause thirty, of said act, which reads as follows:—

"30. To purchase and own ground for, and to erect and establish, market houses and market places; for which latter purpose parts of any streets or sidewalks may be temporarily used; to contract with any person or persons, or association of persons, companies or

corporations, for the erection and regulation of market houses and market places, on such terms and conditions and in such manner as the council may prescribe, and raise all necessary revenue therefor as herein provided; and also to levy and collect a license-tax from every person, or persons, who may be authorized by council to occupy any portion of the streets or sidewalk for temporary public market purposes," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

30. To purchase and own ground for, and to erect, maintain, and establish market houses, milk depots, and market places; for which latter purpose parts of any streets or sidewalks may be temporarily used; to provide and enforce suitable general market regulations; to contract with any person or persons, associations of persons, companies or corporations, for the erection and regulation of market houses, milk depots, and market places, on such terms and conditions and in such manner as the council may prescribe, and raise all necessary revenue therefor as herein provided; and also levy and collect a license-tax from every person, or persons, who may be authorized by the council to occupy any portion of the streets or sidewalk for temporary market purposes.

Section 13. That article five, section three, clause thirty-two, of said act, which reads as follows:—

"32. To provide for the construction and maintenance of levees and ferries within the jurisdiction of any such city, or within the limits thereof; to erect wharves on navigable waters adjacent to the city, regulate the use thereof, collect wharfage, and establish wharf and dock lines; and to provide for protection against floods, and constructing and maintaining docks, retaining walls, dams, or embankments, and by removing obstructions from and deepening the channels of rivers and streams flowing through or adjacent to the city," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

32. To provide for the construction and maintenance of levees and ferries within the jurisdiction of any such city, or within the limits thereof; to erect wharves on navigable waters, adjacent to the city, regulate the use thereof, collect wharfage, and establish wharf and dock lines; and to provide for protection against floods, to construct and maintain docks, retaining walls, dams, or embankments, to remove obstructions from and deepen the channels of rivers and streams flowing through or adjacent to the city; to construct, maintain, and manage municipal boat houses and bath houses.

Section 14. That article five, section three, clause thirty-four, of said act, which reads as follows:—

"34. To purchase lands and premises for public parks, and to levy and collect such special taxes as may be necessary to pay for the same; and to make appropriations for the improvement, and regulations for the government, of parks owned and controlled by the city," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

34. To purchase lands and premises for public parks and playgrounds, to levy and collect such special taxes as may be necessary to pay for the same; and to make appropriations for the improvement, maintenance, care, regulation, and government of parks and playgrounds owned or controlled by the city.

Section 15. That article five, section three, clause thirty-nine, of said act, which reads as follows:—

"39. To regulate the construction and inspection of fire-places, chimneys, stoves, stove-pipes, ovens, boilers, kettles, forges, or any apparatus used in any building, manufactory or business, and to order the suppression or cleaning thereof when deemed necessary for the prevention of fires; to regulate, prohibit the manufacture, sale, storage, or transportation of inflammable or explosive substances within the city, and to prescribe limits within which no dangerous, obnoxious, or offensive business shall be carried on," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

39. To regulate the construction and inspection of fire-places, chimneys, stoves, stove-pipes, ovens, boilers, kettles, forges, or any apparatus used in any building, manufactory or business, and to order the suppression or cleaning thereof when deemed necessary for the prevention of fires; to regulate and control the production and emission of smoke from any chimney, locomotive smoke-stack, or other source; to regulate or prohibit the manufacture, sale, storage, or transportation of inflammable or explosive substances within the city, and to prescribe limits within which no dangerous, obnoxious, or offensive business shall be carried on.

Section 16. That article five, section three, clause forty-six, of said act, which reads as follows:—

"46. To make all such ordinances, by-laws, rules, and regulations, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, as may be expedient or necessary, in addition to the special powers in this section granted, for the proper management, care, and control of the city and it finances, and the maintenance of the peace, good government, safety, and welfare of the city, and its trade, commerce, and manufactures, and the same to alter, modify, and repeal at pleasure; and to enforce all ordinances by inflicting penalties upon inhabitants or other persons for violation thereof, not exceeding one hundred dollars for any one offense, recoverable with costs, together with judgment or imprisonment, not exceeding thirty days, if the amount of said judgment and costs shall not be paid," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

46. To make all such ordinances, by-laws, rules, and regulations, not inconsistent with or restrained by the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth, as may be expedient or necessary, for the proper management, care, and control of the city and its finances, and the maintenance of the peace, good government, safety, and welfare of the city, and its trade, commerce, manufactures, and the exercise of full and complete powers of local self-government, and the same to alter, modify, and repeal at pleasure; and to enforce all ordinances by inflicting penalties upon inhabitants or other persons for violations thereof, not exceeding one hundred dollars for any one offense, recoverable with costs, together with judgment or imprisonment, not exceeding ninety days, if the amount of said judgment and costs shall not be paid.

Section 17. That article six, section one, of said act, which reads as follows:—

"Section 1. The mayor and members of the city council in cities of the third class shall be at least twenty-five years of age, and shall be elected by the electors at large. They shall have been citizens and inhabitants of the city wherein they shall be elected one year next before their election, and shall reside therein during

their terms of service. In cities of the third class where the term of mayor expires on the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, the qualified electors of such city shall, at the municipal election in that year, elect a mayor, who shall serve from said first Monday until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen. In the year one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and quadriennially thereafter, the qualified electors of said city shall, at the municipal election, elect a mayor, who shall serve for a term of four years from the first Monday of January next suceeding his election. In cities of the third class where the mayor was elected at the municipal election in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, the qualified electors of the city shall, in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and quadriennially thereafter, elect a mayor, who shall serve for a term of four years from the first Monday of January next succeeding his election. At the first municipal election held after the passage of this act, and biennially thereafter, the qualified electors of each city of the third class shall elect four members of council, who shall serve for a term of two years from the first Monday of January next succeeding their election, except in the case of members first elected under this act, who shall serve from the first Monday of December next following their election until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 1. The mayor and members of the city council in cities of the third class shall be at least twenty-five years of age, and shall be elected by the electors at large. They shall have been citizens and inhabitants of the city wherein they shall be elected one year next before their election, and shall reside therein during their terms of service. The mayor shall serve for a term of four years, and shall not be eligible to succeed himself; and members of council shall, respectively, serve for a term of four years from the first Monday of January next succeeding their respective elections, and shall each be eligible to re-election. All mayors of cities of the third class elected in the year nineteen hundred eleven shall serve until the first Monday of January in the year nineteen hundred sixteen. All other mayors and councilmen in said cities now in office shall serve for the terms for which they were respectively elected. At the municipal election in each of the cities immediately preceding the expiration of the term of mayor thereof, the qualified electors of each such city shall elect a mayor to serve for the term of four years, and every fourth year thereafter a mayor shall be elected in each such city to serve for the term of four years. At the first municipal election held after the passage of this act the qualified electors of each city of the third class shall elect four members of the city council to serve for four years from the first Monday of January next succeeding their election, and every fourth year thereafter four councilmen shall be elected to serve for four years.

Section 18. That article six, section two, of said act, which reads as follows:—

"Section 2. Each member of council, including the mayor, shall have the right to vote on all questions coming before the council; but the mayor shall have no right to veto such acts as shall have

been passed by the affirmative vote of a majority of the members elected to said council," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 2. Each member of council, including the mayor, shall have the right to vote on all questions coming before the council; but the mayor shall have no right to veto; and except as otherwise herein provided, an affirmative vote of three members shall be necessary in order to pass any ordinance.

Section 19. That article six, section seven, of said act, which reads as follows:—

"Section 7. All ordinances may be proved by the certificate of the city clerk, under the corporate seal; and when printed or published in book or pamphlet form, and purporting to be published by authority of the city, shall be read and received as evidence in all courts and places without further proof. All ordinances shall, unless otherwise provided therein or by law, shall take effect in ten days after their passage, upon their being signed by the mayor and attested by the city clerk, and every ordinance prescribing a penalty for the violation thereof shall be forthwith published, at least three times, in not more than two newspapers printed and circulated within the city, in such manner as council may direct. All ordinances shall, within one month after their passage, be certified and recorded by the city clerk, in a book provided by the city for that purpose, which shall be at all times open to the inspection of citizens," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 7. All ordinances, immediately after their passage, shall be signed by the mayor and attested by the city clerk, and ordinances may be proved by the certificate of the city clerk, under the corporate seal; and when printed or published in book or pamphlet form, and purporting to be published by authority of the city, shall be read and received as evidence in all courts and places without further proof. All ordinances, unless otherwise provided therein or by law, shall take effect in ten days after their passage, and shall, within one month after their passage, be certified and recorded by the city clerk, in a book provided by the city for that purpose, which shall be at all times open to the inspection of citizens.

Section 20. That article six, section eleven, of said act, which reads as follows:—

"Section 11. The councilmen in cities of the third class shall receive for their services during their term of service annual salaries, to be fixed by ordinance, payable in monthly instalments. Council may, by ordinance fixing said salaries, provide for the assessment and retention therefrom of reasonable fines for absence from regular or special meetings of council or councilmanic committees. Council shall, by ordinance, fix the respective salaries to be paid to councilmen for their services. The salary paid to any councilman shall not be less than two hundred fifty dollars per year, nor more than three thousand dollars per year: Provided, however, That for the first term of councilmen elected under the provisions of this act, and until thereafter changed by ordinance, the salary of each councilman shall be as follows: In cities of the third class of fifteen thousand inhabitants or under, by the last United States census, each councilman shall receive a salary of three hundred dollars per

annum; where said population is between fifteen thousand and thirty thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum; in cities having a population above thirty thousand, and not to exceed fifty thousand, two thousand dollars per annum; in cities having a population of over fifty thousand, and not exceeding seventy thousand, two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; in cities having a population of over seventy thousand, three thousand dollars per annum.

"The first council elected under the provisions of this act shall, by ordinance, determine the amount of salaries to be paid in said cities. The compensation to be received by councilmen shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which they shall have been elected; but succeeding councils may change all compensation, said change to take effect after the expiration of term of office of the council making such change," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 11. The councilmen in cities of the third class shall receive for their sevices during their term of service annual salaries, to be fixed by ordinance, payable in monthly instalments. Councils may, by the ordinance fixing said salaries, provide for the assessment and retention therefrom of reasonable fines for absence from regular or special meetings of council or councilmanic committees. Council shall, by ordinance, fix the respective salaries to be paid to councilmen for their services. The salary paid to any councilmen shall not be less than two hundred and fifty dollars per year, nor more than three thousand dollars per year: Provided, however, That for the term of city councilmen and until thereafter changed by ordinance, the salary of each councilman shall be as follows: In cities of the third class of fifteen thousand inhabitants or under, by the last United States census, each councilman shall receive a salary of three hundred dollars per annum; where said population is between fifteen thousand and thirty thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum; in cities having a population above thirty thousand, and not exceeding fifty thousand, two thousand dollars per annum; in cities having a population of over fifty thousand, and not exceeding seventy thousand, two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; in cities having a population of over seventy thousand, three thousand dollars per annum.

The council elected under the provisions of this act shall, by ordinance, determine the amount of salaries to be paid in said cities. The compensation to be received by councilmen shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which they shall be elected; but succeeding councils may change all compensation, said change to take effect after the expiration of term of office of the council making the change.

Section 21. That article seven, section four, of said act, which reads as follows:—

"Section 4. The mayor shall also supervise the conduct of all city officers, examine the grounds of all reasonable complaints against any of them, and cause all of their violation or neglect of their duty to be promptly punished or reported to the proper tribunal for correction; and for the purpose aforesaid he is hereby empowered to issue subpoenas and compulsory processes, under his official seal, for the attendance of such persons and the production

of such books and papers as he may deem necessary. He shall have the authority, at all times, to call upon any officials of the city or heads of departments for any information as to the affairs under their control and management as he may require; and he may call special meetings of council to consider any matter which he may think proper. He shall communicate to council, at their first stated meeting in January of each year, and from time to time as he may deem expedient, a statement of the condition and affairs of the city in respect to its government, finances, and improvements, together with suggestions and recommendations of all such measures as he may deem conducive to the interests and welfare thereof," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 4. The mayor shall also supervise the conduct of all city officers, examine the grounds of all reasonable complaints against any of them, and cause all of their violations or neglect of duty to be promptly punished or reported to the proper tribunal for correction; and for the purpose aforesaid he is hereby empowered to issue subpoenas and compulsory processes, under his official seal, for the attendance of such persons and the production of such books and papers as he may deem necessary. He shall have the authority, at all times, to call upon any official of the city or heads of departments for any information as to the affairs under their control and management as he may require; and he may call special meetings of council to consider any matter which he may think proper. He shall communicate to council, from time to time as he may deem expedient, a statement of the condition and affairs of the city in respect to its government, finances, and improvements, together with suggestions and recommendations of all such measures as he may deem conducive to the interest and welfare thereof.

Section 22. That article seven, section five, of said act, which reads as follows:—

"Section 5. The mayor shall have the criminal jurisdiction of an alderman within the city; and shall have no civil jurisdiction except in relation to actions for fines, penalties, or forfeitures imposed by virtue of the ordinances of the city, or the laws of this Commonwealth relating thereto. He shall have the power of a committing magistrate, under the acts of Assembly relating to tramps and vagrants; and shall, in addition, have authority to commit to any city or county prison, for a term not exceeding thirty days, any dissolute or disorderly persons, in default of payment of such fine or penalty as may be fixed by ordinance, with the cost of suit or arrest. He shall be empowered to take acknowledgments of any instruments in writing, solemnize marriages, and administer oaths and affirmations, and shall attest all his acts with his official seal. He shall keep a docket, and shall enter therein all actions and proceedings had before him; and said docket with the entries therein, and duly certified transcripts thereof, shall be received in evidence in the same manner and with like effect as the docket entries and transcripts of alderman are by law admissible for similar purposes. He shall charge and receive for all official services the same fees and costs as are allowed by law to the alderman of the city for similar services, but shall pay over the same into the city treasury monthly, according to the statements thereof, verified by oath or affirmation before the superintendent of finance, and filed with him," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 5. The mayor shall have the criminal jurisdiction of an alderman within the city; and shall have no civil jurisdiction except in relation to actions for fines, penalties, or forfeitures imposed by virtue of the ordinances of the city, or the laws of the Commonwealth relating thereto. He shall have the power of a committing magistrate, under the acts of Assembly relating to tramps and vagrants; and shall, in addition, have authority to commit to any city or county prison, for a term not exceeding ninety days, any dissolute or disorderly person, in default of payment of such fine or penalty as may be fixed by ordinances, with the cost of suit or arrest. He shall be empowered to take acknowledgments of any instruments in writing, solemnize marriages, and administer oaths and affirmations, and shall attest all his acts with his official seal. He shall keep a docket, and shall enter therein all actions and proceedings had before him; and said docket with the entries therein, and duly certified transcripts thereof, shall be received in evidence in the same manner and with the effect as the docket entries and transcripts of aldermen are by law admissible for similar purposes. He shall charge and receive for all official services the same fees and costs as are allowed by law to aldermen of the city for similar services, but shall pay over the same into the city treasury monthly, according to the statements thereof, verified by oath or affirmations before the superintendent of finance, and filed with him.

Section 23. That article seven, section six, of said act, which reads as follows:—

"Section 6. The council shall fix, by ordinance, the number, rank, and compensation of the members of the city police force, and prescribe all necessary rules and regulations for the organization and government thereof in accordance with this act; and it shall be a misdemeanor in office for any policeman to ask, demand, or receive any other compensation or reward whatsoever for his official services, to be followed by dismissal from office: Provided, That members of the police force may receive and retain rewards offered for the arrest of persons accused of crime committed outside of the city in which they hold office. The council may also designate, from the force, the chief and other officers, who shall be subject to the direction and control of the council, and shall serve as such officers until their successors be duly designated and qualified," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 6. The council shall fix, by ordinance, the number, rank, and compensation of the members of the city police force, and prescribe all necessary rules and regulations for the organization and government thereof in accordance with this act; and it shall be a misdemeanor in office for any policeman to ask, demand, or receive any other compensation or reward whatsoever his official services, to be followed by dismissal from office: Provided, That members of the police force may receive and retain rewards offered for the arrest of persons accused of crime committed outside of the city in which they hold office. The council may also designate, from the force, the chief and other officers, who shall serve as such officers until their successors be duly designated and qualified.

Section 24. That article seven, section seven, of said act, which reads as follows:—

"Section 7. Policemen shall be ex officio constables of the city, and shall and may, without warrant and upon view, arrest and commit for hearing any and all persons guilty of breach of the peace, vagrancy, riotous or disorderly conduct or drunkenness, or who may be engaged in the commission of any unlawful act tending to imperil the personal security or endanger the property of the citizens, or violating any of the ordinances of said city for the violation of which a fine or penalty is imposed. They shall have authority to serve and execute all criminal process or processes for the violation of the city ordinances which may be issued by the mayor or any alderman and shall charge the same fees and costs as pertain by law to the constables of the city for similar services; but the said fees and costs shall be received and collected by the mayor, and by him paid into the city treasury monthly as herein provided. Policemen shall obey the orders of the mayor and make report to him, which report shall be laid by him before council whenever required. The mayor shall exercise a constant supervision and control over their conduct, and hear and determine all complaints against them in the discharge of their duties; and he shall be required to remove from office any member or officer of the police upon a resolution to that effect passed by council," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 7. Policemen shall be ex officio constables of the city, and shall and may, without warrant and upon view, arrest and commit for hearing any and all persons guilty of breach of the peace, vagrancy, riotous or disorderly conduct or drunkenness, or who may be engaged in the commission of any unlawful act tending to imperil personal security or endanger the property of the citizens, or violating any of the ordinances of said city for the violation of which fine or penalty is imposed. They shall have authority to serve and execute all criminal process or processes for the violation of the city ordinances which may be issued by the mayor or any alderman, and shall charge the same fees and costs as pertain by law to the constables of the city for similar services; but the said fees and costs shall be received and collected by the mayor, and by him paid into the city treasurer monthly as herein provided. Policemen shall obey the orders of the mayor and make report to him, which report shall be laid by him before council whenever required. The mayor shall exercise a constant supervision and control over their conduct, and hear and determine all complaints against them in the discharge of their duties; and upon finding any such complaint well founded, shall submit his report thereon to council for its action; and in the meantime, pending action by council, the mayor shall have power to suspend such policeman from duty.

Section 25. That article seven, section fourteen, of said act, which reads as follows:—

"Section 14. The superintendent of finance shall, from time to time, and as often as he may deem expedient or the city council shall direct, suggest plans to the council for the management and improvement of the city finances; and he shall make a report, verified by oath or affirmation, to the city council, at the first stated meeting in January in each year, of the public accounts of the city, and of the trusts in its care, exhibiting all of the expenditure thereof, respectively, and the sources from which the revenue and funds are de-

rived and in which manner the same have been disbursed; each account to be accompanied by a statement in detail of the several appropriations made by council, the amount drawn on each appropriation, and the balance outstanding to the debit or credit of such appropriation at the close of the fiscal year, which report shall be published in pamphlet form. He shall also, at the first stated meeting in January in each year, present to council a detailed statement of the estimated receipts, expenditures, and liabilities of every kind for the ensuing year, with the balance of unexpended appropriations, and all other information of value as a basis for fixing the levy and tax rate for the next fiscal year," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 14. The superintendent of finance shall, from time to time, and as often as he may deem expedient or the city council shall direct, suggest plans to the council for the management and improvement of the city finances; and he shall make a report, verified by oath or affirmation, to the city council, at the first stated meeting in March in each year, of the public accounts of the city and of the trusts in its care, exhibiting all of the expenditure thereof, respectively, and the sources from which the revenue and funds are derived and in what manner the same have been disbursed; each account to be accompanied by a statement in detail of the several appropriations made by council, the amount drawn on each appropriation, and the balance outstanding to the debit or credit of such appropriation at the close of the fiscal year, which report shall be published in pamphlet form. He shall also, at the first stated meeting in December in each year, present to council a detailed statement of the estimated receipts, expenditures, and liabilities of every kind for the ensuing year, with the balance of unexpended appropriations, and all other information of value as a basis for fixing the levy and tax rate for the next fiscal year. The superintendent of accounts and finance shall have authority to administer oaths or affirmations in relation to any matter touching the authentication of every account with, or claim or demand against, the city, but shall not be entitled to receive any fee therefor. He shall also have power to appoint a deputy, who shall also have power to administer oaths or affirmations in all matters relating to the affairs of said office; but the said superintendent shall, in all cases, be responsible and liable for the actions and conduct of the said deputy.

Section 26. That article seven, section fifteen, of said act, which reads as follows:—

"Section 15. The mayor of each city of the third class in Pennsylvania, elected under the provisions of this act, shall receive for his services during his term of service an annual salary to be fixed by ordinance, payable in monthly instalments. The council in said city shall, by ordinance, fix the amount of the salary to be paid to the mayor for his services, and may provide for the assessment and retention therefrom of reasonable fines for absence from regular or special meetings of council or councilmanic committees. The amount of said salary in cities of the third class shall not be less than five hundred dollars, nor more than three thousand five hundred dollars, per year. For the first term of any mayor elected under the provisions of this act, and until thereafter changed by ordinance, the salary of said mayors in cities of the third class shall be as follows:

In cities having a population of fifteen thousand or under, by the last United States census, five hundred dollars; in cities having a population of over fifteen thousand, and less than thirty thousand, inhabitants, one thousand two hundred dollars per year; in cities having a population exceeding thirty thousand, and not exceeding fifty thousand, inhabitants, two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; in cities having a population of over fifty thousand, and not exceeding seventy thousand, inhabitants, three thousand dollars per annum; in cities having a population of over seventy thousand inhabitants, three thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

"The first council elected under the provisions of this act shall, by ordinance, fix the salary to be paid to the mayor in said cities for succeeding terms; and the amount of compensation for the mayor in any of said cities shall not be increased or diminished during the term of office for which he shall be elected. Succeeding councils may change the amount of such compensation," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 15. The mayor of each city of the third class elected under the provisions of this act, shall receive for his services during his term of service an annual salary to be fixed by ordinance, payable in monthly instalments. The council shall, by ordinance, fix the amount of salary to be paid to the mayor for his services, and may provide for the assessment and retention therefrom of reasonable fines for absence from regular or special meetings of council or councilmanic committees. The amount of salary in cities of the third class shall not be less than five hundred dollars, nor more than three thousand five hundred dollars, per year. Until changed by ordinance, the salary of said mayor in cities of the third class shall be as follows: In cities having a population of fifteen thousand or under, by the last United States census, five hundred dollars per annum; in cities having a population of over fifteen thousand, and less than thirty thousand, inhabitants, one thousand two hundred dollars per annum; in cities having a population exceeding thirty thousand, and not exceeding fifty thousand, inhabitants, two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; in cities having a population of over fifty thousand, and not exceeding seventy thousand, inhabitants, three thousand dollars per annum; in cities having a population of over seventy thousand inhabitants, three thousand five hundred dollars per annum; and the amount of compensation for the mayor in any of the said cities shall not be increased or diminished during the term of office for which he shall be elected. Succeeding councils may change the amount of such compensation.

Section 27. That article nine, section one, of said act, which reads as follows:—

"Section 1. In cities of the third class where the term of city controller expires on the first Monday of December, in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, the qualified electors of the city shall, at the municipal election of that year, elect a city controller, who shall serve from the said first Monday of December until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen. In the year one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and quadriennially thereafter, the qualified electors of such city shall, at the municipal election, elect a city controller, who shall serve for a term of four years from the first Monday of January next succeed-

ing his election. In cities of the third class where the city controller was elected at the municipal election in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, the qualified electors of the city shall, in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and quadriennially thereafter, elect a city controller, who shall serve for a term of four years from the first Monday of January next succeeding his election. The city controller shall examine, audit, and settle all accounts whatsoever in which the city is concerned, either as debtor or creditor, where provision for the settlement thereof is made by law; and, where no provision or an insufficient provision has been made, he shall examine such accounts and report to the city council the facts relating thereto. He shall have authority to administer oaths or affirmations in relation to any matter touching the authentication of every account with, or claim or demand against, the city, but shall not be entitled to receive any fee therefor," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 1. In cities of the third class, where the term of the city controller expires on the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, the qualified electors of the city shall, at the municipal election of that year, and every four years thereafter, elect a city controller, who shall possess the qualifications herein prescribed for the city treasurer, and who shall serve for the term of four years from the first Monday of January next succeeding their respective elections: Provided, however, That the city controller elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen shall serve from the first Monday in December of that year to the first Monday of January in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty. In cities of the third class where the city controller was elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, to serve until the first Monday in January in the year one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, the qualified electors of said cities shall elect a city controller at the municipal election to be held in the year one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and every four years thereafter elect a controller in like manner, to serve for the term aforesaid, the said terms to begin on the first Monday of January next succeeding their respective elections.

Section 28. That article nine, section two, of an act, which reads as follows:—

"Section 2. The said city controller shall receive such compensation as may be prescribed by council," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 2. The said city controller shall examine, audit and settle all accounts whatsoever in which the city is concerned, either as debtor or creditor; and shall also examine and audit the accounts of all officers and departments which collect, receive and disburse public moneys, or who are charged with the management, control, or custody thereof; and in case he discovers any default, irregularity, delinquency, or mismanagement, he shall make report to the council. He shall also make report to council on the first Monday of January in each year, and oftener if so required by council, of the audits which he shall have made, of the accounts of the officers having charge, custody, control and disbursement of public moneys, showing the balance in their hands respectively. He shall have the power to administer oaths or affirmations in relation to any matter touch-

ing the authentication of any account, claim or demand against the city, but shall not receive any fee therefor; and shall have power to issue subpoenas to obtain the attendance of officers whose accounts he is authorized to adjust, audit and settle; and also to subpoena any person or persons who it may be necessary to examine as witnesses; and in case any city officer or any witness refuses to appear, upon being subpoenaed, he shall report such refusal to council, and the council is hereby empowered to enact ordinances to compel the attendance of city officers and witnesses before the said city controller and to impose penalties in case of refusal. The city controller shall give bond, with surety to be approved by council, in such sum as the council shall fix by ordinance; and he shall receive such compensation as shall be prescribed by council, which shall not be increased or diminished during his term. In case a vacancy occurs in the office of city controller thirty days or more prior to the time for holding the next fall or municipal primary election in said cities, the council shall fill the vacancy by electing a city controller, to serve until the first Monday of January next succeeding the time of holding said fall or municipal primary election; and the qualified electors of the city in which said vacancy exists shall, at said fall or municipal primary election, nominate, and at the succeeding fall or municipal election elect, in the manner provided by law, a city controller, who shall serve for the regular term of four years from the first Monday of January succeeding his election; but in case the vacancy occurs less than thirty days prior to the next fall or municipal primary election, the council shall elect a city controller, to serve during the remainder of the term of the city controller whose office has become vacant.

Section 29. Article nine, section three, of said act, which reads as follows:—

"Section 3. That the council of each city of the third class in this Commonwealth are hereby authorized and directed to elect a city clerk whose term of office and compensation shall be fixed by ordinance: Provided, however, That the said term of office shall not exceed four years," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 3. The council of each city of the third class is hereby authorized and directed to elect a city clerk, who shall serve for a term of four years, and until his successor is duly elected and qualified, and whose compensation shall be fixed by ordinance; and he shall be removable in the manner provided by law.

Section 30. That article ten, section one, of said act, which reads as follows:—

"Section 1. Subject to the provisions of article six, the council of each of said cities of the third class shall, on the first Monday of January following the election of members thereof, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, by the vote of the majority of the members chosen, elect one person, learned in the law and qualified to practice in the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth, who shall be styled the city solicitor, and shall serve for the term of two years from the said first Monday of January and until his successor shall be duly qualified, unless he shall have been removed from office sooner in the method prescribed by law. Vacancies in said office shall be filled by council for the unexpired term. He shall give law-

ful bond to the corporation, with two or more sureties, or with a surety or other company authorized by law to act as surety, to be approved by council, in such sum as they shall by ordinance direct, conditioned for the faithful performance of his official duties as the same are or may be defined by law or ordinance," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 1. Subject to the provisions of article six, the council of each of said cities of the third class, on the first Monday of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and on the first Monday of May every fourth year thereafter, or as soon thereafter as practicable in each of said years, by a vote of a majority of the members chosen, shall elect one person, learned in the law and qualified to practice in the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth, who shall be styled the city solicitor, and shall serve for the term of four years from the said first of Monday of May and until his successor shall be duly qualified, unless he shall have been removed from office sooner in the method prescribed by law. Vacancies in said office shall be filled by council for the unexpired term. He shall give lawful bond to the corporation, with two or more sureties, or with a surety or other company authorized by law to act as surety, to be approved by council, in such sum as they shall by ordinance direct, conditioned for the faithful performance of his official duties as the same are or may be defined by law or ordinance.

Section 31. That article eleven, section one, of said act, which reads as follows:—

"Section 1. The council of any city of the third class of the State of Pennsylvania may, by ordinance, create a board of health. The organization, powers, and duties of said board of health shall be as provided by laws now in force in relation to boards of health," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 1. The council of any city of the third class, by ordinance, may create a board of health. The organization, powers, and duties of said board of health shall be as provided by laws now in force in relation to boards of health, except the members, officers, and subordinates thereof may be appointed by the council.

Section 32. That article eleven, section three, of said act, which reads as follows:—

"Section 3. The city clerk in cities of the third class shall be ex officio secretary of the board of health, in case the council of said city shall create a board of health under the provisions of this act," be and the same is hereby repealed.

Section 33. That article fourteen, section six, of said act, which reads as follows:—

"Section 6. The viewers provided for in the foregoing sections of this article may be appointed before or at any time within six years after the entry, taking, appropriation, or injury, or the passing of an ordinance providing for any matter set forth in section one of article fourteen, of any property or materials for constructing said improvement; and upon the report of said viewers, or any two of them, being filed in the said court, any party may, within thirty days thereafter, file his, her, or their appeal from the said report to the said court. Such appeal shall be in writing, and accompanied by an affidavit of the appellant, or their agent or attorney, that the same is not taken for the purpose of delay, but because the affiant

firmly believes that injustice has been done; and, after such appeal, either party may put the cause at issue in the form directed by said court, and the same shall be tried by said court and jury; and, after final judgment, either party may have an appeal therefrom to the proper court, the Superior Court or the Supreme Court, in the manner prescribed in other cases. The said court of common pleas shall have power to order what notices shall be given in connection with any part of the proceedings, and may make all such orders as it may deem requisite. If any exceptions be filed with any appeal to the proceedings, they shall be speedily disposed of, and if allowed a new view shall be ordered, and if disallowed the appeal shall proceed as hereinbefore provided," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 6. The viewers provided for in the foregoing sections of this article may be appointed before or at any time within six years after the entry, taking, appropriation, or injury, or the passing of an ordinance providing for any matter set forth in section one of article fourteen, of any property or materials for constructing said improvement; and upon the report of said viewers, or any two of them, being filed in the said court,—which report shall be filed within ninety days from the date of their appointment, unless the time for so doing shall be extended by the court,—and any party may within thirty days thereafter, file his, her, or their appeal from the said report to the said court. Such appeal shall be in writing, and accompanied by an affidavit of the appellant, or their agent or attorney, that the same is not taken for the purpose of delay, but because the affiant firmly believes that injustice has been done; and, after such appeal, either party may put the cause at issue in the form directed by said court, and the same shall be tried by said court and jury; and, after final judgment, either party may have an appeal therefrom to the proper court, the Superior Court or the Supreme Court, in the manner prescribed in other cases. The said court of common pleas shall have power to order what notices shall be given in connection with any part of the proceedings, and may make all such orders as it may deem requisite. If any exceptions be filed with any appeal to the proceedings, they shall be speedily disposed of, and if allowed a new view shall be ordered, and if disallowed the appeal shall proceed as hereinbefore provided.

Section 34. That article fourteen, section seven, of said act, which reads as follows:—

"Section 7. In case any such city shall repeal any ordinance passed, or discontinue any proceeding taken, providing for any of the improvements mentioned in the first section of this article, prior to the entry upon, taking, appropriation, or injury to any property or material, and within thirty days after the filing of the report of viewers assessing damages and benefit, the said city shall not thereafter be liable to pay any damages which have been or might have been assessed, but all costs upon any proceedings had thereon shall be paid by the said city," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 7. In case any such city shall repeal any ordinance passed, or discontinue any proceeding taken, providing for any of the improvements mentioned in the first section of this article, prior to the entry upon, taking, appropriation, or injury to any prop-

erty or material, and within thirty days after the filing of the report of viewers assessing damages and benefit, the said city shall not thereafter be liable to pay any damages which have been or might have been assessed, but all costs upon any proceeding had thereon shall be paid by the said city, including attorney fees to be fixed by the court on behalf of the owner or owners.

Section 35. That article fifteen, section ten, of said act, which reads as follows:—

"Section 10. The said assessor shall complete his triennial assessment, and the annual assessment in intervening years, on or before the first day of September in each year; and he shall have power to add to the duplicates in the hands of the city treasurer any subject of taxation therefrom, and to rectify any and all errors and mistakes made therein," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 10. The said assessor shall complete his triennial assessment, and the annual assessments in intervening years, on or before the first day of September in each year; and he shall have power, with the approval of the board of revision and appeals, to add to the duplicates of the city treasurer any subject of taxation omitted therefrom, and to rectify any and all errors and mistakes made therein.

Section 36. That article sixteen, section one, of said act, which reads as follows:—

"Section 1. Subject to the provisions of article six of this act, the council of each city of the third class shall, on the first Monday of January succeeding their election or as soon thereafter as practicable, elect by majority vote of said council a competent civil engineer, who shall be styled the city engineer, and shall serve for a term of two years from the date of his election, and until his successor shall be duly qualified, unless he shall sooner be removed from said office according to law," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 1. Subject to the provisions of article six of this act, the council of each city of the third class shall, on the first Monday of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred sixteen, and on the first Monday of May in every fourth year thereafter, or as soon thereafter as practicable in each of said years, elect by majority vote of said council a competent civil engineer, who shall be styled the city engineer, and shall serve for a term of four years from the date of his election, and until his successor shall be duly qualified, unless he shall sooner be removed from said office according to law.

"Section 37. Whenever by the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth any city of the third class shall be authorized to increase its indebtedness by borrowing money on the faith and credit of said city, the proposed ordinance to effect the loan shall be introduced at a stated meeting of the council, and the draft thereof published in at least two of the newspapers of the city, if so many be published therein, once a week for four weeks, before the final consideration and passage thereof by the said council. The specific purpose or purposes for which the said loan is authorized, shall be distinctly set out in the said ordinance, and the moneys received for said loan shall not be used for any purpose other than those so stated; and the said city shall, at or before the time of authorizing the said loan,

provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest and also the principal of the said loan within thirty years," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 2. Whenever by the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth any city of the third class shall be authorized to increase its indebtedness by borrowing money on the faith and credit of said city, the proposed ordinance to effect the loan shall be introduced at a stated meeting of the council, and the drafts thereof be published in at least two of the newspapers of the city, if so many published therein, once a week for four weeks, before the final consideration and passage thereof by the said council. The specific purpose or purposes for which the said loan is authorized, shall be distinctly set out in the said ordinance, and the moneys other than those so stated; and the said city shall, at or before the time of authorizing the said loan, provide for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest and also the principal of said loan within thirty years; and all such bonds shall be exempt from State and other taxation.

Section 38. That article eighteen, section three, of said act, which reads as follows:—

"Section 3. Any of the said cities of the third class may, in the manner prescribed by law, redeem its existing bonded indebtedness, as fast as the same may become due and payable, by the issue of new bonds therefor, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, redeemable in not less than five years, and payable at any time not exceeding thirty years from the date of issue thereof, at the option of the said city; said bonds shall be exempt from all taxation except for State purposes," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 3. Any of the said cities of the third class may, in the manner prescribed by law, redeem its existing bonded indebtedness, as fast as the same may become due and payable, by issue of new bonds therefor, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, redeemable in not less than five years, and payable at any time not exceeding thirty years from the date of issue therefor at the option of the said city; and said bonds shall be exempt from all taxation.

Section 39. That article twenty-one, section four, of said act, which reads as follows:—

"Section 4. All acts of Assembly or parts of acts relating to cities of the third class, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall be and remain in full force; and all acts and parts of acts, general, special, or local, appertaining to the subject matter covered by this act, so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions thereof, be, and the same are, hereby repealed, except that nothing in this act shall be interpreted to repeal, abridge, or in any way affect the provisions of an act, approved the twenty-second day of April, Anno Domini nineteen hundred and five, entitled "An act to preserve the purity of the waters of the State, for the protection of the public health," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 4. All acts of Assembly or parts of acts relating to cities of the third class, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall be and remain in full force; and all acts and parts of acts, general, special, or local, appertaining to the subject matter covered

by this act, so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions thereof, be, and the same are, hereby repealed, except that nothing in this act shall be interpreted to repeal, abridge, or in any way affect the provisions of an act, approved the twenty-second day of April, Anno Domini nineteen hundred and five, entitled "An act to preserve the purity of the waters of the State, for the protection of the public health," or the provisions of an act, approved the twenty-eighth day of April, Anno Domini nineteen hundred and three, entitled "An act for the annexation of any city, borough, township, or part of a township, to a contiguous city, and providing for the indebtedness of the same," and the amendments or supplements thereof.

Section 40. Any act or parts of any act inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 4, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 1364, entitled "An act to amend and revise an act, entitled 'An act providing for the incorporation, regulation, and government of cities of the third class; regulating nomination and election of municipal officers therein; and repealing, consolidating, and extending existing laws in relation thereto,' approved the twenty-seventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred thirteen, enlarging, changing, modifying and defining certain of the powers of the cities of the third class."

This bill contains amendments to the act of June 27, 1913, known as the "Clark Act" for the government of cities of the third class. In general its provisions are worthy. It however on page 9 contains a provision relating to license fees from insurance agents. These agents are required by law to pay a license through the State Insurance Department. To make this clear and to overcome the law of 1911 reorganizing the Insurance Department prohibits local license fees. The "Clark Act" repealed this. Then the Assembly passed House bill 517, which was approved May 3, 1915. To approve this bill would be to repeal the Act of May 3, 1915. The last named act is just. This bill, therefore, valuable as it is, cannot be approved. It is hoped that at a subsequent session these confusing and contradictory features may be eliminated and a proper act approved.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 111.

AN ACT

Relative to borough and township employes; prescribing a method of paying them, and fixing the duties of the borough and township authorities.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That each person employed by a borough or township shall be paid monthly. It shall be the duty of the borough or township officer, authorized, to pay for such services

in cash or check as above provided: And it is further provided, That it shall be unlawful for said authorities, in any borough or township, to pay or offer to pay any employe by order or warrant on any person, firm, or corporation: Provided, however, This act shall not prohibit payment being made at shorter intervals and not include employes engaged by the year or longer periods.

Section 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 4, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 1034, entitled "An act relative to borough and township employes, prescribing a method of paying them, and fixing the duties of the borough and township authorities."

This bill originally intended to provide for semi-monthly pay to borough and township employes. In passage this provision was stricken out, leaving it a monthly pay provision, which is utterly superfluous.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 112.

AN ACT

To amend an act, entitled "An act supplemental to an act, entitled 'An act to create a Bureau of Building Inspection, and to regulate the construction, maintenance and inspection of buildings and party walls in cities of the first class,' approved the fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine," approved the fifth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and one; by exempting from the operation of said act buildings used for exhibitions of which moving pictures form the whole, or moving pictures form a part, and vaudeville acts, in some or all of which stage scenery and apparatus are employed, form a part.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That section one of the act, entitled "An act supplemental to an act, entitled 'An act to create a Bureau of Building Inspection, and to regulate the construction, maintenance and inspection of buildings and party walls in cities of the first class," approved the fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine," approved the fifth day of June, nineteen hundred one, which reads as follows:

"Section 49. Every building hereafter erected or altered to be used as a theatre, opera house, or other building intended for theatrical or operatic purposes, or for public entertainments of any kind, where stage scenery and apparatus are employed, shall be built to comply with the requirements of this section; but all theatres or places of amusement now existing may be altered, providing such alteration does not amount to a virtual reconstruction thereof, so as to make it a new building. No building, which at the time of the passage of this act is not in actual use for theatrical or operatic purposes, and no building hereafter erected not in conformity with

the requirements of this section, shall be used for theatrical or operatic purposes, or for public entertainments of any kind where stage scenery and apparatus are employed, until the same shall have been made to conform to the requirements of this section; and no building hereinbefore described shall be opened to the public for theatrical or operatic purposes, or for public entertainment of any kind, where stage scenery or apparatus are employed, until the Bureau of Building Inspection and the Bureau of Fire, respectively, shall have approved the same in writing as conforming to the requirements of this section; and the mayors of the said cities shall refuse to issue any license for any such building, and shall close the same and prevent its opening until a certificate in writing of such approval shall have been given by the Bureau of Building Inspection and the Bureau of Fire, respectively. Every such building shall have at least one front on the street, which front shall be as wide as the widest part of the auditorium or assembly hall, and in such front there shall be suitable means of entrance and exit for the audience, unless there shall also be a way or passage leading directly from the auditorium to another street, in which case the means of entrance and exit by such way or passage shall be taken into consideration, to such extent as they shall furnish entrances and exits; and, if they shall be of sufficient width to meet the requirements of this act, there need be no means of entrance or exit in front, saving by the side courts hereafter stipulated for. Any building located on a street, having a width thereon as wide as the widest part of the auditorium or assembly hall, shall be considered as having a front on said street, within the meaning of this act, if, in addition thereto, there shall be a way or passage leading from said theatre to another street, which way or passage shall be of a width not less than one-third of the width of the widest part of said auditorium or assembly hall. In addition to the aforesaid entrances and exits on the street, there shall be reserved for service, in case of an emergency, an open court or space on the side not bordering on the street, where said building is located on a corner lot, and on both sides of said building, where there is but one frontage on the street. The width of such open court or courts shall not be less than seven feet where the seating capacity is not over one thousand people; above one thousand nor more than eighteen hundred people, eight feet in width, and above eighteen hundred people, ten feet in width. Said open court or courts, if there be not, in addition to the front as aforesaid on one street, a way or passage of the width aforesaid leading into another street, shall begin on a line with or near the proscenium wall, and shall extend the length of the auditorium proper to or near the wall separating the same from the entrance, lobby or vestibule, and the said open court, or a separate and distinct corridor from each open court, shall continue to the street through such superstructure as may be built on the street side of the anditorium, with continuous walls of brick or fireproof materials on each side of the entire length of said corridor or corridors, and the ceilings and floors shall be fire-proof. If there be, in addition to the front on a street, a way or passage of the width aforesaid leading into another street, then it will be sufficient if said open court or courts shall extend along the auditorium on each side thereof to said front, on said street, on which the theatre shall

be located. Said corridor or corridors shall not be reduced in width except by the thickness of the outer walls, and there shall be no projection in the same; the outer openings to be provided with doors or gates opening toward the street. During the performance the doors or gates in the corridors shall be kept open by proper fastenings; at other times they may be closed and fastened by movable bolts or locks. The said open courts and corridors shall not be used for storage purposes or for any purpose whatsoever, except for exit and entrance from and to the auditorium and stage, and must be kept free and clear during performances. The level of said corridors at the front entrance to the building, shall not be greater than one step above the level of the sidewalk where they begin at the street entrance, and the entrance of the main front of the building shall not be on a higher level from the sidewalk than four steps, unless approved by the Bureau of Building Inspection. To overcome any difference of level existing between exits from the parquet into courts and the level of the said corridors, gradients shall be employed of not over one foot in ten feet, with no perpendicular rise. From the auditorium, opening into the said open courts or on the side street, there shall not be less than two exits on each side, in each tier from and including the parquet, and each and every gallery. Each exit shall be at least five feet in width in the clear and provided with doors of iron or wood; if of wood, the doors shall be constructed as hereinbefore in this bill described. All of said doors shall open outwardly and must be fastened with movable bolts, the bolts to be kept drawn during performances. There shall be balconies not less than four feet in width in the said open court, or courts, at each level or tier above the parquet, on each side of the auditorium, of sufficient length to embrace the two exits; and from said balconies there shall be staircases extending to the ground level, with a rise of not over eight and one-half inches to a step, and not less than nine inches tread, exclusive of the nosing. The staircase from the upper balcony to the next below shall not be less than thirty inches in width in the clear, and from the first balcony to the ground three feet in width in the clear where the seating capacity of the auditorium is for one thousand people or less, three feet and six inches in the clear where above one thousand and not more than eighteen hundred people, and four feet in the clear when above eighteen hundred people and not more than twenty-five hundred people, and not less than four feet six inches in the clear when above twenty-five hundred people. All the before mentioned balconies and staircases shall be constructed of iron throughout, including the floors, and of ample strength to sustain the load to be carried by them, and they shall be covered with a metal hood or awning, to be constructed as shall be directed by the Inspector of Buildings. If the said balconies be carried to and connect with an inclosed tower stairway, having its exit directly to the street, the open courts or corridors hereinbefore described may have deducted from their width the width of the staircases herein called for. Where one side of the building borders on a street, there shall be balconies and staircases of like capacity and kind as before mentioned, carried to the ground. When located on a corner lot, that portion of the premises bordering on the side street and not re-

quired for the uses of the theatre may, if such portion be not more than twenty feet in width, be used for offices, stores or apartments, provided the walls separating this portion of the theatre proper are carried up solidly to and through the roof, and that a fire-proof exit is provided from the theatre on each tier equal to the combined width of exits opening on opposite sides in each tier communicating with balconies and staircases leading to the street, in a manner provided elsewhere in this section. Said exit passages shall be entirely cut off by brick walls from said offices, stores or apartments, and the floors and ceilings in each tier shall be fire-proof. Nothing herein contained shall prevent a roof garden, art gallery or rooms for similar purposes being placed over a theatre or public building, provided the floor of the same forming the roof over such theatre or building shall be constructed of iron or steel and fire-proof materials, and that said floor shall have no covering boards or sleepers of wood, but be of tile or cement. Every roof over said garden or rooms shall have all supports and rafters of iron or steel, and be covered with glass or fire-proof materials, or both; but no such roof garden, art gallery or room for any public purpose, shall be placed over or above that portion of any theatre or other building which is used as a stage. No workshop, storage or general property-room shall be allowed above the auditorium or stage or under the same, or in any of the fly-galleries. All of said rooms or shops may be located in the rear or at the side of the stage, but in such cases they shall be separated from the stage by a brick wall, and the openings leading into said portions shall have fire-proof doors on each side of the openings, hung to iron eyes built into the wall. No portion of any building hereafter erected or altered, used or intended to be used, for theatrical or other purposes as in this section specified, shall be used or occupied as a hotel, boarding or lodging-house, factory, workshop or manufactory, or for storage purposes, except as may be hereafter specifically provided for. Said restriction relates, not only to that portion of the building which contains the auditorium and the stage, but applies also to the entire structure in connection therewith. No store or room contained in the building, or the offices, stores or apartments adjoining, as aforesaid, shall be let or used for carrying on any business dealings in articles designated as specifically hazardous in the classification in the Board of Fire Underwriters, or for manufacturing purposes. No lodging accommodation shall be allowed in any part of the building communicating with the auditorium. Interior walls built of fire-proof materials shall separate the auditorium from the entrance vestibule and from any room or rooms of the same, also from any lobbies, corridors, refreshment or other rooms. All staircases for the use of the audience shall be inclosed with walls of brick or of fire-proof materials, approved by the Bureau of Building Inspection, in the stories through which they pass, and the openings to said staircases from each tier shall be the full width of said staircase. A fire wall of brick shall separate the auditorium from the stage, and the same shall extend at least four feet above the stage roof, or the auditorium roof, if the latter be higher, and shall be coped. Above the proscenium openings there shall be an iron girder, covered with fire-proof materials to protect it from the heat. There shall also be constructed a relieving arch over the same, the intervening space

being filled in with hard-burnt brick of the full thickness of the proscenium wall. Should there be constructed an orchestra over the stage, above the proscenium opening, the said orchestra shall be placed on the auditorium side of the proscenium fire wall, and shall be entered only from the auditorium side of said wall. The moulded frame around the proscenium opening shall be formed entirely of fire-proof materials; if metal be used, the metal shall be filled in solid with non-combustible materials, and securely anchored to the wall with iron. The proscenium opening shall be provided with a fire-proof metal curtain or a curtain of asbestos or similar fire-proof material, approved by the Bureau of Building Inspection, sliding at each end within iron grooves securely fastened to the brick wall and extending into such grooves not less than six inches on each side. Said fire-proof curtain shall be raised at the commencement of each performance and lowered at the close of said performance, and be operated by approved machinery for that purpose. The proscenium curtains shall be placed at least three feet distant from the footlights at the nearest point. There shall be no opening through the proscenium wall, except the curtain opening, and not more than two others, which shall be located at or below the level of the stage. These latter openings shall not exceed twenty-one superficial feet each, which shall have doors of iron or wood in each face of the wall; if of wood, the door shall be lined with tin and securely hung to rabbetted iron frames or rabbets in the brick wall. They shall be hung so as to be opened from either side at all times. Direct access to these doors shall be provided on both sides, and the same shall always be kept free from any incumbrance. Iron ladders or stairs securely fixed to the wall, on the stage side, shall be provided, to overcome any difference of level existing between the floor or galleries on the stage side of the fire wall and those on the other side of the auditorium. There shall be provided over the stage, metal skylights of an area, or a combined area, of at least one-eighth of the area of the said stage, fitted up with sliding sash and glazed with double-thick sheet glass, not exceeding one-eighth of an inch thick, and each pane thereof measuring not less than three hundred square inches, and the whole of which skylights shall be constructed so as to open instantly on the cutting or burning of a hempen cord, which shall be arranged to hold said skylights closed, or some other equally simple approved device for opening them may be provided. There shall be provided immediately under the glass of said skylight a wire netting, or the skylight may be glazed with wire-glass. All that portion of the stage, not comprised in the working of scenery, traps and other mechanical apparatus for the presentation of a scene, usually equal to the width of the proscenium opening, shall be built of iron or steel beams, filled in between with fire-proof materials, and all girders for the support of said beams shall be wrought-iron, or rolled steel. The fly-galleries entire, including pin rails, shall be constructed of iron or steel, and the floor of said galleries shall be composed of iron or steel beams, filled with fire-proof materials, and no wood, boards or sleepers shall be used as a covering over beams, but the said floors shall be entirely fire-proof. The rigging loft shall be fire-proof, except the floor covering the same. All stage scenery, curtains and decorations made of combustible material, and all woodwork on or about the stage, shall be

saturated with some non-combustible material, or otherwise rendered safe against fire to the satisfaction of the Bureau of Fire; and all such stage scenery shall be raised and lowered without the use of counterweights, unless such counterweights are so situated that they operate against the wall and do not overhang the stage. The roof over the auditorium, and the entire main floor of the auditorium and vestibule, also the entire floor of the second story of the front superstructure over the entrance, lobby and corridors, and all galleries in the auditorium, shall be constructed of iron or steel and fire-proof materials, not excluding the use of wooden floor boards and necessary sleepers to fasten the same to, but such sleepers shall not mean timbers of support. The fronts of each gallery shall be formed of fire-proof materials, except the capping, which may be made of wood. The ceiling under each gallery shall be entirely formed of fire-proof materials. The ceiling of the auditorium shall be formed of fire-proof materials. All lathing wherever used shall be of metal. The partition in that portion of the building which contains the auditorium, the entrance, vestibule and every room and passage devoted to the use of the audience, shall be constructed of fire-proof materials, including the furring of outside or other walls. None of the walls or ceiling shall be covered with wood sheathing, canvas or any other combustible material, but this shall not exclude the use of wood wainscoting to a height not to exceed six feet, which shall be filled in solid between the wainscoting and the wall with fire-proof materials. The wall separating the actors' dressing rooms from the stage, and the partitions of every passageway from the same to the stage, and all other partitions on or about the stage, shall be constructed of fire-proof material, approved by the Bureau of Building Inspection. All doors in any of said partitions shall be of iron or of wood, constructed as hereinbefore described. All the shelving and cupboards in each and every dressing room, property-room or other storage-rooms, shall be constructed of metal, slate or some fire-proof material. Dressing rooms may be placed in the fly-galleries: Provided, That proper exits are secured therefrom to the fire escapes in the open courts, and that the partitions and other matters pertaining to dressing rooms shall conform to the requirements herein contained, but the stairs leading to the same shall be fire-proof. All seats in the auditorium, excepting those contained in the boxes, shall be firmly secured to the floor, and no seat in the auditorium shall have more than six seats intervening between it and an aisle on either side, and no stool or seats shall be placed in any aisle. All platforms in galleries formed to receive the seats shall not be more than twenty-one inches in height of riser, nor less than thirty inches in width of platform. All aisles on the respective floors in the auditorium, having seats on both sides of same, shall not be less than three feet wide where they begin, and shall be increased in width towards the exits in the ratio of one and one-half inches to five running feet. Aisles having seats on one side only, shall not be less than two feet wide at their beginning and increased in width the same as aisles having seats on both sides. The aggregate capacity of the foyers, lobbies, corridors, passages and rooms for the use of the audience, not including aisle space between seats, shall on each floor gallery be sufficient to contain the entire number to be accommodated on said floor or gallery,

in the ratio of one hundred and fifty superficial feet of floor room for every one hundred persons. Gradients or inclined planes shall be employed instead of steps, where possible, to overcome slight difference of level in or between aisles, corridors and passages. Every theatre accommodating three hundred persons shall have at least two exits. When accommodating five hundred persons, at least three exits shall be provided; these exits not referring to or including the exits to the open court at the sides of the theatre. Doorways of exit or entrance for the use of the pubic shall not be less than five feet in width, and for every additional one hundred persons, or portion thereof, to be accommodated in excess of five hundred, an aggregate of twenty inches additional exit width must be allowed. These doorways of exit and of entrance may be in the said front altogether, or in the case of a theatre having also an exit and entrance directly to and from another street, through a way or passage, covered or otherwise, the width of one-third of that of the widest part of the auditorium or assembly hall, some of the said doorways may be made therein, to such extent as said entrance or passage will accommodate the same. All doors of exit or entrance shall open outwardly, and be hung to swing in such manner as not to become an obstruction in a passage or corridor, and no such doors shall be closed and locked during any representation or when the building is open to the public. Distinct and separate places of exit and entrance shall be provided for each gallery above the first. A common place of exit and entrance may serve for the main floor of the auditorium and the first gallery, provided its capacity be equal to the aggregate capacity of the outlets from the main floor and said gallery. No passage leading to any stairway, communicating with any entrance or exit, shall be less than four feet in width in any part thereof. All stairs within the building shall be constructed of fire-proof material throughout. Stairways serving for the exit of fifty people must, if straight, be at least four feet wide between railing or between walls, and if curved or winding, five feet wide, and for every additional fifty people to be accommodated six inches must be added to their width. In no case shall the risers of any stairs exceed seven and one-half inches in height, nor shall the treads, exclusive of the nosings, be less than ten and one-half inches wide in a straight stairs. In circular or winding stairs, the width of the treads at the narrowest end shall not be less than seven inches. Where the seating capacity is for more than one thousand people there shall be at least two independent staircases, with direct exterior outlets provided for each gallery in the auditorium, where there are not more than two galleries, and the same shall be located on opposite sides of said gallery. Where there are more than two galleries, one or more additional staircases shall be provided, the outlets from which shall communicate directly with the principal exit or other exterior outlets. All said staircases shall be of width proportioned to the seating capacity, as elsewhere herein described. Where the seating capacity is for one thousand people or less, two direct lines of staircase only shall be required, located on opposite sides of the galleries, and in both cases shall extend from the sidewalk level to the upper gallery, with outlets for each gallery to each of said staircases. At least two independent staircases, with direct exterior outlets, shall also be pro-

vided for the service of the stage, and shall be located on the opposite side of the same. All inside stairways leading to the upper galleries of the auditorium shall be inclosed on both sides with walls of fire-proof materials. Stairs leading to the first or lower gallery may be left open on one side, in which case they must be constructed as herein provided for a similar stairs leading from the entrance hall to the main floor of the auditorium; but in no case shall stairs leading to any gallery be left open on both sides. When straight stairs return directly on themselves, a landing of the full width of both flights, without any steps, shall be provided. Stairs turning at an angle shall have a proper landing, without winders, introduced at said turn. In stairs when two side flights connect with one main flight no winders shall be introduced, and the width of the main flight shall be at least equal to the aggregate width of the side flights. Circular or winding stairs shall have proper landings introduced at convenient distances. All inclosed staircases shall have on both sides strong handrails firmly secured in the wall, about three inches therefrom, and about three feet above the stairs, but said handrail shall not run on level platforms and landings where the same is more in length than the width of the stairs. All staircases six feet and over in width shall be provided with a centre handrail of hard wood or metal, not less than two inches in diameter, placed at a height of about three feet above the centre of the treads, and supported on wrought-iron or brass standards of sufficient strength, placed not farther than four feet apart, and securely bolted to the treads or risers of stairs, or both, and at the head of each flight of stairs, on each landing, the post or standard shall be at least six feet in height, to which the rail shall be secured. Every steam boiler which may be required for heating or other purposes shall be located outside of the building, and the space allotted to the same shall be inclosed by walls of masonry on all sides, and the ceiling of such space shall be constructed of fire-proof material. All doorways in said walls shall have iron doors. No floor-register for heating shall be permitted. No coil or radiator shall be placed in any aisle or passageway used as an exit where it forms an obstruction, but all said coils and radiators shall be placed in recesses formed in the wall or partition to receive the same. All supply, return or exhaust pipes shall be properly incased and protected where passing through floors or near woodwork. Standpipes of two and one-half inches in diameter shall be provided, with hose attachments, on every floor and gallery as follows, namely: One on each side of the auditorium in each tier, also one on each side of the stage in each tier, and at least one in the property-room, and one in the carpenter shop, if the same be contiguous to the building. All such standpipes shall be kept clear from obstruction. Said standpipes shall be separate and distinct, receiving their supply of water from the steam pump, and shall be fitted with the regulation couplings of the fire department, and shall be kept constantly filled with water by means of an automatic steam pump or pumps of sufficient capacity to supply all the lines of hose when operated simultaneously, and said pump or pumps shall be supplied from the street main, and be ready for immediate use at all times during a performance in said buildings. A separate and distinct system of automatic sprinklers, with fusible plugs, approved by the Bureau of Fire, supplied with

water from a tank located on the roof of the stage, and not connected in any manner with the standpipes, shall be placed up and around the proscenium opening and on the ceiling or roof over the stage, at such intervals as will protect every square foot of stage surface when said sprinklers are in operation. Automatic sprinklers shall also be placed wherever practicable under the stage and in the carpenter's shop, paint-room, store-rooms and property-rooms. A proper and sufficient quantity of two and one-half inch hose, fitted with the regulation couplings of the fire department, and with nozzles attached thereto, and with hose spanners at each outlet, shall always be kept attached to each hose attachment. There shall also be kept in readiness for immediate use on the stage at least four casks full of water and two buckets to each cask. Said casks and buckets shall be painted red. There shall also be provided hand pumps or other portable fire extinguishing apparatus, and at least four axes and two twenty-five-feet hooks, two fifteen-feet hooks, and two ten-feet hooks, on each tier or floor of the stage. Every portion of the building devoted to the uses or accommodation of the public, also all outlets leading to the streets and including the open courts and corridors, shall be well and properly lighted during every performance, and the same shall remain lighted until the entire audience has left the premises. At least two or more oil lamps, on each side of the auditorium in each tier, shall be provided on fixed brackets not less than seven feet above the floor. Said lamps shall be filled with whale or lard oil and shall be kept lighted during each performance, or in place of said lamps candles shall be provided. All gas or electric lights in the halls, corridors, lobby, or any other part of the said buildings used by the audience, except the auditorium, must be controlled by a separate shut-off located in the lobby, and controlled only in that particular place. Gas mains supplying the buildings shall have independent connections for the auditorium and the stage, and provisions shall be made for shutting off the gas from the outside of the building. When the interior gas lights are not lighted by electricity, other suitable appliances, approved by the Bureau of Fire, shall be provided. All suspended or bracket lights surrounded by glass, in the auditorium or in any part of the building devoted to the public, shall be provided with proper wire netting underneath. No gas or electric light shall be inserted in the walls, woodwork, ceilings, or in any part of the building, unless protected with fire-proof materials. All lights in passages and corridors in said building, and wherever deemed necessary by the Bureau of Fire, shall be protected by proper wire network. The footlights, in addition to the wire network, shall be protected by strong wire guard, not less than two feet distant from said footlights, and the trough containing said footlights shall be formed of and surrounded by fire-proof materials. All stage lights shall be incandescent electric lights, where the current can be obtained, and shall be constructed according to the best known methods, and subject to the approval of the Bureau of Fire, and shall be suspended for ten feet by wire rope. All ducts or shafts used for conducting heated air from the main chandelier, or from any other light or lights, shall be constructed of metal, and made double with an air space between. All stage lights shall have strong metal wire guards, or screens, not less than ten inches in diameter, so constructed that

any material in contact therewith shall be out of reach of the flames of said stage lights, and must be soldered to the fixtures in all cases. The standpipes, gas pipes, electric wires, hose, footlights and all apparatus for extinguishing of fire or guarding against same, as in this section specified, shall be in charge and under the control of the Bureau of Fire, Department of Public Safety; and said department is hereby directed to see that the arrangements in respect thereto are carried out and enforced, and councils may, by ordinance, fix a reasonable compensation for such services. A diagram or plan of each tier, gallery or floor, showing distinctly the exits therefrom, shall be printed in a legible manner on the program of the performance. Every exit shall have over the same, on the inside, the word "EXIT,"painted in legible letters, not less than eight inches high. It shall be within the power of the mayor, after full report from the Department of Public Safety, to cause the closing up of any theatre, opera house or public hall where, in the judgment of the mayor and the Department of Public Safety, the ingress and egress are not reasonably safe for the safe and speedy exit of the audience in case of fire or panic," be amended so that said section shall hereafter read and be as follows:

Section 49. Every building hereafter erected or altered to be used as a theatre, opera house, or other building intended for theatrical or operatic purposes, or for public entertainments of any kind, where stage scenery and apparatus are employed, shall be built to comply with the requirements of this section; but all theatres or places of amusement now existing may be altered, providing such alteration does not amount to a virtual reconstruction thereof, so as to make it a new building. No building, which at the time of the passage of this act is not in actual use for theatrical or operatic purposes, and no building hereafter erected not in conformity with the requirements of this section, shall be used for theatrical or operatic purposes, or for public entertainments of any kind where stage scenery and apparatus are employed, until the same shall have been made to conform to the requirements of this section; and no building hereinbefore described shall be opened to the public for theatrical or operatic purposes, or for public entertainment of any kind, where stage scenery or apparatus are employed, until the Bureau of Building Inspection and the Bureau of Fire, respectively, shall have approved the same in writing as conforming to the requirements of this section; and the mayors of the said cities shall refuse to issue any license for any such building, and shall close the same and prevent its opening until a certificate in writing of such approval shall have been given by the Bureau of Building Inspection and the Bureau of Fire, respectively. Every such building shall have at least one front on the street, which front shall be as wide as the widest part of the auditorium or assembly hall, and in such front there shall be suitable means of entrance and exit for the audience, unless there shall also be a way or passage leading directly from the auditorium to another street, in which case the means of entrance and exit by such way or passage shall be taken into consideration, to such extent as they shall furnish entrances and exits; and, if they shall be of sufficient width to meet the requirements of this act, there need be no means of entrance or exit in front, saving by the side courts hereafter stipulated for. Any building lo-

cated on a street, having a width thereon as wide as the widest part of the auditorium or assembly hall, shall be considered as having a front on said street, within the meaning of this act, if, in addition thereto, there shall be a way or passage leading from said theatre to another street, which way or passage shall be of a width not less than one-third of the width of the widest part of said auditorium or assembly hall. In addition to the aforesaid entrances and exits on the street, there shall be reserved for service, in case of an emergency, an open court or space on the side not bordering on the street, where said building is located on a corner lot, and on both sides of said building, where there is but one frontage on the street. The width of such open court or courts shall not be less than seven feet where the seating capacity is not over one thousand people; above one thousand nor more than eighteen hundred people, eight feet in width, and above eighteen hundred people, ten feet in width. Said open court or courts, if there be not in addition to the front as aforesaid on one street, a way or passage of the width aforesaid leading into another street, shall begin on a line with or near the proscenium wall, and shall extend the length of the auditorium proper to or near the wall separating the same from the entrance lobby, or vestibule, and the said open court, or a separate and distinct corridor from each open court, shall continue to the street through such superstructure as may be built on the street side of the auditorium, with continuous walls of brick or fire-proof materials on each side of the entire length of said corridor or corridors, and the ceilings and floors shall be fire-proof. If there be, in addition to the front on a street, a way or passage of the width aforesaid leading into another street, then it will be sufficient if said open court or courts shall extend along the auditorium on each side thereof to said front, on said street, on which the theatre shall be located. Said corridor or corridors shall not be reduced in width except by the thickness of the outer walls, and there shall be no projection in the same; the outer openings to be provided with doors or gates opening toward the street. During the performance the doors or gates in the corridors shall be kept open by proper fastenings, at other times they may be closed and fastened by movable bolts or locks. The said open courts or corridors shall not be used for storage purposes, or for any purpose whatsoever except for exit and entrance from and to the auditorium and stage, and must be kept free and clear during performances. The level of said corridors, at the front entrance to the building, shall not be greater than one step above the level of the sidewalk where they begin at the street entrance, and the entrance of the main front of the building shall not be on a higher level from the sidewalk than four steps, unless approved by the Bureau of Building Inspection. To overcome any difference of level existing between exits from the parquet into courts and the level of the said corridors, gradients shall be employed of not over one foot in ten feet, with no perpendicular rise. From the auditorium, opening into the said open courts or on the side street, there shall not be less than two exits on each side, in each tier from and including the parquet, and each and every gallery. Each exit shall be at least five feet in width in the clear and provided with doors of iron or wood; if of wood, the doors shall be constructed as hereinbefore in this bill described. All of said doors shall open

outwardly and must be fastened with movable bolts, the bolts to be kept drawn during performances. There shall be balconies not less than four feet in width in the said open court, or courts, at each level or tier above the parquet, on each side of the auditorium, of sufficient length to embrace the two exits; and from said balconies there shall be staircases extending to the ground level, with a rise of not over eight and one-half inches to a step, and not less than nine inches tread, exclusive of the nosing. The staircase from the upper balcony to the next below shall not be less than thirty inches in width in the clear, and from the first balcony to the ground three feet in width in the clear where the seating capacity of the auditorium is for one thousand people or less, three feet and six inches in the clear where above one thousand and not more than eighteen hundred people, and four feet in the clear when above eighteen hundred people and not more than twenty-five hundred people, and not less than four feet six inches in the clear when above twenty-five hundred people. All the above-mentioned balconies and stair-cases shall be constructed of iron throughout, including the floors, and of ample strength to sustain the load to be carried by them, and they shall be covered with a metal hood or awning, to be constructed as shall be directed by the Inspector of Buildings. If the said balconies be carried to and connect with an inclosed tower stairway, having its exit directly to the street, the open courts or corridors hereinbefore described may have deducted from their width the width of the staircases herein called for. Where one side of the building borders on a street, there shall be balconies and staircases of like capacity and kind as before mentioned, carried to the ground. When located on a corner lot, that portion of the premises bordering on the side street and not required for the uses of the theatre may, if such portion be not more than twenty feet in width, be used for offices, stores or apartments, provided the walls separating this portion of the theatre proper are carried up solidly to and through the roof, and that a fire-proof exit is provided from the theatre on each tier equal to the combined width of exits opening on opposite sides in each tier communicating with balconies and staircases leading to the street, in a manner provided elsewhere in this section. Said exit passages shall be entirely cut off by brick walls from said offices, stores or apartments, and the floors and ceilings in each tier shall be fire-proof. Nothing herein contained shall prevent a roof-garden, art gallery, or rooms for similar purposes being placed over a theatre or public building, provided the floor of the same forming the roof over such theatre or building shall be constructed of iron or steel and fire-proof materials, and that said floor shall have no covering boards or sleepers of wood, but be of tile or cement. Every roof over said garden or rooms shall have all supports and rafters of iron or steel, and be covered with glass or fire-proof materials, or both; but no such roof-garden, art gallery, or room for any public purpose, shall be placed over or above that portion of any theatre or other building which is used as a stage. No workshop, storage or general property room, shall be allowed above the auditorium or stage or under the same, or in any of the fly-galleries. All of said rooms or shops may be located in the rear or at the side of the stage, but in such cases they shall be separated from the stage by a brick wall, and the openings leading into such portions shall

have fire-proof doors on each side of the openings, hung to iron eyes built into the wall. No portion of any building hereafter erected or altered, used or intended to be used, for theatrical or other purposes as in this section specified, shall be used or occupied as a hotel, boarding- or lodging-house, factory, workshop or manufactory, or for storage purposes, except as may be hereafter specifically provided for. Such restriction relates, not only to that portion of the building which contains the auditorium and the stage, but applies also to the entire structure in connection therewith. No store or room contained in the building, or the offices, stores or apartments adjoining, as aforesaid, shall be let or used for carrying on any business dealings in articles designated as specifically hazardous in the classification in the Board of Fire Underwriters, or for manufacturing purposes. No lodging accommodation shall be allowed in any part of the building communicating with the auditorium. Interior walls built of fire-proof materials shall separate the auditorium from the entrance vestibule and from any room or rooms of the same, also from any lobbies, corridors, refreshment or other rooms. All staircases for the use of the audience shall be inclosed with walls of brick or of fire-proof materials, approved by the Bureau of Building Inspection, in the stories through which they pass, and the openings to said staircases from each tier shall be the full width of said staircase. A fire wall of brick shall separate the auditorium from the stage, and the same shall extend at least four feet above the stage roof, or the auditorium roof, if the latter be higher, and shall be coped. Above the proscenium openings there shall be an iron girder, covered with fire-proof materials to protect it from the heat. There shall also be constructed a relieving arch over the same, the intervening space being filled in with hard-burnt brick of the full thickness of the proscenium wall. Should there be constructed an orchestra over the stage, above the proscenium opening, the said orchestra shall be placed on the auditorium side of the proscenium fire wall, and shall be entered only from the auditorium side of said wall. The moulded frame around the proscenium opening shall be formed entirely of fire-proof material; if metal be used, the metal shall be filled in solid with non-combustible material, and securely anchored to the wall with iron. The prosceninm opening shall be provided with a fire-proof metal curtain or a curtain of asbestos or similar fire-proof material, approved by the Bureau of Building Inspection, sliding at each end within iron grooves securely fastened to the brick wall and extending into such grooves not less than six inches on each side. Said fire-proof curtain shall be raised at the commencement of each performance and lowered at the close of said performance, and be operated by approved machinery for that purpose. The proscenium curtains shall be placed at least three feet distant from the footlights at the nearest point. There shall be no opening through the proscenium wall except the curtain opening and not more than two others, which shall be located at or below the level of the stage. These latter openings shall not exceed twenty-one superficial feet each, which shall have doors of iron or wood in each face of the wall; if of wood, the door shall be lined with tin, and securely hung to rabbetted iron frames or rabbets in the brick wall. They shall be hung so to be opened from either side at all times. Direct access to these doors shall be provided on both sides,

and the same shall always be kept free from any incumbrance. Iron ladders or stairs securely fixed to the wall, on the stage side, shall be provided, to overcome any difference of level existing between the floor or galleries on the stage side of the fire wall and those on the other side of the auditorium. There shall be provided over the stage, metal skylights of an area, or a combined area, of at least one-eighth of the area of the said stage, fitted up with sliding sash and glazed with double-thick sheet glass, not exceeding one-eighth of an inch thick, and each pane thereof measuring not less than three hundred square inches, and the whole of which skylights shall be constructed so as to open instantly on the cutting or burning of a hempen cord, which shall be arranged to hold said skylights closed, or some other equally simple approved device for opening them may be provided. There shall be provided immediately under the glass of said skylight a wire netting, or the skylight may be glazed with wire-glass. All that portion of the stage, not comprised in the working of scenery, traps and other mechanical apparatus for the presentation of a scene, usually equal to the width of the proscenium opening, shall be built of iron or steel beams, filled in between with fire-proof materials, and all girders for the support of said beams shall be wrought-iron, or rolled steel. The fly-galleries entire, including pin rails, shall be constructed of iron or steel, and the floor of said galleries shall be composed of iron or steel beams, filled with fire-proof materials, and no wood, boards or sleepers shall be used as a covering over the beams, but the said floors shall be entirely fire-proof. The rigging loft shall be fire-proof except the floor covering the same. All stage scenery, curtains and decorations made of combustible materials, and all woodwork on or about the stage, shall be saturated with some non-combustible material, or otherwise rendered safe against fire to the satisfaction of the Bureau of Fire; and all such stage scenery shall be raised and lowered without the use of counter-weights, unless such counter-weights are so situated that they operate against the wall and do not overhang the stage. The roof over the auditorium, and the entire main floor of the auditorium and vestibule, also the entire floor of the second story of the front superstructure over the entrance, lobby and corridors, and all galleries in the auditorium, shall be constructed of iron or steel and fire-proof materials, not excluding the use of wooden floor boards and necessary sleepers to fasten the same to, but such sleepers shall not mean timbers of support. The fronts of each gallery shall be formed of fire-proof materials, excepting the capping, which may be made of wood. The ceiling under each gallery shall be entirely formed of fire-proof materials. The ceiling of the auditorium shall be formed of fire-proof materials. All lathing wherever used shall be of metal. The partition in that portion of the building which contains the auditorium, the entrance, vestibule and every room and passage devoted to the use of the audience, shall be constructed of fire-proof materials, including the furring of outside or other wall. None of the walls or ceilings shall be covered with wood sheathing, canvas or any other combustible material, but this shall not exclude the use of wood wainscoting to a height not to exceed six feet, which shall be filled in solid between the wainscoting and the wall with fire-proof materials. The wall separating the actors' dressing rooms from the stage, and the partitions of every passage way from

the same to the stage, and all other partitions on or about the stage, shall be constructed of fire-proof material, approved by the Bureau of Building Inspection. All doors in any of said partitions shall be of iron or of wood, constructed as hereinbefore described. All the shelving and cupboards in each and every dressing-room, property-room or other storage-rooms, shall be constructed of metal, slate or some fire-proof material. Dressing rooms may be placed in the fly-galleries: Provided, That proper exits are secured therefrom to the fire escapes in the open courts, and that the partitions and others matters pertaining to dressing rooms shall conform to the requirements herein contained, but the stairs leading to the same shall be fire-proof. All seats in the auditorium, excepting those contained in the boxes, shall be firmly secured to the floor, and no seat in the auditorium shall have more than six seats intervening between it and an aisle on either side, and no stool or seats shall be placed in any aisle. All platforms in galleries formed to receive the seats shall not be more than twenty-one inches in height of riser, not less than thirty inches in width of platform. All aisles on the respective floors in the auditorium, having seats on both sides of same, shall not be less than three feet wide where they begin, and shall be increased in width towards the exits in the ratio of one and one-half inches to five running feet. Aisles having seats on one side only, shall not be less than two feet wide at their beginning and increased in width the same as aisles having seats on both sides. The aggregate capacity of the foyers, lobbies, corridors, passages and rooms for the use of the audience, not including aisle space between seats, shall on each floor gallery be sufficient to contain the entire number to be accommodated on said floor or gallery, in the ratio of one hundred and fifty superficial feet of floor room for every one hundred persons. Gradients or inclined planes shall be employed instead of steps, where possible, to overcome slight difference of level in or between aisles, corridors and passages. Every theatre accommodating three hundred persons shall have at least two exits. When accommodating five hundred persons at least three exits shall be provided; these exits not referring to or including the exits to the open court at the sides of the theatre. Doorways of exit or entrance for the use of the public shall not be less than five feet in width, and for every additional one hundred persons, or portion thereof, to be accommodated in excess of five hundred, an aggregate of twenty inches additional exit must be allowed. These doorways of exit and of entrance may be in the said front altogether, or in the case of a theatre having also an exit and entrance directly to and from another street, through a way or passage, covered or otherwise, the width of one-third of that of the widest part of the auditorium or assembly hall, some of the said doorways may be made therein, to such extent as said entrance or passage will accommodate the same. All doors of exit or entrance shall open outwardly, and be hung to swing in such manner as not to become an obstruction in a passage or corridor, and no such doors shall be closed and locked during any representation or when the building is open to the public. Distinct and separate places of exit and entrance shall be provided for each gallery above the first. A common place of exit and entrance may serve for the main floor of the auditorium and the first gallery, provided its capacity be equal to the aggregate capacity of the outlets

from the main floor and said gallery. No passage leading to any stairway, communicating with any entrance or exit, shall be less than four feet in width in any part thereof. All stairs within the building shall be constructed of fire-proof material throughout. Stairways serving for the exit of fifty people must, if straight, be at least four feet wide between railing or between walls, and if curved or winding, five feet wide, and for every additional fifty people to be accommodated six inches must be added to their width. In no case shall the risers of any stairs exceed seven and one-half inches in height, nor shall the treads, exclusive of the nosings, be less than ten and one-half inches wide in a straight stairs. In circular or winding stairs, the width of the treads at the narrowest end shall not be less than seven inches. Where the seating capacity is for more than one thousand people there shall be at least two independent staircases, with direct exterior outlets provided for each gallery in the auditorium, where there are not more than two galleries, and the same shall be located on opposite sides of said gallery. Where there are more than two galleries, one or more additional staircases shall be provided, the outlets from which shall communicate directly with the principal exit or other exterior outlets. All said staircases shall be of width proportioned to the seating capacity, as elsewhere herein described. Where the seating capacity is for one thousand people or less two direct lines of staircase only shall be required, located on opposite sides of the galleries, and in both cases shall extend from the sidewalk level to the upper gallery, with outlets for each gallery to each of said staircases. At least two independent staircases, with direct exterior outlets, shall also be provided for the service of the stage, and shall be located on the opposite side of the same. All inside stairways leading to the upper galleries of the auditorium shall be inclosed on both sides with walls of fire-proof materials. Stairs leading to the first or lower gallery may be left open on one side, in which case they must be constructed as herein provided for a similar stairs leading from the entrance hall to the main floor of the auditorium; but in no case shall stairs leading to any gallery be left open on both sides. When straight stairs return directly on themselves, a landing of the full width of both flights, without any steps, shall be provided. Stairs turning at an angle shall have a proper landing, without winders, introduced at said turn. In stairs when two side flights connect with one main flight no winders shall be introduced, and the width of the main flight shall be at least equal to the aggregate width of the said flights. Circular or winding stairs shall have proper landings introduced at convenient distances. All inclosed staircases shall have on both sides strong handrails firmly secured in the wall, about three inches therefrom, and about three feet above the stairs, but said handrail shall not run on level platforms and landings where the same is more in length than the width of the stairs. All staircases six feet and over in width shall be provided with a centre handrail of hard wood or metal, not less than two inches in diameter, placed at a height of about three feet above the centre of the treads, and supported on wrought-iron or brass standards of sufficient strength, placed not farther than four feet apart, and securely bolted to the treads or risers of stairs, or both, and at the head of each flight of stairs, on each landing, the post or standard shall be at least six

feet in height, to which the rail shall be secured. Every steam boiler which may be required for heating or other purposes shall be located outside of the building, and the space allotted to the same shall be inclosed by walls of masonry on all sides, and the ceiling of such space shall be constructed of fire-proof material. All doorways in said walls shall have iron doors. No floor register for heating shall be permitted. No coil or radiator shall be placed in any aisle or passageway used as an exit where it forms an obstruction, but all said coils and radiators shall be placed in recesses formed in the wall or partition to receive the same. All supply, return, or exhaust pipes shall be properly incased and protected where passing through floors or near woodwork. Standpipes of two and one-half inches in diameter shall be provided, with hose attachments, on every floor and gallery as follows, namely: One on each side of the auditorium in each tier, also one on each side of the stage in each tier, and at least one in the property-room, and one in the carpenter shop, if the same be contiguous to the building. All such standpipes shall be kept clear from obstruction. Said standpipes shall be separate and distinct, receiving their supply of water from the steam pump, and shall be fitted with the regulation couplings of the fire department, and shall be kept constantly filled with water by means of an automatic steam pump or pumps of sufficient capacity to supply all the lines of hose when operated simultaneously, and said pump or pumps shall be supplied from the street main, and be ready for immediate use at all times during a performance in said buildings. A separate and distinct system of automatic sprinklers, with fusible plugs, approved by the Bureau of Fire, supplied with water from a tank located on the roof of the stage, and not connected in any manner with the standpipes, shall be placed up and around the proscenium opening and on the ceiling or roof over the stage, at such intervals as will protect every square foot of stage surface when the said sprinklers are in operation. Automatic sprinklers shall also be placed wherever practicable under the stage and in the carpenter's shop, paint-room, store-rooms, and property rooms. A proper and sufficient quantity of two and one-half inch hose, fitted with the regulation couplings of the fire department, and with nozzles attached thereto, and with hose spanners at each outlet shall always be kept attached to each hose attachment. There shall also be kept in readiness for immediate use on the stage at least four casks full of water and two buckets in each cask. Said casks and buckets shall be painted red. There shall also be provided hand pumps or other portable fire extinguishing apparatus, and at least four axes and two twenty-five-feet hooks, two fifteen-feet hooks, and two ten-feet hooks on each tier or floor of the stage. Every portion of the building devoted to the uses of accommodation of the public, also all outlets leading to the streets and including the open courts and corridors, shall be well and properly lighted during every performance, and the same shall remain lighted until the entire audience has left the premises. At least two or more oil lamps, on each side of the auditorium in each tier, shall be provided on fixed brackets, not less than seven feet above the floor. Said lamps shall be filled with whale or lard oil and shall be kept lighted during each performance, or in place of said lamps candles shall be provided. All gas or electric lights in the halls, corridors, lobby, or any other part of the

said buildings used by the audience, except the auditorium, must be controlled by a separate shut-off located in the lobby, and controlled only in that particular place. Gas mains supplying the buildings shall have independent connections for the auditorium and the stage, and provisions shall be made for shutting off the gas from the outside of the building. When the interior gas lights are not lighted by electricity, other suitable appliances, approved by the Bureau of Fire, shall be provided. All suspended or bracket lights surrounded by glass, in the auditorium or in any part of the building devoted to the public, shall be provided with the proper wire netting underneath. No gas or electric light shall be inserted in the walls, woodwork, ceilings, or in any part of the building, unless protected with fire-proof materials. All lights in passages and corridors in said building, and wherever deemed necessary by the Bureau of Fire, shall be protected by proper wire network. The footlights, in addition to the wire network, shall be protected by strong wire guard, not less than two feet distant from said footlights, and the trough containing said footlights shall be formed of and surrounded by fire-proof materials. All stage lights shall be incandescent electric lights, where the current can be obtained, and shall be constructed according to the best known methods, and subject to the approval of the Bureau of Fire, and shall be suspended for ten feet by wire rope. All ducts or shafts used for conducting heated air from the main chandelier, or from any other light or lights, shall be constructed of metal and made double, with an air space between. All stage lights shall have strong metal wire guards or screens, not less than ten inches in diameter, so constructed that any material in contact therewith shall be out of reach of the flames of said stage lights, and must be soldered to the fixtures in all cases. The standpipes, gas pipes, electric wires, hose, footlights and all apparatus for extinguishing of fire or guarding against same, as in this section specified, shall be in charge and under the control of the Bureau of Fire, Department of Public Safety; and said department is hereby directed to see that the arrangements in respect thereto are carried out and enforced, and councils may, by ordinance, fix a reasonable compensation for such services. A diagram or plan of each tier, gallery or floor, showing distinctly the exits therefrom, shall be printed in a legible manner on the program of the performance. Every exit shall have over the same, on the inside, the word "EXIT," painted in legible letters, not less than eight inches high. It shall be within the power of the mayor, after full report from the Department of Public Safety, to cause the closing up of any theatre, opera house or public hall, where, in the judgment of the mayor and the Department of Public Safety, the ingress and egress are not reasonably safe for the safe and speedy exit of the audience in case of fire or panic. Provided, That neither the foregoing provisions of this act, nor the hereinabove quoted provisions of the act hereby amended, shall regulate, effect, or be applicable to any building or buildings erected, constructed or altered prior to the ninth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and in actual use on or before that date for exhibitions, of which moving-pictures formed the whole, or moving-pictures formed a part, and vaudeville acts, in some or all of which stage scenery and apparatus were employed, formed a part;

and any and all such buildings shall be deemed and taken, and hereby are declared to have been and to be lawfully erected, constructed, or altered, and in lawful use for such exhibitions, anything hereinbefore or in the act hereby amended or in any other law of this Commonwealth contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 4, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 795, entitled, "An act to amend an act, entitled 'An act supplemental to an act, entitled 'An act to create a Bureau of Building Inspection and to regulate the construction, maintenance, and inspection of buildings and party walls in cities of the first class,' approved the fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine,' approved the fifth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and one; by exempting from the operation of said act buildings used for exhibitions of which moving-pictures form the whole, or moving-pictures form a part, and vaudeville acts, in some or all of which stage-scenery and apparatus are employed, form a part."

This bill supplements the act of June 5, 1901, by exempting from the operation of said act certain buildings used as moving picture places in which part of the performance is a vaudeville act. This exemption would destroy the uniformity and equality of the laws now relating to this business. It would result in the maintenance in the heart of the cities of places of public amusement which are menaces to the lives and property of citizens. The suit based upon the act of 1913, Section 19, was resolved in favor of protection. This bill would nullify the decree of the court and give warrant of law to a situation that by law ought not to be allowed.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 113.

AN ACT

To amend an act, entitled "An act to regulate the construction, maintenance, and inspection of buildings used for the exhibition of moving-pictures, in all cities of the first class; providing for the enforcement thereof, and fixing penalties for violation of the same," approved the ninth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, by defining the phrase "exhibition of moving-pictures," as used therein, so as to include all exhibitions of which moving-pictures form the whole, or moving-pictures form a part, and vaudeville acts, in some or all of which stage-scenery and apparatus are employed, form a part; and exempting buildings in actual use for such exhibitions prior to the passage of said act from the operation thereof, and further legalizing the construction of such buildings and the use thereof for such exhibitions.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That section one of an act, entitled "An act to regulate the construction, maintenance, and inspection of buildings used for the exhibition of moving-pictures,

in all cities of the first class; providing for the enforcement thereof, and fixing penalties for violation of the same," approved the ninth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, which reads as follows:—

"Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That no building in any city of the first class, which at the time of the passage of this act is not in actual use for the exhibition of moving-pictures, and no building hereafter erected in said cities, not in conformity with the requirements of this act, shall be used for the purpose of exhibiting moving-pictures until such buildings shall have been made to conform to such requirements; and no building, not in such actual use, shall be open to the public for the exhibition of moving-pictures until the Chief of the Bureau of Building Inspection, the Chief of the Bureau of Fire, and the Fire Marshal, shall, in writing, approve such building for the purpose of exhibiting moving-pictures, and shall certify that the same conforms to the requirements of this act. No licenses shall be issued, under the provisions of any law or ordinance, licensing for the exhibition of moving-pictures any building, not in actual use for that purpose at the time of the passage of this act, unless upon such written approval and certificate; and no exhibition of moving-pictures shall be permitted in any such building until such written approval and certificate shall have been given," be, and the same hereby is, amended so as to read as follows:—

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the words "exhibition of moving-pictures," as used in this act, shall include all exhibitions of which moving-pictures form the whole, or moving pictures form a part, and vaudeville acts, in some or all of which stage-scenery and apparatus are employed, form a part. No building in any city of the first class, which was not erected, constructed, or altered prior to June ninth, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and in actual use prior to or on said date for the exhibition of moving-pictures, and no building thereafter erected in said cities not in conformity with the requirements of this act, shall be used for the purpose of exhibiting moving-pictures, until such buildings shall have been made to conform to such requirements; and no building, not in actual use as aforesaid, shall be open to the public for the exhibition of moving-pictures until the Chief of the Bureau of Building Inspection, the Chief of the Bureau of Fire, and the Fire Marshal, shall in writing approve such building for the purpose of exhibiting moving-pictures, and shall certify that the same conforms to the requirements of this act. No licenses shall be issued, under the provisions of any law or ordinance, licensing for the exhibition of moving-pictures any building not in actual use for that purpose, as aforesaid, unless upon such written approval and certificate; and no exhibition of moving-pictures shall be permitted in any such building until such written approval and certificate shall have been given: Provided, That neither the above recited provisions of this act nor of the act hereby amended shall regulate, affect, or be applicable to any building or buildings erected, constructed, or altered prior to June ninth, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and in actual use on or before that date for exhibitions of which moving-pictures formed the whole, or moving-pictures formed a part, and vaudeville acts, in some or all of which stage-scenery and apparatus were employed, formed a part; and any and all such buildings shall be deemed and taken, and

hereby are declared, to have been and to be lawfully erected, constructed, and altered, and in lawful use for such exhibitions, anything hereinbefore or in the act hereby amended contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 4, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 796, entitled, "An act to amend an act, entitled 'An act to regulate the construction, maintenance, and inspection of buildings used for the exhibition of moving-pictures, in all cities of the first class, providing for the enforcement thereof, and fixing penalties for violation of the same,' approved the ninth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, by defining the phrase 'exhibition of moving-pictures' as used therein, so as to include all exhibitions of which moving-pictures form the whole, or moving-pictures form a part, and vaudeville acts, in some or all of which stage-scenery and apparatus are employed, form a part; and exempting buildings in actual use for such exhibitions prior to the passage of said act from the operation thereof, and further legalizing the construction of such buildings and the use thereof for such exhibitions."

This bill amends the act of June 9, 1911, to include under its provisions exhibitions of which moving-pictures form the whole, or with vaudeville acts a part, of the exhibition. It exempts from the supervision of the Fire Marshal's department such buildings. The introduction of vaudeville has added to the risk by fire, due to the use of stage-scenery and apparatus. These places ought to be made as safe as human foresight can provide. They are the amusement and entertainment places of great numbers of our people. No act of Assembly should in any manner jeopardize their lives when in these places. Law should protect, conserve, and save life as well as property.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 114.

AN ACT

To amend an act, entitled "An act defining and regulating public amusements, and places used therefor; requiring and regulating the licensing thereof; restricting the scope of certain acts of Assembly relating thereto, and providing penalties for violation of this act," approved the twentieth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen; by further defining and regulating such amusements and places and the licensing thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That section seven of the act, entitled "An act defining and regulating public amusements, and places used therefor; requiring and regulating the licensing thereof; re-

stricting the scope of certain acts of Assembly relating thereto, and providing penalties for violation of this act," approved the twentieth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, which reads as follows:—

"Section 7. The license or licenses provided for under the provisions of this act shall be granted by the city or county treasurer, for one year from the first day of May of each year, upon application therefor, upon the payment of the license fee, as provided in this act, by the owner or owners, or lessee or lessees, of such places of amusement, buildings, tents, or enclosures in which the same are to be held; upon the certificate of the proper municipal officers setting forth that the person or persons applying for such license are of good moral character, and that the exhibitions or performances intended to be given are not immoral in their nature or tendencies, or otherwise unlawful or hurtful to the community; and that such places of amusement, buildings, tents, or enclosures have been erected, constructed, or altered, and in actual use, as a 'place of amusement' or as a 'moving-picture place' (whether stage-scenery and apparatus are employed or not) or as a 'theatre,' in accordance with the laws and ordinances regulating the erection, construction, or alteration of such places, at the time of the erection, construction or alteration thereof, either as a 'place of amusement' or as a 'moving-picture place' (whether stage-scenery and apparatus are employed or not) or as a 'theatre.'

"A license when granted shall not be transferable except to the lawful representatives of the deceased licensee, or to a purchaser at an insolvent or bankrupt sale, for the remainder of the term" be, and the same hereby is, amended so as to read as follows:—

Section 7. The license or licenses provided for under the provisions of this act shall be granted by the city or county treasurer, for one year from the first day of May of each year, upon application therefor, upon the payment of the license fee, as provided in this act, by the owner or owners, or lessee or lessees, of such places of amusement, buildings, tents, or enclosures in which the same are to be held; upon the certificate of the proper municipal officers setting forth: (1) That the person or persons applying for such license are of good moral character; and (2) that the exhibitions or performances intended to be given are not immoral in their nature or tendencies, or otherwise unlawful or hurtful to the community; and (3) that such places of amusement, buildings, tents, or enclosures were erected, constructed, or altered according to the law governing their erection, construction, or alteration: Provided, That any and all such places of amusement, buildings, tents, or enclosures, if erected, constructed, or altered prior to June ninth, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and in actual use on or before that date for exhibitions of which moving-pictures formed the whole, or moving pictures formed a part, and vaudeville acts, in some or all of which stage-scenery and apparatus were employed, formed a part, shall be deemed and taken, and hereby are declared to have been and to be lawfully erected, constructed, or altered; and the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, of such places of amusement, buildings, tents, or enclosures, shall be entitled to the certificate hereinbefore provided for, upon compliance with the first and second requirements aforesaid.

A license when granted shall not be transferable except to the lawful representatives of the deceased licensee or to a purchaser at an insolvent or bankrupt sale for the remainder of the term.

Section 2. That section seventeen of the said act, which reads as follows:—

"Section 17. Any person or persons, owner or owners, lessee or lessees, of any such places of amusement, buildings, tents, or enclosures, who shall feel aggrieved at the act of the proper municipal officers in granting or refusing to grant the certificate or certificates as herein provided, or refusing to grant a license, or in revoking any license so issued, or in forbidding any exhibition, performance, or entertainment, or closing any such place of amusement, buildings, tents, or enclosures, shall have the right to appeal in writing to the court of common pleas of the county wherein any such places of amusement, buildings, tents, or enclosures are situated; which said court shall, within ten days after said appeal is taken and filed, hear the person or persons aggrieved, and determine the character of the applicant, nature of the exhibition or performance, and whether such places of amusement, buildings, tents, or enclosures have been erected, constructed, or altered, and are in actual use as a place of amusement, or as a moving-picture place (whether stage-scenery and apparatus are employed or not), or as a theatre, in accordance with the laws and ordinances regulating the erection, construction, or alteration of such places at the time of the erection, construction, or alteration thereof, either as a place of amusement or as a moving-picture place (whether stage scenery and apparatus are employed or not) or as a theatre, as to the said court may seem just and right; and for that purpose shall have full and ample power, if, upon a reversal of the proceedings, to direct what the proper municipal officers shall do or perform in the premises," be, and the same hereby is, amended to read as follows:—

Section 17. Any person or persons, owner or owners, lessee or lessees, of any such places of amusement, buildings, tents, or enclosures, who shall feel aggrieved at the act of the proper municipal officer in granting or refusing to grant the certificate or certificates as herein provided, or refusing to grant a license, or in revoking any license so issued, or in forbidding any exhibition, performance, or entertainment, or closing any such place of amusement, buildings, tents, or enclosures, shall have the right to appeal, in writing, to the court of common pleas of the county wherein any such places of amusement, buildings, tents, or enclosures are situated; which said court shall, within ten days after said appeal is taken and filed, hear the person or persons aggrieved, and determine: (1) The character of the applicant; (2) the nature of the exhibition or performance; and (3) whether such places of amusement, buildings, tents, or enclosures were erected, constructed, or altered according to the law governing their erection, construction, or alteration: Provided, That any and all such places of amusement, buildings, tents, or enclosures, if erected, constructed, or altered prior to June ninth, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and in actual use on or before that date for exhibitions of which moving-pictures formed the whole, or moving-pictures formed a part, and vaudeville acts, in some or all of which stage-scenery and apparatus were employed, formed a part, shall be deemed and taken, and hereby are declared to have

been and to be lawfully erected, constructed or altered; and for that purpose the said court shall have full and ample power, upon a reversal of the proceedings, to direct what the proper municipal officers shall do or perform in the premises.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 4, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 797, entitled, "An act to amend an act, entitled 'An act defining and regulating public amusements, and places used therefor; requiring and regulating the licensing thereof; restricting the scope of certain acts of Assembly relating thereto, and providing penalties for violation of this act,' approved the twentieth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, by further defining and regulating such amusements and places and the licensing thereof."

This bill amends the act of May 20, 1913, by further defining and regulating amusements and amusement places, and the method of licensing to same. It is a bill made necessary to carry out the intent of Senate bills 795 and 796. It forms part of a series of proposed acts to remove from present supervision and legal safeguards certain types of amusement places. Since the others were not approved, this one is not necessary.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 115.

AN ACT

To legalize the erection, construction, and alteration of certain buildings, in actual use on or before May twentieth, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, for exhibitions of which moving-pictures formed the whole, or moving-pictures formed a part, and vaudeville acts, in some or all of which stage-scenery and apparatus were employed, formed a part.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That all buildings erected, constructed, or altered prior to May twentieth, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, and in actual use on or before that date for exhibitions of which moving-pictures formed the whole, or moving-pictures formed a part, and vaudeville acts, in some or all of which stage-scenery and apparatus were employed, formed a part, hereby are declared to be lawfully erected, constructed, and altered, and in lawful use for such exhibitions, notwithstanding that the said buildings do not conform to the laws of this Commonwealth relative to buildings intended for theatrical or operatic purposes, or for public entertainments of any kind where stage-scenery and apparatus are employed: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall excuse or dispense with the payment by the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, of such buildings, of the license fee payable by the laws of

this Commonwealth to the city or county treasurer of any city or county in which such buildings are situated, to the use of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same hereby are repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 4, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 798, entitled, "An act to legalize the erection, construction, and alteration of certain buildings in actual use on or before May twentieth, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, for exhibitions of which moving-pictures formed the whole, or moving-pictures formed a part, and vaudeville acts, in some or all of which stage-scenery and apparatus were employed, formed a part."

This bill legalizes the erection, construction, and alteration of certain buildings in actual use before May 20, 1913, used for moving picture exhibitions. It proposes to exempt from supervision by the Department of Labor and Industry these buildings. It thus removes the safeguard of life and health provided by the act cited. This bill would by law allow these places to escape the supervision of the department and the application of the law. There can be no sound reason for such exemption. Let the fullest protection of life and health be given the public when they seek recreation and entertainment.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 116.

AN ACT

To repeal the first, third, and fourth sections of an act, entitled "An act to regulate places of public amusement in cities of the first class," approved the twenty-second day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the first, third, and fourth sections of an act, entitled "An act to regulate places of public amusement in cities of the first class," approved the twenty-second day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, be and the same hereby is repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 4, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 838, entitled, "An act to repeal

the first, third, and fourth sections of an act, entitled 'An act to regulate places of public amusement in cities of the first class,' approved the twenty-second day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine."

This bill repeals certain sections of the law regulating places of public amusement in cities of the first class, approved May 22, 1879. The sections repealed require all theatres, and so forth, to be licensed. It wipes out the power of the mayor to prohibit immoral performances. It takes away the mayor's power to revoke a license to these amusement places. It also takes away the provision requiring that the license fees shall be paid to the municipality.

The only thing left in the act of 1879 is a provision preventing females to attend among or wait upon customers in these places when such customers seek refreshments.

The law as it now is safeguards the morals of the community and is in every way preferable to unregulated and unrestrained behavior. The surprising thing is that any one should want this repealer.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 117

AN ACT

Relating to the Department of Banking, and to the compensation of the employes thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That each examiner in the Banking Department shall receive an annual salary not to exceed three thousand dollars, in the discretion of the Commissioner of Banking, and also the actual expenses incurred in the performance of the work assigned to said examiners by the said Commissioner of Banking, which salary and expenses shall be paid monthly by warrants drawn by the Auditor General on the State Treasurer.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 4, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 788, entitled, "An act relating to the Department of Banking, and to the compensation of the employes thereof."

This bill changes the method of compensating bank examiners from a $10 per diem basis to an annual salary of $3,000. It would add very materially to the cost of this service. In the present state of our finances it is not wise to add this increased cost to the State's budget.

For this reason the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 118.

AN ACT

Regulating the term and election of township commissioners in townships of the first class, and imposing incidental duties on county commissioners.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That, immediately after the approval of this act, the county commissioners in each county containing a township of the first class shall officially number, consecutively, from one upwards, the respective election districts entitled to a commissioner in each such township, which districts shall thereafter, respectively, bear such numbers for the purpose of electing township commissioners. When any new election district is formed in such township, the county commissioners shall officially give it its proper number, following consecutively after the last numbered election district: Provided, however, That in townships of the first class there shall not be less than five township commissioners elected, as now provided by law, and that the county commissioners of each county shall provide a number for each township commissioner who is elected at large.

Section 2. At the municipal election in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and quadriennially thereafter, the qualified electors in each even-numbered election district in such township shall elect one township commissioner, who shall serve for a term of four years from the first Monday of January next succeeding his election.

Section 3. At the municipal election in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen the qualified electors of the odd-numbered districts in such township shall elect one township commissioner, to serve for a term of two years from the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen. At the municipal election in the year one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and quadriennially thereafter, the qualified electors in each odd-numbered election district in such township shall elect one township commissioner, to serve for a term of four years from the first Monday of January next succeeding his election.

Section 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 4, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 1319, entitled, "An act regulating the term and election of township commissioners in townships of the first class, and imposing incidental duties on county commissioners."

This bill is to regulate the term and election of township supervisors in townships of the first class. It would remove from office certain persons now serving, and would if carried to its possible limits give political groups the advantage over other. This of course, is unfair, and unwise.

For this reason the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 119.

AN ACT

Providing fees and mileage for witnesses attending coroners' inquests.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That each person attending a coronors' inquest in answer to a subpoena shall be entitled to a fee of fifty cents for each day of attendance, and mileage at the rate of three cents for every mile actually traveled in attending such inquest.

Section 2. The county commissioners shall, upon the certificate of the coroner, draw warrants upon the county treasury for payment of the aforesaid fees and mileage.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 4, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 1505, entitled, "An act providing fees and mileage for witnesses attending coroners' inquests."

This bill provides fees and mileage for witnesses attending coroners' inquests. The fee for a day's service is fifty (50) cents. A fifty-cent witness is a novelty in legislative creation. The present law is adequate. This one is not.

For this reason the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 120.

AN ACT

Providing for the payment of premiums on bonds required of public officers, and for the discharge of sureties thereunder.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the expense incurred by a public officer, or by any of his assistants or clerks, for suretyship upon the bond given by such public officer, or any of his assistants or clerks, shall be allowed such public officer as a part of the expense of his office and paid him out of the funds from which such expenses are paid: Provided, That such expense shall not exceed one-half of one per centum per annum on the amount of such bond, and shall be payable by him to a company authorized under the laws of this State to become surety on such bond: And provided further, That nothing in this section shall affect the operation of the act of General Assembly, approved the twenty-third day of April, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and nine, entitled "An act requiring the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings to procure and pay for the various

bonds required by statute to be given by State officials and employes to the Commonwealth for the faithful performance of their duties."

Section 2. Any surety or the personal representative of any surety upon the official bond of any State, county, municipal, or other public officer, who is by the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, or by law, ordinance, rule, or regulation, required to give such bond, may be discharged from further liability as such surety, upon application, by petition, to the court, judge, officer, board, or other person or persons, or body having authority to approve such bond; who shall thereupon, immediately, by order reciting such application require such public officer to furnish a new bond, in the same manner as if none had ever been given by him, within thirty days after personal service of such order. Such personal service may be made either within or without the State, by the said court, judge, officer, board, or other person or persons, or body, or by any person authorized by them; or, at their request, by the surety, or any agent or representative of the surety. When such new bond is given and approved according to law, in compliance with said order, the surety on the prior bond shall remain liable for acts or defaults occurring prior thereto; but shall be discharged from all further liability for the acts or defaults of said officer which may be done or committed subsequent to the approval of such new bond. The office of any State, county, municipal, or other public officer shall become vacant at the expiration of ninety days from personal service, as aforesaid, if the officer shall not have complied with such order by filing new bond; and the said vacancy shall be filled as provided by law in case of death, resignation, or removal. This provision shall be mandatory.

Section 3. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 5, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 845, entitled, "An act providing for the payment of premiums on bonds required of public officers and for the discharge of sureties thereunder."

This bill provides a method of paying premiums on bonds required of public officers and for the discharge of sureties thereunder. This bill is designed to aid casualty companies, that are parties in interest. Its provisions are dangerous. It gives power to the person having authority to approve a public officer's bond to discharge the officer. The Attorney General approves bonds of State officials, city and borough solicitors approve bonds of municipal officials. Much as one may esteem these officials it is not conceivable that they should have the power to discharge officers of the State, city or borough. These officials have quite enough now to engage their attention. It is absurd to give them a power wholly foreign to their legitimate functions.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 121.

AN ACT

To ascertain and appoint the fees to be received for recording and exemplifying deeds and other writings, in this Commonwealth, in counties containing a population from two hundred fifty thousand to five hundred thousand.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the fees to be received by the recorder of deeds for recording and exemplifying deeds and other writings, in this Commonwealth, in counties containing a population from two hundred fifty thousand to five hundred thousand, shall be the same as hereinafter ascertained and appointed.

Section 2. For recording and exemplifying deeds and other writings, for every six words, one cent.

For recording and exemplifying deeds and other writings, the minimum rate for recording same shall be two dollars.

For recording and exemplifying deeds, mortgages, and other writings, with more than four names to be indexed, the rate to be charged shall be ten cents extra for each additional name.

For indexing the first description or parcel of land, fifteen cents; and for each additional description or parcel, ten cents extra.

Entering satisfaction, thirty cents; certificates, thirty cents.

Taking acknowledgment of a deed or other writing, each person, twenty-five cents.

That the fees hereinbefore enumerated shall be exclusive of any State tax now levied or that may hereafter be levied.

All fees for services to be performed under this act shall be considered due and payable to the officer in advance, by the party requiring the service.

Section 3. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 5, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 784, entitled "An act to ascertain and appoint the fees to be received for recording and exemplifying deeds and other writings, in this Commonwealth, in counties containing a population from two hundred fifty thousand to five hundred thousand."

This bill increases the fees for recording and exemplifying deeds and other writings in two counties of the State. Why it should cost more to perform this service in these two counties than it costs in other counties is not clear. It is perilously near special legislation, with no reason for it.

For these reasons this bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 122.

AN ACT

Relating to roads in townships abutting on navigable lakes forming boundaries of the Commonwealth, and providing for an equitable distribution of the road funds therein.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That in all townships having for their boundaries a navigable lake forming a boundary of said Commonwealth, the supervisors of said townships, within three months after the passage of this act, shall divide said townships into road districts of dimensions not exceeding one mile in any one direction.

Section 2. That from and after the passage of this act, seventy-five per centum of all moneys collected, for road purposes, from property located in any one district in such townships, shall be expended for the improvement of roads in such district containing the property from which such collection is made.

Section 3. That where such townships, coming under the provisions of this act, receive from the State moneys which apply to the general road-fund of the township, such money shall be apportioned to the several districts in the said township in the proportion the assessment of the property in each district for road purposes bears to the total assessment of the township, and seventy-five per centum of the money so proportioned to any one district shall be expended for the improvement of the roads in such district.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 5, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 823, entitled "An act relating to roads in townships abutting on navigable lakes forming boundaries of the Commonwealth, and providing for an equitable distribution of the road funds therein."

This bill relates to the distribution of road funds in a special way in townships abutting on navigable lakes forming boundaries of the Commonwealth. It is highly special in its nature, inasmuch as it can apply to but six townships in one county of the Commonwealth. It is a class of legislation termed "vicious" by the Supreme Court. Why not let the people of those six townships, as do the people of all other townships, decide for themselves how the road funds shall be applied to road maintenance and improvement?

For this reason the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 123.

AN ACT

To further regulate the construction, maintenance, and inspection of buildings, and defining the term "basement," in cities of the first class.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That all buildings, hereafter erected or altered in cities of the first class, having a basement in which the

finished floor of the basement is three feet (3) or more below the mean grade of all of the elevations of the building, shall not be considered one of the stories of the said building; and all buildings, having a basement the finished floor of which is less than three feet (3) below the mean grade of all of the elevations of the building, shall be considered the first story of such building.

Section 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 5, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 860, entitled "An act to further regulate the construction and inspection of buildings and defining the term 'basement' in cities of the first class."

This bill defines the word "basement" in cities of the first class. Its effect would be to set up special laws where a code should apply. The housing code is ample legal provision to meet this definition and the interpretation can well be left to the local authorities. To fix an arbitrary depth for a basement or a floor not a basement by a State law is to legislate away a local control that the State may well refuse to do.

For these reasons this bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 124.

AN ACT

Authorizing municipalities owning water works or electric light, heat, or power plants to lease the same, with the consent of the Public Service Commission.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That any municipality owning any water-works, or any electric light, heat, or power plant, may enter into agreements with persons, copartnerships, associations, or corporations for the leasing of such water-works or electric light, heat, or power plant, at such terms, upon such conditions, and at such rentals as may be fixed by the agreement. All moneys received as rentals from any such lease shall be applied to the payment of any indebtedness outstanding against such water-works or electric light, heat, or power plant, and the interest thereon.

Section 2. No such agreement shall be entered into until an ordinance authorizing the same has been adopted. No such agreement shall be of any force or effect until the person, copartnership, association, or corporation has given to the municipality a bond, with

good security, conditioned for the faithful performance of the lease, nor until the lease has been approved by the Public Service Commission.

Section 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 7, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 783, entitled "An act authorizing municipalities owning water-works or electric light, heat, or power plants to lease the same, with the consent of the Public Service Commission."

This bill authorizes municipalities owning water-works or electric light, heat, or power plants to lease the same, with the consent of the Public Service Commission. The bill gives no hint as to the discretion to be exercised by said commission. Such unlimited and absolute power, in a matter so vital to the welfare of the people of a municipality, ought not be given to any commission. It, moreover, in this particular, gives the commission power that is not given it in Sections 18 and 19 of Article V of the Public Service Law, relative to its present functions.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 125.

AN ACT

Authorizing the use of State armories for certain purposes.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the Armory Board of Pennsylvania shall, in each armory now or hereafter under its care, management, or supervision, provide and properly maintain a suitable room for the use of any association, in the proper city or borough, of soldiers who served in the armies of the United States in the Civil War or the Spanish-American War. The use of such room shall be subject to such reasonable regulations as may be prescribed by the board.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 7, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 1297, entitled "An act authorizing the use of State armories for certain purposes."

This bill directs the State Armory Board to set aside in each armory, and to provide and properly maintain, rooms for the use of the veterans of the Civil War, and rooms for the use of the veterans of the Spanish-American War. These soldiers of the Nation merit all consideration consistent with the resources of our people. These armories are erected by the State for a definite purpose. To approve this bill would necessitate the erection of an additional room or rooms. A thing in some cases impossible of accomplishment. It would increase the cost of armories. It would lead to contention and confusion. It is not wise to empower several independent bodies to have joint use of property. Wherever possible, the Armory Board should, if it is found to be wise, tender such room or rooms to these soldiers as they prudently can.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 126.

AN ACT

Fixing the salaries of writ-servers and process-servers in the office of the sheriff, in counties containing a population of more than one million four hundred thousand inhabitants.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, the salaries of all deputy sheriffs, clerks to deputy sheriffs, and of all writ-servers and process-servers, in the office of the sheriff, in counties containing a population of one million, four hundred thousand inhabitants, are hereby fixed at one thousand eight hundred dollars ($1,800) per annum for each deputy sheriff, one thousand five hundred dollars ($1,500) per annum for each clerk to such deputy sheriffs, one thousand two hundred dollars ($1,200) per annum for each writ-server and process-server.

Section 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with or supplied by this act are hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 7, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 1515, entitled "An act fixing the salaries of writ-servers and process-servers in the office of the sheriff, in counties containing a population of more than one million four hundred thousand inhabitants."

This bill in its title fixes the salaries of writ-servers and process-servers in counties having population in excess of 1,400,000. The bill as passed is amended to include deputy sheriffs, and clerks to deputy

sheriffs. The title is not nearly as broad as the body of the bill. Perhaps it was neglect. The bill is pro tanto unconstitutional and the increase in salaries is so widely applied as to make a serious charge upon the taxpayers.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 127.

AN ACT

To amend an act, entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures; providing for their compensation and expenses; describing their duties; prohibiting vendors from giving false or insufficient weights; and fixing the penalties for the violation of the provisions hereof," approved the eleventh day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, as amended.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the first section of the act, entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures; providing for their compensation and expenses; describing their duties; prohibiting vendors from giving false or insufficient weights; and fixing the penalties for the violation of the provisions hereof," approved the eleventh day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, which as amended by an act, entitled "An act to amend an act approved the eleventh day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, entitled 'An act to provide for the appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures; providing for their compensation and expenses; describing their duties; prohibiting vendors from giving false or insufficient weights; and fixing the penalties for the violation of the provisions hereof,'" approved the twenty-fourth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, which reads as follows:—

"Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the mayors of cities of the second and third class, and the several boards of county commissioners, shall, respectively, appoint one or more competent persons as inspectors of weights and measures, in the respective county or city, whose salary shall not be less than one thousand dollars per annum, to be paid out of the respective revenues of such county or city: Provided, however, That the payment of a minimum salary shall not apply to counties having a population of fifteen thousand or less. In addition to the salary provided by law, the said county and city inspectors shall be entitled to receive the actual expenses incurred by them personally in performing the duties of their office; such as, transportation, hotel, livery, telephone, telegraph, and postal charges, to be paid by the boards of county commissioners of their respective counties, on bills itemized and properly sworn to: Provided, however, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent two or

more counties, or any county and city, from combining the whole or any part of their districts, as may be agreed upon by the board of county commissioners and mayors of cities, with one set of standards and one inspector, upon the written consent of the chief of the bureau of standards: Provided further, In cities of the first class the inspectors shall be appointed by the county commissioners of the county in which the said city may be located. Any inspector appointed in pursuance of an agreement for such combination shall, subject to the terms of his appointment, have the same authority and duties as if he had been appointed by each of the authorities who are parties to the agreement. The county and city inspectors of weights and measures, as appointed by the respective counties and cities, shall hold their office during good behavior; and shall not be removed, discharged, or reduced in pay or position, except for inefficiency, incapacity, conduct unbecoming employes, or other just cause, and until the said officials shall have been furnished with written statements of the reason for such removal, discharge, or reduction, and shall have been given reasonable time to make written answer thereto. Nor shall such removal, discharge, or reduction be made until the charge or charges shall have been examined into and found true in fact by the appointing power of such county or city, at a hearing, upon reasonable notice to the person charged, at which time he may be represented by counsel, and offer testimony or witnesses in his own behalf. It shall be unlawful for any sealer or inspector of weights and measures, or any of his deputies, to perform clerical or other services for the county or city of their respective districts," is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the mayors of cities of the second and third class, and the several boards of county commissioners, shall, respectively, appoint one or more competent persons as inspectors of weights and measures, in the respective county or city, whose salary shall not be less than one thousand dollars per annum, to be paid out of the respective revenues of such county or city: Provided, however, That the payment of a minimum salary shall not apply to counties having a population of fifteen thousand or less. In addition to the salary provided by law, the said county and city inspectors shall be entitled to receive the actual expenses incurred by them personally in performing the duties of their office; such as, transportation, hotel, livery, telephone, telegraph, and postal charges, to be paid by the boards of county commissioners of their respective counties, on bills itemized and properly sworn to: Provided, however, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent two or more counties or any county and city, from combining the whole or any part of their districts as may be agreed upon by the board of county commissioners and mayors of cities, with one set of standards and one inspector, upon the written consent of the chief of the bureau of standards: Provided further, In cities of the first class the inspectors shall be appointed by the county commissioners of the counties in which the said city may be located. Any inspector appointed in pursuance of an agreement for such combination shall, subject to the terms of his appointment, have the same authority and duties as if he had been appointed by each of the authorities who

are parties to the agreement. It shall be unlawful for any sealer or inspector of weights and measures, or any of his deputies, to perform clerical or other services for the county or city of their respective districts.

Section 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 7, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 730, entitled "An act to amend an act, entitled 'An act to provide for the appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures; providing for their compensation and expenses; describing their duties; prohibiting vendors from giving false or insufficient weights; and fixing the penalties for the violation of the provisions hereof,' approved the eleventh day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, as amended."

This bill amends the act of May 11, 1911, as amended by the act of July 24, 1913. It eliminates the protection now given by law to the inspectors of weights and measures. It is unanimously opposed by the officers concerned, for the reason that it would jeopardize their tenure and subject them to removal at will. It is a movement to remove the slight civil service protection they now enjoy and it places them hopelessly at the mercy of partisan politics.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 128.

AN ACT

To amend an act, entitled "An act for the government of cities of the second class," approved the seventh day of March, one thousand nine hundred and one (heretofore amended), by abolishing any distinction in assessment between land and the buildings thereon, and by further regulating the duties of the assessor.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That article six of an act, entitled "An act for the government of cities of the second class," approved the seventh day of March, one thousand nine hundred and one, which, as amended by an act approved the fifteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, entitled "An act amending article six of an act, entitled 'An act for the government of cities of the second class,' approved the seventh day of March, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and one, as amended by an amendatory act approved the first day of April, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and nine, and as affected by an act, entitled 'An act providing a

uniform rate of assessment and taxation for all real estate in cities of the second class,' approved the eleventh day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and eleven, by providing for the classification of real estate for purposes of taxation into two classes; to wit, the buildings on land, and the land exclusive of buildings, and by providing for the assessment of a less tax upon the buildings than upon the land exclusive of the buildings, in cities of the second class," reads as follows:—

"Article VI.

"Department of Assessors.

"This department shall consist of no less than five (5) nor more than nine persons, who shall have been residents of the city for at least ten years; all of whom shall not be of the same political party. The number of assessors in this department shall be designated by ordinance; and they shall, from time to time, make all valuations for purposes of municipal taxation.

"They shall classify all real estate in the city in such a manner, and upon such testimony as may be adduced before them, so as to distinguish between the buildings on land and the land exclusive of the buildings, and to certify to the councils of said city the aggregate valuation of city property subject to taxation. It shall be the duty of said councils, in determining the rate for the years one thousand nine hundred and fourteen and one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, to assess a tax upon the buildings equal to nine-tenths of the highest rate of tax required for said years; and for the years one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, to assess a tax upon the buildings equal to eight-tenths of the highest rate of tax required to be assessed for those years; and for the years one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, one thousand nine hundred and twenty, and one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, to assess a tax upon the buildings equal to seven-tenths of the highest rate of tax required to be assessed for those two years; and for the years one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, and one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, to assess a tax upon buildings equal to six-tenths of the highest rate of tax required to be assessed for those years; and for the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and for each year thereafter, to assess a tax upon the buildings equal to five-tenths of the highest rate of tax required to be assessed for the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and for each year thereafter, respectively, so that upon the said classes of real estate of said city there shall, in any year, be two rates of taxation.

"They shall triennially make a valuation for all purposes of municipal taxation, and shall have the power to administer oaths. They shall have the power to make a new assessment in any ward or wards they deem necessary, in any subsequent year, other than triennial years, in the manner prescribed by law for the triennial assessment. Any property owners shall have the right to be heard by the full board, sitting as a board of revision, on appeal from any valuation.

The assessment, as aforesaid, shall remain the lawful assessment for purposes of city taxation until the next assessment. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal the act of July nine, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, providing for the classification of real estate and other property for purposes of taxation, and for the election of assessors and prescribing the duties thereof, in cities of the second class, except so far as the same may be inconsistent herewith.

"The councils shall, by ordinance, make all further needful rules and regulations for the government of this department," is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Article VI.

Department of Assessors.

This department shall consist of no less than five (5) nor more than nine persons, who shall have been residents of the city for at least ten years; all of whom shall not be of the same political party. The number of assessors in this department shall be designated by ordinance; and they shall, from time to time, make all valuations for purposes of municipal taxation.

They shall triennially make a valuation for all purposes of municipal taxation, and shall have the power to administer oaths.

All real estate now assessed and taxes in cities of the second class shall be assessed and taxed for all purposes of taxation at a uniform rate, without discrimination or distinction of any kind between land and the buildings thereon, and no classification of real estate for purposes of taxation shall hereafter be made.

The department of assessors shall have power to make a new assessment in any ward or wards they may deem necessary, in any subsequent year, other than triennial years, in the manner prescribed by law for the triennial assessment. Any property owners shall have a right to be heard by the full board, sitting as a board of revision, on appeal from any valuation. The assessment, as aforesaid, shall remain the lawful assessment for purposes of city taxation until the next assessment. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal the act of July nine, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, providing for the classification of real estate and other property for purposes of taxation, and for the election of assessors and prescribing the duties thereof, in cities of the second class, except so far as the same is inconsistent herewith.

The councils shall, by ordinances, make all further needful rules and regulations for the government of this department.

This amendment shall not affect the assessment or levy of taxes for the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 7, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 323, entitled "An act to

amend an act, entitled 'An act for the government of cities of the second class,' approved the seventh day of March, one thousand nine hundred and one (heretofore amended), by abolishing any distinction in assessment between land and the buildings thereon, and by further regulating the duties of the assessor."

This bill is a repealer. It applies only to cities of the second class. It repeals the graded tax law in these cities. The present tax law, passed in 1913, makes a separation of land and of buildings for taxable purposes, and reduces annually by 10 per centum the tax on buildings until the minimum of 50 per centum is reached. The act of 1913 was urged by all parties in interest. This repealer is opposed by the largest group of protestants that have been heard on any bill. It is advocated by those now in charge of the fiscal policy of one of the two cities concerned. Inasmuch as there is such a conflict of opinion, and inasmuch as the law has scarcely yet been tried, it is well to allow it to operate until a commanding judgment decrees its fate. Let the people concerned study freely and fairly the operations of the present law, and if found after two years to be inadequate to the needs of the cities or unfair in its provisions, it can then be repealed. To disturb it now, when a preponderance of opinion favors it, is unwise.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 129.

AN ACT

Amending an act, entitled "An act amending an act, entitled 'An act providing a system whereby boroughs may build sewers, grade, sub-grade, and pave streets and alleys, pay the costs thereof by the issue of bonds, and collect the same from the property benefited in instalments,' approved June fifteen, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and eleven, by extending the provision thereof so as to include the acquisition by boroughs and incorporated towns of existing sewers and sewer systems," by extending the provisions thereof so as to include the costs of the permanent paving and improvement of any streets, alleys, or highways.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That section one of an act, entitled "An act amending an act, entitled 'An act providing a system whereby boroughs may build sewers, grade, sub-grade, and pave streets and alleys, pay the costs thereof by the issue of bonds, and collect the same from the property benefited in instalments," approved June fifteen, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and eleven, which reads as follows:—

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That, in addition to the present methods provided by law for the payment and collection of the costs and expenses of building and acquiring sewers and sewer systems, grading streets, alleys, or any highways, or parts thereof, by the boroughs or incorporated towns of this Commonwealth, said boroughs or incorporated towns shall have power to ordain that said costs and expenses may be paid and collected in accordance with the provisions of this act," be amended so as to read as follows:—

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That, in addition to the present methods provided by law for the payment and collection of the costs and expenses of building and acquiring sewers and sewer systems, grading streets, or the permanent paving and improvement of any streets, alleys, or any highways, or parts thereof, by the boroughs or incorporated towns of this Commonwealth, said boroughs or incorporated towns shall have the power to ordain that said costs and expenses may be paid and collected in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 7, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 747, entitled "An act amending an act, entitled 'An act amending an act, entitled 'An act providing a system whereby boroughs may build sewers, grade, subgrade and pave streets and alleys, pay the costs thereof by the issue of bonds, and collect the same from the property benefited in instalments,' approved June fifteenth, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and eleven, by extending the provision thereof so as to include the acquisition by boroughs and incorporated towns of existing sewers and sewer systems,' by extending the provision thereof so as to include the costs of the permanent paving and improvement of any streets, alleys, or highways."

This bill amends the act of June 15, 1911, by extending the provisions thereof to include costs of permanent paving and improvement of any streets, alleys, or highways in boroughs. The Borough Code will amply care for situations that normally arise. The special feature of this bill that compels owners to pay for permanent paving and improvement of streets, alleys, or highways may work a great hardship upon the poor man whose hope is to maintain his own home.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 130.

AN ACT

Amending section three of an act, approved the ninth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and eleven, entitled "An act authorizing the establishment and maintenance of psychopathic wards in certain hospitals; providing for regulation thereof, the commitment of persons suffering with mental disorders to such wards, and for the payment of the expenses of maintaining and treating persons committed thereto," as amended by the third section of an act, approved the first day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, entitled "An act to amend the third section of an act, approved the ninth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, entitled 'An act authorizing the establishment and maintenance of psychopathic wards in certain hospitals; providing for the regulation thereof, the commitment of persons suffering with mental disorders to such wards, and for the payment of the expenses of maintaining and treating persons committed thereto,'" providing for the payment of expenses of maintenance and treating persons received therein other than those committed by court.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the third section of an act, approved the ninth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand nine hun-

dred and eleven, entitled "An act authorizing the establishment and maintenance of psychopathic wards in certain hospitals; providing for the regulation thereof, the commitment of persons suffering with mental disorders to such wards, and for the payment of the expenses of maintaining and treating persons committed thereto," as amended by an act approved the first day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, entitled "An act to amend the third section of an act, approved the ninth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and eleven, entitled 'An act authorizing the establishment and maintenance of psychopathic wards in certain hospitals; providing for the regulation thereof, the commitment of persons suffering with mental disorders to such wards, and for the payment of the expenses of maintaining and treating persons committed thereto,' " which reads as follows:—

"Section 3. Each hospital maintaining a psychopathic ward shall be entitled to receive from the Commonwealth the sum of two dollars ($2.00) per diem for each day during which such person, under observation, diagnosis and treatment, committed to or received in such ward, under the provisions of this act, shall be cared for and treated therein. The expense for caring for and treating nonindigent persons, or those not committed by a court, received in or committed to such wards, shall be paid or provided for to the satisfaction of the hospital authorities before admission.

"Reports shall be made to the Committee on Lunacy of the State Board of Charities, in the same manner as reports are now required by law to be made in the case of persons committed to State hospitals for the insane," is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 3. Each hospital maintaining a psychopathic ward shall be entitled to receive from the Commonwealth the sum of two dollars ($2.00) per diem for each day during which such person, under observation, diagnosis, and treatment, committed or received in such ward, under the provisions of this act, shall be cared for and treated therein.

Reports shall be made to the Committee on Lunacy of the State Board of Charities, in the same manner as reports are now required by law to be made in the case of persons committed to the State hospitals for the insane.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 7, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 938, entitled "An act amending section three of an act, approved the ninth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and eleven, entitled 'An act authorizing the establishment and maintenance of psychopathic wards in certain hospitals; providing for regulation thereof, the commitment of persons suffering with mental disorders to such wards, and for the payment of the expenses of maintaining and treating persons committed thereto,' as amended by the third section of an act, approved the first day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, entitled 'An act to amend the third section of an act, approved the ninth day of June, one thousand nine

hundred and eleven, entitled 'An act authorizing the establishment and maintenance of psychopathic wards in certain hospitals; providing for the regulation thereof, the commitment of persons suffering with mental disorders to such wards, and for the payment of the expenses of maintaining and treating persons committed thereto,' providing for the payment of expenses of maintenance and treating persons received therein other than those committed by court."

This bill authorizes the establishment and maintenance of psychopathic wards in certain hospitals, and provides for payment of the expenses of maintaining persons committed thereto.

Unfortunately the bill does not make it plain that the only persons for whom the State shall pay are the indigent. The State should not be compelled to pay the expenses for those who are able themselves to pay. The bounty of the Commonwealth should be reserved for those that need it, and not for those able to care for themselves.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 131.

AN ACT

Providing a method to locate and erect new bridges to take the place of existing bridges crossing railroads or railways; to change location of such bridges, and roads connecting therewith; to vacate old and existing bridges, and roads connecting with the same; authorizing the taking of property for such improvement; and providing for compensation therefor and the damages resulting from such taking; providing for the payment of the costs and expenses incurred in such construction; and authorizing the payment of the same by State, county, borough, and township, as may be determined.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That whenever any public road or highway,—township, county, State, borough, or city street,—crosses any railroad or railroads over which any bridge has been heretofore or may hereafter be erected, and it becomes necessary to erect a new bridge to take the place of the existing bridge over such railroad or railroads, and when no existing law provides for the erection of said bridge, whether the same be situate wholly within, or partly within and partly without, township, borough, or county limits, the court of quarter sessions of the peace of the proper county within which said bridge, or the greater part of said bridge, may be situate, on the petition of any inhabitants or officials of said township or boroughs or cities, or State officials, shall order a view, in the manner provided for in the case of roads; notice, however, to be given to the State Highway Commissioner, by mail, when the public road is a State Highway. If such viewers find such bridge necessary, they shall have power, by virtue of their appointment, to change the location of said bridge so that the same may be located and erected in the most suitable place, or at the least expense, or in the best manner; and, in case of the change of location of such bridge, shall also report what change in the course or bed of the road to be connected

therewith will be necessary; and shall also report the vacation of the old or existing bridge, and the vacation of such portion of the road connecting therewith as they may deem proper. Said viewers shall file with their report a plan or draft showing the kind of bridge necessary, and the various dimensions thereof, and also change in road, if any; they shall, when releases cannot be obtained, estimate and determine the damages, if any, for the property taken, used, or appropriated, and to whom same are payable; they shall also make an estimate of the probable cost of such bridge, and state in their report what part or portion of the work or percentage of the whole contract price or cost of the work, including damages, shall be paid by the several parties who may be interested, to wit, township, county, borough, city, and State. If a new bridge is recommended and the road is changed, and damages are assessed, said viewers shall give at least ten days' notice thereof to each of the parties affected or interested, by personal service or registered letter, of the time and place when said viewers will meet and exhibit their report and hear any exceptions thereto. After making whatever changes are deemed necessary and proper, said viewers shall make report to the said court of quarter sessions, when the same shall be confirmed nisi; and subsequent proceedings, exceptions, if any, and final confirmation, shall be as in road cases.

Section 2. When the report of viewers is confirmed absolutely by the court, steps shall be taken immediately to prepare plans and specifications for the construction of said bridge in accordance with the report of viewers. The proper county officials of the county in which said bridge may be situate, as aforesaid, shall take the initiative and thereafter shall advertise for bids. Advertising for bids shall be in at least two public newspapers, of general circulation within the county where such bridge is situate, for a period of at least thirty days before the bids are opened, during which time the plans and specifications shall be in the office of the county commissioners of the proper county, as aforesaid, for inspection by any persons desiring to enter a bid to construct said bridge. The contract shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, whereupon a contract shall be entered into and signed by the several parties responsible for the payment of the said bridge, which contract shall be binding upon the parties thereto, their lessees, successors, heirs, and assigns. In the event said contract is not signed by all of the parties among whom the cost has been apportioned, said contract shall be signed by the contractor or contractors, and approved by the county commissioners of said county, whereupon all parties shall be liable for their proportionate share as shown by the report of viewers approved by the court. Twenty per cent of the contract price shall be withheld from the contractor until said bridge has been inspected by a board of view appointed by the court of the proper county, who shall make report thereon in the same manner as required by existing law in the case of county bridges. The several parties responsible for the payment of said bridge shall pay their proportionate share into the proper county treasury, and upon said payment the said treasurer shall be liable therefor, and shall pay the same over to the contractors as provided in the contract, upon voucher of proper county authorities, after said bridge shall have

been inspected according to law. If the money is not paid into the county treasury, as aforesaid, the said contractor shall be authorized to collect by due process of law from the said municipal corporations, from the county, or from the Commonwealth, the amount which may be justly due him under the terms of the report of viewers and his said contract; and any amount so determined to be paid to the said contractor by the Commonwealth shall be paid by the State Treasurer, on a warrant drawn by the Auditor General, upon the presentation of a statement setting forth the amount to be paid as aforesaid, duly certified by the court of quarter sessions of the proper county; said payment to be paid out of any fund specifically or generally appropriated for the improvement of the roads or highways of the Commonwealth; and the court of said county is authorized and empowered to issue a mandamus to county for State officials, or any of them, as the case may require, for the payment of the amount due said contractor.

Section 3. Said bridge shall be maintained by the authorities responsible for the maintenance of said highway.

Section 4. Any requirement in the Public Service Commission act, in conflict with the proceedings mentioned in this act, are hereby abrogated.

Section 5. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 7, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 969, entitled "An act providing a method to locate and erect new bridges to take the place of existing bridges crossing railroads or railways; to change location of such bridges, and roads connecting therewith; to vacate old and existing bridges, and roads connecting with the same; authorizing the taking of property for such improvement; and providing for compensation therefor and the damages resulting from such taking; providing for the payment of the costs and expenses incurred in such construction; and authorizing the payment of the same by State, county, borough, and township, as may be determined."

This bill provides a method of locating and erecting new bridges to replace existing bridges crossing railroads, and to change the location of such bridges. Existing laws provide amply for such rebuilding and repair. There is a possible intent to put the cost of these repairs and new bridges upon the State, and this is inequitable and unwise. In section four the functions of the Public Service Commission are abrogated in so far as its powers conflict with this bill; this also is unwise, and the bill is unnecessary and inexpedient.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 132.

AN ACT

Providing for the return of seated lands in counties, poor districts, school districts, boroughs, townships, or incorporated towns, for non-payment of taxes, and providing for the sale of such lands.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That return of taxes assessed by the authorities of any county, poor district, school districts, borough, township, or incorporated town, against seated lands in such district or political subdivision, may be made by the proper tax collector to the commissioners of the several counties, on or before the first day of February of the year succeeding that in which the taxes were assessed, whenever personal property cannot be found thereon sufficient to pay such taxes; and the owner or owners of such lands neglect or refuse to pay the same, after notice given as provided by law.

Section 2. Whenever any such taxes, so returned, shall not be paid within two years after the date of the assessment thereof, the said seated lands charged therewith may be advertised and sold by the proper county treasurer, at the same time, and in the same manner and with the same effect, as unseated lands are now sold for unpaid taxes.

Section 3. The provisions of sections one and two of this act shall be in addition to the method provided by the act of June four, one thousand nine hundred and one (Pamphlet Laws, three hundred sixty-four), entitled "An act providing when, how, upon what property, and to what extent, liens shall be allowed for taxes, and for municipal improvements, and for the removal of nuisances; the procedure upon claims filed therefor; the methods for preserving such liens and enforcing payment of such claims; the effect of judicial sales of the properties liened, and the manner of distributing the proceeds of such sales," relative to tax liens and the preservation and prosecution thereof.

Section 4. The act of May twenty-first, one thousand nine hundred thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, two hundred eighty-five), entitled "An act providing for the return of taxes on seated lands in counties, poor districts, boroughs, incorporated towns, and townships, for county, poor, borough, town, or township taxes, respectively, and providing for the sale of such lands for taxes," be and the same is hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 7, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 729, entitled "An act providing for the return of seated lands in counties, poor districts, school districts, boroughs, townships, or incorporated towns, for non-payment of taxes, and providing for the sale of such lands."

This bill provides for a return of seated lands in all municipal

units for non-payment of taxes, and providing for the sale of such lands. The purpose of the bill is to clear up certain indefinite provisions in former laws. A bill was passed in this session (House bill No. 1214) which does the same service, and which was approved. Hence this bill is not necessary.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 133.

AN ACT

Empowering certain corporations, societies, and voluntary associations, having subordinate lodges or branches within this Commonwealth, to change the location of their principal office or place of business, and providing for the filing of notice of such changes.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That any corporation, society, or voluntary association carried on for the sole benefit of its members and their beneficiaries and not for profit, and having subordinate lodges or branches within this Commonwealth, may change the location of its principal office or place of business to any other place within this Commonwealth. A notice that such location has been changed shall be filed by the secretary of the corporation, society, or voluntary association, under the corporate seal, in the prothonotary's office in the county to which said office or place of business has been removed, in the prothonotary's office in the county from which said office or place of business has been removed, and the office of the Insurance Commissioner, ten days before the change shall take effect.

Section 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 7, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objections, House bill No. 49, entitled "An act empowering certain corporations, societies, and voluntary associations, having subordinate lodges or branches within this Commonwealth, to change the location of their principal office or place of business, and providing for the filing of notice of such changes."

This bill empowers certain corporations, societies, and voluntary associations, having branches in this Commonwealth, to change location of their principal office or place of business. The effect of this bill would be to authorize courts of common pleas in one county to make corporations it authorizes have their business in another place, over which said court has no jurisdiction. It would also enable the corporation, upon its own initiative, to locate in a county other than that in which its charter was granted. It is questionable in

law whether a court of one county can authorize a change by which a corporation may be domiciled within the jurisdiction of another court (See 216 Pa., 630). Under many decisions of the court, it is manifest that a corporation has no power to change its place of business from one county to another.

This bill would enable corporations of the kind defined to move at will, resulting in confusion, lack of responsibility, and general disadvantage to the people concerned.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 134.

AN ACT

To amend section two of an act, approved the twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand nine hundred thirteen, entitled "An act authorizing and empowering township supervisors, in townships of the second class, to enter into contract with electric, gas, or other light companies for the purpose of lighting and illuminating the streets, highways, and other public places in any village in said township, and to provide for the collection of funds for that purpose by levying a tax upon owners of property in the district benefited, and by taxing occupations in the district benefited.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That

Section 1. Section two of the act, approved the twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand nine hundred thirteen, entitled "An act authorizing and empowering township supervisors, in townships of the second class, to enter into contract with electric, gas, or other light companies for the purpose of lighting and illuminating the streets, highways, and other public places in any village in said township, and to provide for the collection of funds for that purpose by levying a tax upon owners of property in the district benefited," which reads as follows:—

"Section 2. The township supervisors shall levy for the maintenance of said lights an annual tax, upon the property abutting upon the said streets, highways, and other public places in the district benefited thereby, based upon the assessment for county purposes. Such tax shall become a lien against such property to the same extent and with the same effect as other liens for taxes now authorized by law, and shall be collected in the same manner as other taxes; the collector of taxes to receive the same commission as on the road tax: Provided, That no tax as herein provided shall be levied against any farm land, nor shall any property be assessed hereunder or included in the provisions hereof unless the residence thereon shall be within five hundred feet of such highway," is amended to read as follows:—

Section 2. The township supervisors shall levy for the maintenance of said lights an annual tax upon the property abutting upon the streets, highways, and other public places in the district benefited thereby,—and upon all occupations in said district, not exceed-

ing one dollar,—based upon the assessment for county purposes. Such tax shall become a lien against property to the same extent and with the same effect as other liens for taxes now authorized by law, and shall be collected in the same manner as other taxes. The collector of taxes shall receive the same commission as on the road tax. No tax as herein provided shall be levied against any farm land, nor shall any property be assessed hereunder or included in the provisions hereof unless the residence or buildings thereon shall be within five hundred feet of such highway. Nor shall such tax as herein provided be levied against any actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, or against institutions of purely public charity.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 7, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objections, House bill No. 79, entitled "An act to amend section two of an act approved the twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand nine hundred thirteen, entitled 'An act authorizing and empowering township supervisors, in townships of the second class, to enter into contract with electric, gas, or other light companies for the purpose of lighting and illuminating the streets, highways, and other public places in any village in said township; and to provide for the collection of funds for that purpose by levying a tax upon owners of property in the district benefited, and by taxing occupations in the district benefited.' "

This bill taxes occupations and exempts charities from taxes for light. The effect of the bill would be to give people, under the guise of free light, a new form of taxation for a special purpose. Better for the community at large to secure light on public highways from the same tax source as other needed utilities are secured. To exempt all persons whose residences are over 500 feet from the highway to be lighted is to discriminate in taxation in a way not warranted by sound public policy. All people travel. All people would equally enjoy the advantage, all should help provide the same.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 135.

AN ACT

Relating to the mayors of third class cities.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the mayor in a city of the third class shall be eligible to succeed himself.

Section 2. Any act or part of an act inconsistent with this act is repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 8, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 928, entitled "An act relating to the mayors of third class cities."

The Constitution forbids the Governor, Auditor General, et al., from immediate self-succession, and acts of Assembly do prohibit mayors in cities of the first, second and third class. The reason of the rule as to one applies with equal force as to the other.

This bill gives mayors in cities of the third class the right to succeed themselves. A bill giving burgesses this right was vetoed. These mayors are, it is pointed out, only part of the commission governing these cities. But the mayor does have definite functions that are not conferred upon the commissioners. A good mayor may, with some show of reason, be a desirable person to succeed himself. But one of the opposite sort ought to be gotten rid of without the expense and annoyance of a defeat at election. Moreover, a good man can at the end of his successor's term return to office. There can always be found, if the voters will look for them, good men to serve acceptably as mayors in these cities. The present law was evidently conceived in the interest of the cities when it was passed.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 136.

AN ACT

To amend an act approved the twenty-third day of May, one thousand eight hundred ninety-three, entitled "An act to authorize the election of a chief burgess for three years, in the several boroughs of this Commonwealth, who shall not be eligible to the office for the next succeeding term, and providing that such officer shall not be a member of the town council; giving him the power to veto ordinances; providing for the election of a presiding officer of councils, and abolishing the office of assistant burgess."

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That section three of an act approved the twenty-third day of May, one thousand eight hundred ninety-three, entitled "An act to authorize the election of a chief burgess for three years, in the several boroughs of this Commonwealth, who shall not be eligible to the office for the next succeeding term, and providing that such officer shall not be a member of the town council; giving him the power to veto ordinances; providing for the election of a presiding officer of councils, and abolishing the office of assistant burgess," which reads as follows:—

"Section 3. Every ordinance and resolution which shall be passed by said council shall be presented to the chief burgess of such borough; if he approve, he shall sign it; but, if he shall not approve, he shall return it, with his objections, to said council, at the next

regular meeting thereof, when said objection shall be entered at large in the minute book; and said council shall proceed to a reconsideration of such ordinance or resolution. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of all the members elected to said council shall vote to pass such ordinance or resolution, it shall become and be of as full force and effect as if said chief burgess had signed it; but, in such cases, the votes of the members of council shall be determined by the ayes and nays, and the names of the members voting shall be entered on the minutes of said council: Provided, That, when the number of councilmen is less than nine, a majority of council and one vote more shall be required to pass an ordinance over the veto. If such ordinance or resolution shall not be returned by the chief burgess at the next regular meeting of the said council after the same shall have been presented to him, the same shall likewise become and be in as full force and effect as he had signed it: Provided, That before any ordinance shall come into force and effect, as aforesaid, the same shall be recorded in the borough ordinance book, with the certificate of the secretary, and be advertised as heretofore required by law," be amended so as to read as follows:—

Section 3. Every ordinance, and every resolution, motion, by-law, or rule of a legislative character, which shall be passed by said council, shall be presented to the chief burgess of such borough; and if he approve, he shall sign it; but, if he shall not approve, he shall return it, with his objections, to said council at the next regular meeting thereof; when said objections shall be entered at large in the minute book, and said council shall proceed to a reconsideration of such ordinance, resolution, or motion. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of all the members elected to said council shall vote to pass such ordinance, resolution, or motion, it shall become and be of as full force and effect as if said chief burgess had signed it; but, in such cases, the votes of the members of council shall be determined by the ayes and nays, and the names of the members voting shall be entered on the minutes of said council: Provided, That, when the number of councilmen is less than nine, a majority of council and one vote more shall be required to pass an ordinance over the veto. If such ordinance, resolution, or motion shall not be returned by the chief burgess at the next regular meeting of the council after the same shall have been presented to him, the same shall likewise become and be in as full force and effect as if he had signed it: Provided, That before any ordinance shall come into force and effect, as aforesaid, the same shall be recorded in the borough ordinance book, with the certificate of the secretary, and be advertised as heretofore required by law.

Acts of the council, temporary and ministerial in character, and which relate only to the orderly transaction of the internal current business of the council, shall not be submitted to the burgess for approval.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 8, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objections, House bill No. 550, entitled, "An act to amend

an act approved the twenty-third day of May, one thousand eight hundred ninety-three, entitled 'An act to authorize the election of a chief burgess for three years in the several boroughs of this Commonwealth, who shall not be eligible to the office of the next succeeding term, and providing that such officer shall not be a member of the town council; giving him the power to veto ordinances; providing for the election of a presiding officer of councils, and abolishing the office of assistant burgess.' "

This bill amends the act of May 23, 1893 (P. L., 113), authorizing election of a chief burgess in boroughs. It provides that motions which are only temporary in character shall not be submitted to the burgess for approval. The new Borough Code, recently approved, covers this point fully, and hence no necessity arises for the approval of this bill.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 137.

AN ACT

Amending section twenty-one of an act, entitled "An act relating to and regulating motor-vehicles, and vehicles trailing after or propelled by motor-vehicles; controlling their speed upon the public streets and highways in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; providing for their registration, and licensing of certain operators, by the State Highway Department; prohibiting the operation of any motor-vehicle by any person when intoxicated, or without the consent of the owner; forbidding the passage of any law laying a tax upon or requiring the registration of motor-vehicles, or licensing of any operator, or regulating the speed of motor-vehicles, by any county, borough, city, incorporated town, or township; establishing the rights of motor-vehicles upon the public highways, with relation to other vehicles; providing for their equipment and for the width of tires to be used upon motor vehicles, and vehicles trailing after or propelled by motor vehicles; regulating the service of process and proceedings in actions for damages arising therefrom; providing for arrest, and for service of process, and proceedings for violation of this act; prescribing the penalties therefor; and providing or the disposition of fees collected and fines imposed thereunder," approved the seventh day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen; providing for waiver of summary trial, and limiting time for bringing complaints and service of process.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That section twenty-one of an act, entitled "An act relating to and regulating motor vehicles, and vehicles trailing after or propelled by motor vehicles; controlling their speed upon the public streets and highways in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; providing for their registration, and licensing of certain operators, by the State Highway Department; prohibiting the operation of any motor vehicle by any person when intoxicated, or without the consent of the owner; forbidding the passage of any law laying a tax upon or requiring the registration of motor vehicles, or licensing of any operator, or regulating the speed of motor vehicles, by any county, borough, city, incorporated town, or township; establishing the rights of motor vehicles upon the public highways, with relation to other vehicles; providing for their equipment and for the width of tires to be used upon motor

vehicles, and vehicles trailing after or propelled by motor vehicles; regulating the service of process and proceedings in actions for damages arising therefrom; providing for arrest, and for service of process, and proceedings for violation of this act; prescribing the penalties therefor; and providing for the disposition of fees collected and fines imposed thereunder," approved the seventh day of July, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, which reads as follows:—

"Section 21. Any person,—except as provided in sections sixteen and seventeen,—violating any of the provisions of this act shall be subject to a fine or penalty of not less than ten dollars ($10), nor more than twenty-five dollars ($25), to be collected by summary conviction before any magistrate, alderman, or justice of the peace, as like fines and penalties are now by law collected; or, in case of non-payment of a fine within forty-eight (48) hours, bail in double the amount of fine and costs being first entered, to undergo an imprisonment in the county prison for a period not exceeding (10) days: Provided, That any persons so accused may waive such summary trial or hearing, and secure the right of trial by jury before the court of quarter sessions of the peace for the county in which the offense is alleged to have been committed, by depositing with the magistrate, alderman, or justice of the peace to whom complaint has been made, or before whom he is taken, a sum in double the amount of the fine and costs which might be imposed, or by entering security to pay the same. Any person or persons previously convicted before a court of quarter sessions, or magistrate, alderman, or justice of the peace of this Commonwealth, for any violation of the provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction of a second offense, within a period of one year, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than twenty-five ($25), nor more than fifty dollars ($50); or, in case of non-payment of such fine, to undergo an imprisonment in the county prison for a period not exceeding twenty days. Any person or persons previously convicted before a magistrate, alderman, or justice of the peace of this Commonwealth, for any violation of the provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction of a third or subsequent offense, within a period of one year, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than fifty dollars ($50), nor more than two hundred dollars ($200); or, in case of non-payment of such fine, to undergo an imprisonment in the county prison for a period not exceeding thirty (30) days. Any person or persons accused of a second or subsequent offense shall have the right to a trial by jury, in the same manner and upon the same condition as is provided for in the case of persons accused of a first offense: Provided, That if, after conviction before a magistrate, alderman, or justice of the peace, the accused desires to appeal to the court of quarter sessions, he shall be entitled to do so, according to law as in other cases of summary conviction, provided he gives a bond conditioned upon securing and prosecuting the appeal with effect, or otherwise to secure payment of the fine imposed. Proceedings under this act may also be commenced by the issuance of a warrant, in the name of the Commonwealth; which warrant may be served by a constable, policeman, or other officer having authority to serve warrants, in any part of the Commonwealth,

and a copy of the affidavit or information shall be served with such warrant. Any officer serving such warrant shall take the defendant before a magistrate, alderman, or justice of the peace of the county in which the defendant is found, who shall take bail for his appearance before the magistrate or justice of the peace who issued the warrant, or for trial by jury, in accordance with the provisions of this act.

"All money, articles of value, or motor vehicles deposited with any magistrate or justice of the peace, as provided in this act, shall be returned to the defendants upon the termination of the cause, or upon the certificate of the district attorney of the county in which the action is brought," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 21. Any person,—except as provided in sections sixteen and seventeen,—violating any of the provisions of this act shall be subject to a fine or penalty of not less than ten ($10.00) dollars, nor more than twenty-five ($25.00) dollars, to be collected by summary conviction before any magistrate, alderman, or justice of the peace, as like fines and penalties are now by law collected; or, in case of non-payment of a fine within forty-eight (48) hours, bail in double the amount of fine and costs being first entered, to undergo imprisonment in the county prison for a period not exceeding ten (10) days: Provided, however, That any person summarily convicted and sentenced may immediately enter bail with said magistrate, alderman, or justice of the peace, in double the amount of the fine and costs; and upon allowance by the court having jurisdiction to entertain appeals from summary convictions, may, within five (5) days after such conviction and sentence,—the day of conviction and sentence to be excluded in reckoning the (5) days,—appeal from the sentence of said magistrate, alderman, or justice of the peace, to the court having jurisdiction to entertain appeals from summary convictions for the county in which the offense is adjudged to have been committed; and upon conviction, the said court shall affirm with cost of sentence of the alderman, magistrate, or justice of the peace, and shall order the record remitted and said sentence carried into effect; but if the appellant shall be acquitted of the offense or violation charged, the costs accrued in the court below shall not be allowed, and the court shall determine whether the county prosecutor or appellant shall pay the costs of prosecution of the appeal accruing in the said court; or, in lieu of summary hearing, as aforesaid, any person so accused may appear before the alderman, magistrate, or justice of the peace, and may waive summary trial or hearing and enter bond with said magistrate, alderman, or justice of the peace, in a sum not less than one hundred ($100.00) dollars for his or her appearance for trial in the proper court for the county in which the offense is alleged to have been committed; and thereupon said magistrate, alderman, or justice of the peace, shall return the compaint or information to said court for trial or hearing before the judge of said court; and if any person so accused shall be convicted in said court of the offense or violation charged, he shall be subject to pay a fine of not less than ten ($10.00) dollars nor more than twenty-five ($25.00) dollars; or, in case of non-payment of a fine within forty-eight (48) hours, to undergo imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than ten (10) days.

Any person or persons previously convicted before any court, magistrate, alderman, or justice of the peace, shall, upon conviction of any second or subsequent offense, within a period of one year, be sentenced by the court, magistrate, alderman, or justice of the peace, to pay a fine of not less than twenty-five ($25.00) dollars, nor more than fifty ($50.00) dollars; or, in case of non-payment of a fine within forty-eight (48) hours, to undergo imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceding twenty (20) days: Provided, however, Any person or persons accused of any second or subsequent offense, or violation, shall have the same right of appeal, or may waive the summary trial or hearing, before the magistrate, alderman, or justice of the peace, in the same manner and upon the same conditions as provided for in case of persons accused of the first offense. Proceedings under this act may be commenced by the issuance of a warrant, in the name of the Commonwealth; which warrant may be served by a constable, policeman, or other officer having authority to serve warrants, in any part of the Commonwealth, and a copy of the affidavit or information shall be served with such warrant. Any officer serving such warrant shall take the defendant before the nearest magistrate, alderman, or justice of the peace of the county in which the defendant is found, who shall take bail for defendant's appearance before the magistrate, alderman, or justice of the peace who issued the warrant for defendant's appearance in the proper court if summary trial or hearing is waived. All complaints or information charging violations of any of the provisions of this act, except as provided in sections sixteen and seventeen, shall be brought or made within ten days after the commission of the offense or violation charged, and not after; and, within the period of seven days thereafter, the magistrate, justice of the peace, alderman, or other officer issuing any warrant or process thereon, shall mail to the person or persons named therein, at their proper residence addresses as shown by the record of the State Highway Department, a notice in writing of the issuing of said warrant, together with a statement of the time, place, and character, of the offense charged therein; if, within ten days after the mailing of the said notice, the person or persons named in the warrant shall not voluntarily enter their appearance in accordance with this act, the warrant may be served upon them, or any of them, within thirty days after the said notice was mailed: Provided further, That if any person named in said warrant, so issued, shall be absent from his place of residence, and cannot be found and served, the warrant may be served at any time within ten days after his return to his said place of residence.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 8, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 1370, entitled, "An act amending section twenty-one of an act, entitled 'An act relating to and regulating motor-vehicles, and vehicles trailing after or propelled by motor-vehicles; controlling their speed upon the public streets and high-

ways in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; providing for their registration, and licensing of certain operators, by the State Highway Department; prohibiting the operation of any motor-vehicle by any person when intoxicated, or without the consent of the owner; forbidding the passage of any law laying a tax upon or requiring the registration of motor-vehicles, or licensing of any operator, or regulating the speed of motor-vehicles, by any county, borough, city, incorporated town, or township; establishing the rights of motor-vehicles upon the public highways, with relation to other vehicles; providing for their equipment and for the width of tires to be used upon motor-vehicles, and vehicles trailing after or propelled by motor-vehicles; regulating the service of process and proceedings in actions for damages arising therefrom; providing for arrest, and for service of process, and proceedings for violation of this act; prescribing the penalties therefor, and providing for the disposition of fees collected and fines imposed thereunder;' approved the seventh day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen; providing for waiver of summary trial, and limiting time for bringing complaints and service of process."

This bill amends the motor-vehicle law of July 7, 1913 (P. L., 672). It provides that the accused may waive summary hearing before a justice or alderman and have hearing before the court. But it does not provide for a jury trial. It limits the time in which prosecution for violation may be brought—save in cases of intoxication and unauthorized use—to 10 days. Before serving warrant magistrates must mail written notice to accused, and if an appearance is not entered within 10 days warrant must issue within 30 days after mailing notice. The procedure is so involved and the chances for escaping punishment so manifest that it would seem better to allow existing laws with which all concerned are familiar to remain operative.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 138.

AN ACT

Empowering the councils of boroughs in the Commonwealth to fix, by ordinance, the salary of the burgess of said boroughs.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the councils of the several boroughs of this Commonwealth, whether incorporated under general or special law, may, and are hereby empowered to, fix, by appropriate ordinance, the salary to be paid annually out of the borough treasury to the burgess of such borough.

Section 2. Such salary shall not exceed per annum one hundred dollars per thousand for the first five thousand population, or fraction thereof; and one hundred dollars per annum for each additional

one thousand of population, or majority fraction thereof; and, in determining such population, the council may take the last United States decennial census; or, five times the number of voters in such borough, as shown by the last registration thereof.

Section 3. Such salary, when so fixed by ordinance, shall not be changed during the term of the incumbent, and shall be paid out of the borough treasury in monthly instalments, on proper warrant authorized by the council; and shall be in lieu of all costs and fees allowed a burgess by existing law, which costs and fees shall be taxed and collected by such burgess and turned into the borough treasury monthly, together with a sworn statement of the same.

Section 4. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 8, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 1470, entitled, "An act empowering the councils of boroughs in the Commonwealth to fix, by ordinance, the salary of the burgess of said boroughs."

This bill empowers the councils of boroughs to fix, by ordinance, the salary of the burgess. The same thing is done by the Borough Code already approved (see Chapter VII, Article II, Sections 6 and 7). This bill raises the salaries of burgesses, in boroughs of 5,000 or more population, from $50 per 1,000 to $100 per 1,000. The Code was carefully considered and the salaries there indicated should be accepted.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 139.

AN ACT

Concerning violations of the laws relating to insurance; concerning the duty of the Insurance Commissioner; and concerning prosecutions, suits and actions, civil and criminal, based on violations of the said laws relating to insurance, and concerning the duty of instituting such prosecutions, suits and actions; exonerating the Insurance Commissioner from liability to any person for damages arising out of such prosecutions, suits, and repealing existing laws.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That hereafter, whenever it shall be made known to the Insurance Commissioner that there has been, prima facie, a violation of any of the provisions of the laws of this Commonwealth relating to and concerning insurance of any kind, and such violation of law is made the basis of a prosecution, suit or action, civil or criminal, by law, it shall be the duty of said Insur-

ance Commissioner to institute, or cause to be instituted, a prosecution, suit or action, civil or criminal, based on such violation as aforesaid, as shall be required, authorized, or intended by law; and the said Insurance Commissioner shall not, in any event, be liable to any person whatsoever for damages for instituting any proceeding, prosecution, suit or action, civil or criminal, directed by this act to be instituted by him.

Section 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 8, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 1501, entitled, "An act concerning violations of the laws relating to insurance; concerning the duty of the Insurance Commissioner; and concerning prosecutions, suits, and actions, civil and criminal, based on violations of the said laws relating to insurance, and concerning the duty of instituting such prosecutions, suits, and actions; exonerating the Insurance Commissioner from liability to any person for damages arising out of such prosecutions, suits, and actions; and repealing existing laws."

This bill relates to the violation of the laws relating to insurance companies. This bill imposes upon the Insurance Commissioner the duty of prosecuting violations of insurance laws. The present law allows others as well as this official to do so. Why should it be difficult for any one knowing of a violation of law to act against the offender? It is part of the business of any citizen to see that the laws are obeyed and to proceed against those not obeying them. The provision setting forth that the Insurance Commissioner shall not be personally liable for such prosecutions is surplusage.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 140.

AN ACT

To regulate cold storage of certain articles of food, and providing penalties for the violations of the provisions of this act.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That, for the purpose of this act, "cold storage" shall mean the storage or keeping of articles of food at or below a temperature above zero of forty degrees Fahrenheit, in a cold storage warehouse; "cold-storage warehouse" shall mean any place artificially cooled to or below a temperature above zero of forty degrees Fahrenheit, in which articles of food are placed and held for sixty days or more; "articles of food" shall mean fresh meat and fresh meat products, and all fresh food, fish, game, poultry, eggs, and butter.

Section 2. No person, firm, or corporation shall maintain or operate a cold-storage warehouse without a license so to do issued by the Dairy and Food Commissioner. Any person, firm, or corporation desiring such a license shall make written application to the Dairy and Food Commissioner for that purpose, stating the location of the warehouse. The Dairy and Food Commissioner thereupon shall cause an examination to be made of said warehouse, and, if it be found by him to be in a proper sanitary condition and otherwise properly equipped for its intended use, he shall issue a license authorizing the applicant to operate the same as a cold-storage warehouse during one year. The license shall be issued upon payment by the applicant of a license fee of twenty-five dollars to the Treasurer of the State.

Section 3. In case any cold-storage warehouse, or any part thereof, shall at any time be deemed by the Dairy and Food Commissioner to be in an unsanitary condition, or not properly equipped for its intended use, he shall notify the licensee of such condition; and, upon the failure of the licensee to put such cold-storage warehouse in a sanitary condition, or to properly equip the same for its intended use, within a time to be designated by the Dairy and Food Commisioner, he shall revoke such license.

Section 4. Every such licensee shall keep accurate records of the articles of food received in, and of the articles of food withdrawn from, his cold-storage warehouse; and the Dairy and Food Commissioner shall have free access to such records at any time; and it is further provided, that every licensee shall make semi-annual reports to the Dairy and Food Commissioner—the period of making such reports to be fixed by the said Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Section 5. The Dairy and Food Commissioner shall inspect and supervise all cold-storage warehouses, and make such inspection of articles of food therein as he may deem necessary to secure the proper enforcement of this act; and he shall have access to all cold-storage warehouses at all reasonable times. The Dairy and Food Commissioner may appoint such persons as he deems qualified to make any inspection under this act.

Section 6. No article of food intended for human consumption shall be placed, received, or kept in any cold-storage warehouse, if diseased, tainted, otherwise unfit for human consumption, or in such condition that it will not keep wholesome for human consumption. No article of food for use other than for human consumption shall be placed, received, or kept in any cold-storage warehouse, unless previously marked, in accordance with forms to be prescribed by the Dairy and Food Commissioner, in such a way as to indicate plainly the fact that such article of food is not to be sold or used for human food.

Section 7. No person, firm, or corporation shall place, receive, or keep, in any cold-storage warehouse in this State, articles of food, unless the same shall be plainly marked, stamped, or tagged, either upon the container in which they are packed or upon the article of food itself, with the month and year when placed therein; or, in the case of articles of food being stored therein in bulk, the month and

year of original storage shall be marked upon the doors or walls of the rooms in which the same are stored; and, when such articles are removed, such month and year shall be marked upon the container in which the same shall be removed; and no person, firm, or corporation shall remove, or allow to be removed, such article of food from any cold-storage warehouse unless the same shall be plainly marked, stamped, or tagged, either on the container in which it is enclosed or upon the article of food itself, with the month and year of such removal; and such marks, stamps, and tags shall be prima facie evidence of such receipt and removal of the dates thereof. All articles of food in any cold-storage warehouse at the time this act goes into effect shall, before being removed therefrom, be plainly marked, stamped, or tagged with the month and year when this act goes into effect, and the date of removal therefrom.

Section 8. No person, firm, or corporation shall hereafter keep or permit to remain in any cold-storage warehouse any article of food which has been held in cold storage, either within or without the State, for a longer aggregate period than twelve months, except with the consent of the Dairy and Food Commissioner as hereinafter provided. The Dairy and Food Commissioner shall, upon application during the twelfth month, extend the period of cold storage beyond twelve months for any particular article of food; provided the same is found, upon examination, to be in proper condition for further cold storage. The length of time for which such further storage is allowed shall be specified in the order granting the permission. A report on each case in which such extension of storage may be permitted, including information relating to the reason for the action of the Dairy and Food Commissioner, the kinds and amounts of the articles of food for which the storage period was extended, and the length of time for which this continuance was granted, shall be filed, open to public inspection, in the office of the Dairy and Food Commissioner, and shall be included in his annual report. Such extension shall be not more than sixty days. A second extension of not more than sixty days may be granted upon a reexamination, but the entire extended period shall be not more than one hundred and twenty days in all.

Section 9. It shall be unlawful to sell or to offer for sale any article of food which has been held for a period of sixty days or over in cold storage, either within or without the State, without notifying persons purchasing or intending to purchase the same that it has been so held, by the display of a placard plainly and conspicuously marked "Cold Storage Goods" on the bulk mass or articles of food; and it shall be unlawful to represent or advertise as fresh any article of food which has been held in cold storage for a period of sixty days or over.

Section 10. It shall be unlawful to return to any cold-storage warehouse any article of food which has been once released from storage for the purpose of placing it on the market for sale. It shall be unlawful to transfer any article of food from one cold-storage warehouse to another, if such transfer is made for the purpose of avoiding any provision of this act; and such transfer shall be unlawful unless all prior stampings, markings, and taggings upon such article shall remain thereon.

Section 11. The Dairy and Food Commissioner may make all necessary rules and regulations to carry this act into effect. Such rules and regulations shall be filed in the commissioner's office, and shall not take effect until thirty (30) days after such filing.

Section 12. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and shall, upon conviction, be punished for the first offense by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars ($100), and for the second or any subsequent offense by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars ($200), or by an imprisonment of not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Section 13. This act shall be so interpreted and construed as to effect its general purpose to make uniform the law of those States which enact it.

Section 14. This act may be cited as the "Uniform Cold Storage Act."

Section 15. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 14, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 206, entitled "An act to regulate cold storage of certain articles of food, and providing penalties for the violations of the provisions of this act."

This bill is known as the uniform cold storage bill, and passed the Senate and House after a repealer of the present law had been vetoed. This bill was prepared by a committee of high-minded citizens whose whole purpose was to give to Pennsylvania a law similar in kind to that recommended by a national commission, but which has not as yet, so far as we know, been enacted by any State. There is in reality, therefore, no uniform cold storage law. The surest regulation would be by national enactment, and until the National Government moves in this matter, which has to do so largely with inter-state products, there will be no satisfactory treatment of the situation.

The purpose of food laws is to protect the consuming public and to prevent frauds and deception in the sale of food products. These laws should make impossible the sale or offering for sale of decayed, decomposed, or unwholesome foods. This bill, intended unquestionably by its framers to accomplish only good, is protested by many consumers, and by the Dairy and Food Division of the Agricultural Department of the Commonwealth. The present law applies to cold storage plants where products are kept 30 days or more. The present bill changes this to 60 days, enabling food stuffs to be in storage 59 days and not be counted as cold storage foods. This would not work to the good of the consuming public.

This bill does not require the retailer to label cold storage products. The public under existing law do find such products labeled. This would open the way for the sale to an unknowing public of the very sorts of food products that food laws are designed to prohibit.

The provision gives the commissioners the power to extend the time of storage products from twelve months to such a time as the commissioner may fix, up to sixteen and perhaps seventeen months. This power ought not be lodged in any one individual. Only contention and litigation would ensue.

The present law may be drastic; if so, and it works any injustice to legitimate dealers and companies engaged in this important storage business, the proper course is to get together, and, keeping in mind the purposes of cold storage laws, and the welfare of the public, make such amendments as all parties in interest may, with those to whom is committed the important duty of safeguarding the people, agree are wise and proper. Such a bill would be at the next session a welcome solution of a very vexing and difficult problem.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 141.

AN ACT

Granting certain powers to cities of the second class in relation to underground tunnels, tubes, and subways, including powers of eminent domain, and powers over certain public service corporations except telephone companies.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That cities of the second class may construct and operate and maintain underground tubes, or tunnels, or subways, under public highways and public property and private property. Such tubes, tunnels, or subways may be used for such lawful purposes as shall be designated from time to time by ordinance.

The city may provide for entrances and exits to and from any such tunnel, tube, or subway, and may grant rights of entrances to any part of such tube, tunnel, or subway, to individuals, copartnerships, corporations or associations. Entrances and exits may be on public highway, public property and on private property.

The city may construct and maintain the necessary openings, entrances, vaults, and manholes, and may construct, instal, and maintain tracks, platforms, stations, equipment and appliances therein, and connect therewith, as may be useful and necessary for the full and complete use thereof by the general public, the said city, and the said persons, firms, and corporations using or intending to use the same.

Section 2. When any such tube, tunnel, or subway, together with the equipment and appliances therein, is constructed, they may be leased, in whole or in part, to individuals, copartnerships, associations, or corporations; and rights therein may be so leased. No such leasing shall be for a longer period than twenty-five years.

Section 3. Whenever any structure or appliance of any public service company exists under any highways at the time of the con-

struction of such tube, tunnel, or subway, and the construction of such tube, tunnel, or subway requires the removal and relocation of the said structure and appliance, the city may provide, in the construction of such tube, tunnel, or subway, sufficient accommodations to provide for the location of such structures and appliances in such tube, tunnel, or subway. If the situation resulting from the location and construction of the said tube, tunnel, or subway, and the number and extent of the structures and appliances of public service companies under said highway is such that, in the discretion of the corporate authorities of the said city, in the exercise of the police powers of said city, that such structures and appliances should be relocated in the said tube, tunnel, or subway, then the corporate authorities of such city shall have the power to provide, by ordinance, that the said structure and appliances shall be relocated, in such places as may be determined, in said tube, tunnel, or subway, subject to such reasonable conditions and charge or rental as the city may by ordinance impose. No discrimination shall be made by the city within the same class of users of any such tube, tunnel, or subway.

Such city shall also have power to require that all new structures and appliances, and all new installations, shall be placed in said tube, tunnel, or subway: Provided, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed as applying to the structures or appliances of telephone companies.

Section 4. Such city shall also have power to enter into agreements with any individual, copartnership, association, or corporation having any structure or appliance located under, on, or above the highways of said city, or intending to construct the same, either prior to the construction of such tube, tunnel, or subway or subsequent thereto, for the location or relocation of such structures and appliances in such tube, tunnel, or subway.

Section 5. In case any property is damaged by the construction of such subway or tunnel, or in case any such city desires to enter upon any land to make any investigation, or desires to take, use, or appropriate the fee of any lesser estate in any lands or properties necessary for the construction of such subway or tunnel, and is unable to agree with the owner or owners upon the price to be paid therefor, the damages caused by such construction shall be ascertained and collected in the same manner as is now or may hereafter be provided by law for ascertaining and collecting damages to abutting properties caused by the grading or otherwise improving of streets in such cities; and the damages caused by such entry or taking, using, and appropriation of land shall be ascertained and collected in the same manner as is now or may hereafter be provided by law for ascertaining and collecting damages for the taking, occupation, or injury of property necessary in the laying out, opening, widening, and grading of streets in the municipal corporations of this Commonwealth.

Section 6. Such city shall have the power, with respect to all of the rights and powers hereinbefore conferred, to impose such reasonable terms and conditions, including a reasonable rental or charge, as may be fixed from time to time by ordinance.

Section 7. Should any section or provisions of this act be held by the courts to be invalid or unconstitutional, the same shall not impair the grant of power herein to cities of the second class to locate, construct, own, and maintain subways, or tunnels and their appurtenances, nor shall it be held to affect any other section or provision of this act.

Section 8. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 14, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 738, entitled, "An act granting certain powers to cities of the second class in relation to underground tunnels, tubes, and subways, including powers of eminent domain, and powers over certain public service corporations except telephone companies."

This bill empowers cities of the second class to construct, operate and maintain underground tunnels, tubes, subways, and so forth.

Section 3 is clearly unconstitutional. It would allow such a city to require public service corporations having structures or appliances under any highway, under which such city was constructing subways and so forth, to relocate their structures and appliances. It would force these to use the city's subways and pay rental for such use. This is a deprivation of property without due process of law (Amendment to Constitution, Article XIV). Moreover, it would interfere with the functions of the Public Service Commission as now defined by law.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 142.

AN ACT

To amend further an act, approved the eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred thirty-three, entitled "An act relating to the descent and distribution of the estates of intestates," as amended July twenty-one, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That article two of section one of an act, approved the eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, entitled "An act relating to the descent and distribution of the estates of intestates," and which, as last amended by an act approved the twenty-first day of July, one thousand nine hundred thirteen, entitled "An act amending article two of section one of an act, entitled 'An act relating to the descent and distribu-

tion of the estates of intestates,' approved the eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred thirty-three, as amended, by further regulating the appointment and number of appraisers," reads as follows:—

"Article 2. Where such intestate shall leave a widow and collateral heirs, or other kindred, but no issue, such widow shall be entitled to the real or personal estate, or both, to the aggregate value of five thousand dollars, in addition to the widow's exemption as allowed by law; and, if such estate shall exceed in value the sum of five thousand dollars, the widow shall be entitled to such sum of five thousand dollars absolutely, to be chosen by her from the real or personal estate, or both; and, in addition thereto shall be entitled to one-half part of the remaining real estate for the term of her life, and to one-half part of the remaining personal estate absolutely: Provided, That the procedure for appraising and setting apart the said five thousand dollars in value of property shall be the same as provided in section five of the act of Assembly, approved April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, "An act relating to the commencement of actions, to judgments and decrees for the payment of money to the widows and children of decedents, to partitions in the common pleas, relative to penalties on telegraph operators, to pleadings in certain actions of debt, to actions of ejectments, to the protection of fences, to partnerships, to limitations of writs of entry in manors, lands, and tenements, to the exemption laws, to reports of the Supreme Court, to appeals relating to wards, boroughs, and township officers, to the acknowledgments of deeds and sequestration of life estates,'—but the appraisement and setting apart shall be made by the appraisers appointed to appraise the other personal estate of the decedent.

"Provided, however, That should any of such appraisers be unable to make the appraisement provided for by this act the orphans' court of the proper county may appoint a properly qualified appraiser to act in the place of said appraiser of the other personal estate of the decedent," is further amended to read as follows:—

Article 2. Where such intestate shall leave a widow or husband and collateral heirs, or other kindred, but no issue, such widow or surviving husband shall be entitled to the real or personal estate, or both, to the aggregate value of five thousand dollars, in addition to any exemption now allowed by law. If such estate shall exceed in value the sum of five thousand dollars, the widow or surviving husband shall be entitled to such sum of five thousand dollars absolutely, to be chosen by him or her from the real or personal estate, or both. In addition thereto the widow or surviving husband shall be entitled to one-half part of the remaining real estate for the term of her or his life, and to one-half of the remaining personal estate absolutely. The procedure for appraising and setting apart the said five thousand dollars in value of property shall be the same as provided in section five of the act of Assembly, approved April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, entitled "An act relating to the commencement of actions, to judgments and decrees for the payment of money to the widows and children of decedents, to partitions in the common pleas, relative to penalties on telegraph operators, to pleadings in certain actions of debt, to actions of ejectments, to the protection of fences, to partnerships,

to limitations of writs of entry in manors, lands, and tenements, to the exemption laws, to reports of the Supreme Court, to appeals relating to wards, boroughs, and township officers, to the acknowledgments of deeds and sequestration of life estates,"—but the appraisement and setting apart shall be made by the appraisers appointed to appraise the other personal estate of the decedent.

Provided, however, That should any one or both of such appraisers be unable to make the appraisement provided for by this act, the orphans' court of the proper county may appoint a properly qualified appraiser or appraisers to act in the place of said appraiser or appraisers of the personal estate of the decedent, and if no appraisers have been appointed thereof the orphans' court may appoint two properly qualified persons to make the appraisement provided for by this act.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 14, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 1155, entitled "An act to amend further an act, approved the eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred thirty-three, entitled 'An act relating to the descent and distribution of the estates of intestates,' as amended July twenty-one, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen."

This bill proposes amendments to act of April 8, 1833 (P. L., 315), as amended by act of July 21, 1913 (P. L., 875), relating to the descent and distribution of the estates of intestates.

By Article 2, Section 1, a husband, whose wife dies leaving no issue, is entitled to $5,000 of her real and personal estate, and one-half of the remainder of her personal estate absolutely, and one-half of the remainder of her real estate for life. While by Article 3 of Section 1 of the same act, as amended by act of April 1, 1909 (P. L., 87), he will be entitled to all her personal estate absolutely and a life interest in all her real estate, as tenant by courtesy.

These provisions are conflicting and irreconcilable. They would lead to endless litigation. Laws that are beneficent should remove cause for litigation.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 143.

AN ACT

Relating to free, public, non-sectarian libraries and branch libraries within this Commonwealth; providing for their establishment, maintenance, and regulation, and for the maintenance and regulation of such free, public, non-sectarian libraries as may have been already established by the several counties, cities, boroughs, towns, townships, and school districts; and providing that all library property, and all gifts, devises, grants, or endowments for library purposes, shall be exempt from taxation; and providing that the several counties, cities, boroughs, towns, townships, and school districts may levy taxes, condemn private property, and borrow money for library purposes; and imposing penalties for injuring library property and for violation of library regulations; and repealing existing laws in relation to the above subjects.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That all counties, cities, boroughs, towns, whether incorporated under general or special acts, town-

ships, and school districts, are hereby empowered, either separately or in conjunction with one another, under the terms of an agreement duly entered into as provided in section nine of this act, to make appropriations, from time to time, under such conditions as the governing authorities of the same shall see fit, for the establishment and maintenance of free, public, non-sectarian libraries, with or without branches or branch non-sectarian libraries, and also in aid of such free, public, non-sectarian libraries as shall have been already established within their, or either of their, respective limits: Provided, however, That appropriations for maintenance and aid shall equal at least one mill on the dollar, annually, on all taxable property within said respective districts, or so much thereof as may be certified by the board of library trustees hereinafter provided for to be necessary. Special taxes for these purposes may be levied on the assessed valuation of the taxable property within any district, or the same may be levied and collected with the general taxes.

Section 2. In making such appropriations counties shall act by their county commissioners; cities, boroughs, and towns by their executive head and councils; townships by their supervisors or commissioners, and school districts by their board of school directors.

Section 3. The word "district" or "districts," whenever used in this act, shall be construed to mean any county or counties, city or cities, borough or boroughs, town or towns, township or townships, school district or school districts, either separately or in conjunction with one another, according to the circumstances.

Section 4. The term "library," wherever used in this act, shall be construed to mean a collection of books, selected and administered primarily for the benefit of the general public.

Section 5. Every library established, or wholly or partially maintained, under this act, shall be forever free to the use of the inhabitants of the respective districts establishing or maintaining or assisting in the maintenance of the same, who shall be allowed to take books away for use outside the library room, always subject to such reasonable rules and regulations as the board of direction or trustees, or commission or corporation, having the library in charge, may adopt; and the governing body of the library may extend the privileges and the use of the same to persons residing outside of the district or districts that have created or are assisting in maintaining it, upon such terms and conditions as, from time to time, may be prescribed.

Section 6. The affairs of all free non-sectarian libraries, established or maintained, or both, under the provisions of this act, shall be under the direction and control of a board of not more than seven trustees, who shall be appointed, by the authorities of the respective districts creating or aiding said library, for a term of five years, and shall serve without compensation; and, where two or more districts have joined together for this purpose, they shall be appointed in such manner as shall be mutually agreed upon. When libraries are thus established, the first appointees shall be appointed,—one for one year, one for two years, one for three years, two for four years, and two for five years, and thereafter annually appointments shall be made to fill expiring terms, each for the full term of five years. All vacancies shall be filled by the board for the

balance of the term made vacant. The board shall be organized by the election of a president, a secretary, and a treasurer from its membership, who shall receive no compensation for their services as such, and such other officers and agents as shall be deemed necessary, and the treasurer shall give bond in such sum as shall be determined by the board: Provided, however, That any free, public, non-sectarian library, established before the passage of this act, may retain its existing form of organization until such time as it sees fit to change the same so as to conform with these provisions; and any such library shall be subject to all the other provisions of this act, and entitled to all the benefits and privileges hereof, without regard to its form of organization or the manner of its creation and maintenance; and any free, public, non-sectarian library, now established through private enterprise, whether incorporated or not, may retain its organization and at the same time receive public aid under this act.

Section 7. The said governing body, whether the same be a board of directors or trustees, or a commission, or a corporation, shall annually furnish a report to the authorities of the county, city, borough, town, township, or school district maintaining or assisting in the maintenance of said library, stating its condition and that of any branches; the various sums of money received, and how expended, and for what purpose; the number of books and periodicals on hand; the number added by purchase, gift, or otherwise, during the year; the number lost or missing or withdrawn; the number of registered readers; and such other statistics, information, and suggestions as they may deem of general public interest. It shall also furnish to the Free Library Commission of the State such information as to its work as may be asked for.

Section 8. It shall be lawful for the said board of direction, trustees, commission, or corporation, as the case may be, to take and hold any property, real and personal, for the use of said library; and any person desiring to make donations of books, money, personal property, or real estate shall have the right to vest the title to the same in the said board of direction, trustees, commission, or corporation, to be held and controlled by said board of direction, trustees, commission, or corporation, when accepted, according to the terms of the deed, gift, devise, or bequest of such property; as to such property the said board of direction, trustees, commission, or corporation shall be held and considered to be special trustee.

Section 9. No agreement between districts to act in conjunction with one another, as provided for in section one of this act, shall be valid, until same shall have been accepted by a majority vote of each of the parties thereof, acting separately, and until the provisions thereof are stated in full, in writing, and signed by the parties thereto. Said agreement shall set forth the purpose, the terms as to the support and control, and the conditions under which the agreement shall be terminated. No change shall be made in said agreement except by a majority vote of each of the parties thereto.

Section 10. It shall be lawful for the commissioners of any county, the mayor and councils of any city, the burgess and councils of any borough or town, the supervisors or commissioners of any township, and board of school directors of any school district, within this

Commonwealth, to enter into contracts or agreements with any person or persons desiring to donate to said counties, cities, boroughs, towns, townships, or school districts, or to any board of direction, trustees, commission, or corporation duly constituted for the management of any free, public, non-sectarian library or libraries within the same, any sum or sums of money to be used for the establishment of a free, public, non-sectarian library or of free branch libraries in the said districts, or both; or such person or persons making such donations may constitute and designate any such board of direction, trustees, commission, or corporation managing any free, public, non-sectarian library or libraries in the said districts, or any individual, as he or they may select to represent him or them, as a party to such contracts or agreements; and said contracts or agreements may be authorized and executed by the aforesaid public authorities of the respective districts above mentioned, and, when so authorized and executed, shall be binding on the said districts.

Section 11. Said contracts or agreements may provide for the acceptance of such donation or donations of money, to be used for the erection of free, public, non-sectarian libraries or branch free, public, non-sectarian libraries, by the said districts, or by the board of direction, trustees, commission, or corporation duly constituted to manage the free, public, non-sectarian libraries therein; and may provide that the said districts may and shall acquire, from time to time, or at any time or times to be fixed in and by the terms of the said contract or agreement, by gift or purchase, sites, upon which shall be erected buildings for the said free, public, non-sectarian libraries, or branches thereof; the sites so acquired shall be such as may be assented to and approved by the boards of direction, trustees, commissions, or corporations authorized to manage the free, public, non-sectarian libraries in said districts; and, when so acquired, shall be used for the erection thereon of the said free, public, non-sectarian library buildings, with funds donated as aforesaid, in accordance with the terms of said contracts or agreements.

Section 12. Said contracts and agreements may further provide for the annual appropriation by the said districts of such amount or amounts for the support and maintenance of the said free, public, non-sectarian libraries, as the same shall be erected or under construction, as may be agreed upon by and between the said districts and the said donor or donors of said money, or the persons or corporations representing him or them; and such amount or amounts shall thereupon become a charge upon the said district, notwithstanding the provisions of any act or acts now in force, and notwithstanding that, at the date of the said contract or contracts, no appropriation has been made by said district for the purpose thereof; said charge to be anuually provided for out of the tax levy of said districts.

Section 13. Said contracts or agreements may provide for changes in or abandonment of the sites originally selected, if, or when, such change or abandonment may be found necessary or desirable; and may contain such other terms, conditions, and restrictions for the furtherance of the objects and purposes thereof as may be mutually agreed upon by the said parties.

Section 14. Any county, city, borough, town, township, or school district is hereby authorized to purchase or set apart lands and buildings, or parts of buildings, alreay owned by it, or both, or to erect or lease buildings, to be used for free, public, non-sectarian library work; or to alter buildings already erected, so as to make them suitable for such use; and it is also hereby authorized to provide for the cost of the same, as in the case of other buildings to be used for municipal, school, or county purposes.

Section 15. Any county, city, borough, town, township, or school district is hereby authorized to acquire, take, use, and appropriate private property for free public library purposes, either for the establishment of the library or for the enlarging or extending its grounds and buildings; and if the authorities and owner or owners of said private property cannot agree upon the compensation and damage due, or when, by reason of legal absence or incapacity of any of the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, no such compensation can be agreed upon, the court of common pleas of the proper county, or any judge thereof in vacation, on application by a petition of said authorities, shall appoint three discreet and disinterested citizens of the county in which the district is located as viewers, to view and ascertain the damages due by reason of such taking, use, appropriation, occupancy, or injury; and shall appoint a time, not less than twenty nor more than sixty days thereafter, for said viewers to meet at or upon the premises where the damages are alleged to be sustained or the property taken, of which time and place ten days' notice shall be given by the petitioner to such viewers and all parties interested, by personal service when such service can be obtained, otherwise by public notice in one or more papers or by handbills posted on the premises, or in such other manner as the court may direct.

Section 16. The viewers, or any two of them, having been duly sworn or affirmed faithfully, justly, and impartially to decide and a true report to make concerning all matters and things to be submitted to them, shall view the premises and examine the property, and estimate and determine the quantity, quality, and value of the land or property so entered upon, used, appropriated, or injured, as the case may be; and, having a due regard to and making a just allowance for the advantages which may result or which may seem likely to result to the owner or owners of said land or property in consequence of the taking, enlarging, or extending said library grounds; and, having made a fair and just comparison of the disadvantages and advantages which the owner or owners may receive, they shall estimate and determine whether any, and, if any, what amount of damages has been or may be sustained, by whom, and to whom payable, and make report to the said court.

Section 17. If any damages be awarded, and the report of said viewers be confirmed by said court, judgment shall be entered thereon; and if the amount thereof shall not be paid within sixty days after the entry of such judgment, the same shall be collected as other judgments against the said respective districts are now collected.

Section 18. Upon the report of the viewers, or any two of them, any party interested may, within twenty days thereafter, file an appeal to said court, in writing, accompanied by an affidavit that the same is not taken for the purpose of delay, but because the affiant firmly believes that injustice has been done; and after such appeal either party may put the case at issue, in the form directed by the said court, and the same shall be tried by court and jury; and after final judgment either party may appeal to the Superior or Supreme Court, as in other cases. The costs incurred in the proceeding shall be paid by the district or districts found liable to pay the damages, and the viewers shall be paid for their services the same sum as is now payable to road viewers.

Section 19. Any building which shall be owned and occupied by a free, public, non-sectarian library, and the land on which it stands and that which is immediately and necessarily appurtenant thereto, shall be exempt from all county, city, borough, town, school, bounty, poor, or road taxes, notwithstanding the fact that some portion or portions of said buildings, or grounds appurtenant, may be yielding rentals to the corporation or association managing such library; providing that the net receipts of said corporation or association from rentals shall be used solely for the purpose of maintaining the said library. All gifts, devises, grants, or endowments made to such a library, and for such purposes, shall be free from collateral inheritance tax, and any gift, endowments, or funds of such free public non-sectarian library which are invested in interest-bearing securities, the income from which shall be used solely for the purchase of books or the maintenance of such free public library, shall be exempt from any State tax on money at interest.

Section 20. It shall be the duty of the county commissioners, the city, borough, or town councils, the supervisors or commissioners of any township, or the board of school directors of any school district, if a petition is presented to them by fifteen per centum of the voters registered in their respective districts at the November election preceding the presentation of the same, to submit the question of the establishment or maintenance, or both, of a free, public, non-sectarian library in said district, at the next ensuing election; and if a majority of votes cast shall be in favor of the establishment or maintenance, or both, of a free, public library, the said authorities shall thereupon proceed to establish or maintain, or both, such a library in accordance with the provisions of this act. If fifteen per centum of the said voters shall petition for the submission of the question of creating a bonded indebtedness for free, public, non-sectarian library purposes, the said county commisioners, city, borough, or town councils, township supervisors or commissioners, or board of school directors, shall submit that question at the next ensuing election, and a majority of the votes cast shall determine the result. If the election shall be favorable to the creation of such bonded indebtedness, the authorities of the said district shall borrow the amount thus authorized, upon the credit of the district, and such moneys shall be used by them exclusively for said library purposes.

Section 21. Whenever there is, in any city, borough, town, township, school district, or county, a free, public, non-sectarian library,

which is open to the use of all the residents thereof, no new library shall be there established under the provisions of this act; but all public aid hereby authorized shall be given to such existing free, public, non-sectarian library, under proper agreement, to enable it to meet as far as possible the needs of such residents: Provided, however, That wherever there may be, at the time of the passage of this act, two or more free, public, non-sectarian libraries receiving aid from the same district, the appropriation authorized by this act shall be divided between said libraries, according to the terms of an agreement previously entered into between said libraries.

Section 22. The governing board of any library established or maintained under the provisions of this act may establish or maintain, or both, a central library, or branch libraries or both; as it may deem most advantageous to the people to be served.

Section 23. This act shall not in any way affect any agreement or agreements heretofore made by any municipal corporation or district, under any prior acts, relating to free public libraries; but all such agreements are hereby ratified and are to continue as binding contracts between the parties.

Section 24. Any person who shall wilfully violate the rules and regulations for the government of any library, maintained by or receiving aid from any county, city, borough, town, township, or school district, may be excluded from the use of the said library by those in charge thereof; and any person who shall wilfully cut, mutilate, mark, or otherwise injure, any book, volume, map, chart, magazine, newspaper, painting, engraving, or other property of or deposited in any such library, shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be prosecuted for said offense before any court of competent jurisdiction, and upon conviction thereof shall be liable for each offense to a fine of not more than one hundred dollars and costs of prosecution, or to imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding three months, or both or either, at the discretion of the court, the said sum, when collected, to be for the use of the library against which aforesaid offense was committed.

Section 25. No burial-ground, nor any land belonging to any incorporated institution of learning, incorporated hospital association or unincorporated church, incorporated or unincorporated religious association, which land is actually used or held for the purpose for which such burial-ground, institution of learning, hospital association, church, or religious association was established, shall be taken under the provisions of this act; and nothing in this act shall be construed to alter, amend or repeal any provisions in the act, entitled "An act to establish a public school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, together with the provisions by which it shall be administered, and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof; providing revenue to establish and maintain the same, and the method of collecting such revenue; and repealing all laws, general, special, or local, or any parts thereof, that are or may be inconsistent therewith," approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred eleven (P. L., 309).

Section 26. The following acts of Assembly, and parts of acts, namely:—

An act, entitled "An act to promote the establishment of district and school libraries," approved the fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred sixty-four (P. L., 826).

An act, entitled "An act appropriating the tax on dogs to the support of public libraries in boroughs," approved the twenty-third day of May, one thousand eight hundred eighty-seven (P. L., 164).

An act, entitled "An act empowering any city in this Commonwealth to take and hold donations of money, books, real and personal property, for the purposes of a free library in said city, and to make appropriations to maintain the same," approved the twenty-third day of May, one thousand eight hundred eighty-seven (P. L., 179).

An act, entitled "An act to authorize cities of the first class of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to levy a tax and make appropriations for the establishment and maintenance of free libraries," approved the seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred ninety-five (P. L., 170).

An act, entitled "An act for the establishment of free public libraries in the several school districts of the Commonwealth, except in cities of the first and second class," approved the twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred ninety-five (P. L., 411).

An act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act for the establishment of free public libraries in the several school districts of this Commonwealth, except in cities of the first and second class,' approved the twenty-eighth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred ninety-five, authorizing schools districts to aid free public libraries otherwise established," approved the thirtieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred ninety-seven (P. L., 10).

An act, entitled "An act to authorize boroughs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to make appropriations for the establishment and maintenance of free public libraries," approved the twenty-fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred ninety-seven (P. L., 84).

An act, entitled "An act authorizing borough councils or school boards of this Commonwealth to purchase, acquire, take, use, and appropriate private property for public library purposes, and providing the manner in which damages sustained thereby shall be assessed and collected," approved the eleventh day of May, one thousand nine hundred (P. L., 169).

An act, entitled "A further supplement to an act, entitled 'An act for the establishment of free public libraries in the several school districts of this Commonwealth, except in cities of first and second class,' approved the twenty-eighth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, authorizing the school directors, boards, or organizations having control of the common schools of any district to divide and distribute public libraries among the schools of the district," approved the eleventh day of May, one thousand nine hundred one (P. L., 179).

An act, entitled "An act to amend an act, entitled 'An act for the establishment of free public libraries in the several school districts of this Commonwealth, except in cities of first and second class,' approved the twenty-eighth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five," approved the eleventh day of May, one thousand nine hundred one (P. L., 180).

An act, entitled "An act to authorize the co-operation of cities of the third class, school districts thereof, and incorporated library associations therein, for the erection and maintenance of free public libraries," approved the twenty-second day of May, one thousand nine hundred one (P. L., 288).

An act, entitled "An act exempting from taxation the lands, buildings, and funds of free public non-sectarian libraries, in boroughs and townships, yielding revenues only partially sufficient for the maintenance of the same," approved the twenty-ninth day of May, one thousand nine hundred one (P. L., 341).

An act, entitled "An act for the establishment and maintenance of public libraries in cities of the second and third class and in boroughs," approved the seventeenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred one (P. L., 569).

An act, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled 'An act to authorize the cities of the first class of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to levy a tax and make apprporiations for the establishment and maintenance of free libraries,' approved the seventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, authorizing cities of the first class to enter into contracts and agreements with the donor or donors of funds for the erection of free libraries or branches thereof, or his or their representatives, and to provide sites for the erection and funds for the maintenance thereof," approved the twentieth day of March, one thousand nine hundred three (P. L., 46).

An act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act for the establishment of free public libraries in the several school districts of this Commonwealth, except in cities of the first and second class, approved the twenty-eighth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, authorizing school districts to join in establishing and maintaining free public libraries, or to join in aiding those otherwise established," approved the second day of April, one thousand nine hundred three (P. L., 133).

An act, entitled "An act to amend the third section of an act, entitled 'An act for the establishment of free public libraries in the several school districts of the Commonwealth, except in cities of the first and second class,' approved the twenty-eighth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five; providing that the tax levy for the purchase, improvement, and maintenance of such libraries shall be made upon the same subjects of taxation as are assessed for school purposes, and shall be included in the school-tax levy," approved the twentieth day of April, one thousand nine hundred five (P. L., 231).

An act, entitled "An act to authorize boroughs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to contract with the duly constituted managers or owners of existing non-sectarian public libraries for the free use of such libraries by the residents of such boroughs, and to make appropriations for the hiring and procuring of such free use," approved the twenty-second day of April, one thousand nine hundred five (P. L., 281).

An act, entitled "A supplement to an act, entitled 'An act for the establishment of free public libraries in the several school districts of this Commonwealth, except in cities of the first and second class,'

approved the twenty-eighth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, authorizing school districts of townships and boroughs adjoining cities of the third class to join in establishing and maintaining free public libraries, or to join in aiding those otherwise established," approved the first day of May, one thousand nine hundred seven (P. L., 151).

An act, entitled "An act to provide for the establishment and maintenance of free public libraries, on a permanent basis, in all municipalities throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—except in cities of the first, second, and third class—townships and counties, in same manner as is now provided in case of boroughs," approved the sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred seven (P. L., 421).

An act, entitled "An act to amend an act, entitled 'An act to authorize the co-operation of cities of the third class, school districts thereof, and incorporated library associations therein, for the erection and maintenance of free public libraries,' approved May twenty-second, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and one, so as to establish a maximum and minimum rate of tax levy for maintenance of such libraries," approved the twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand nine hundred nine (P. L., 246).

An act, entitled "An act to amend an act, entitled 'An act for the establishment of free public libraries in the several school districts of the Commonwealth, except in cities of the first and second class,' approved the twenty-eighth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, so as to increase the maximum rate one-fourth of a mill, and establish a minimum rate," approved the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand nine hundred nine (P. L., 294).

And all other acts and parts of acts, general, special, or local, appertaining to the subject-matter covered by this act, be and the same are hereby repealed; it being intended that this act shall furnish a complete and exclusive system in itself, so far as relates to free public libraries supported wholly or in part by the several municipalities of the Commonwealth.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 14, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 490, entitled "An act relating to free, public, non-sectarian libraries and branch libraries within this Commonwealth; providing for their establishment, maintenance, and regulation, and for the maintenance and regulation of such free, public, non-sectarian libraries as may have been already established by the several counties, cities, boroughs, towns, townships, and school districts; and providing that all library property, and all gifts, devises, grants, or endowments for library purposes, shall be exempt from taxation; and providing that the several counties, cities, boroughs, towns, townships, and school districts may levy taxes, condemn private property, and borrow money for library purposes; and imposing penalties for injuring library property and for violation of library regulations; and repealing existing laws in relation to the above subjects."

This bill is practically a codification of the laws relating to non-sectarian, free public libraries, with certain additions. The bill exempts the provisions of the School Code relating to libraries, but includes school districts in its provisions. How these two items can be reconciled is a question not made apparent. Many cities have written and wired their protests on the ground that it will lay a heavy burden of expense upon the municipalities. The amount of taxation mandatory is excessive. It requires at least one mill on the dollar annually on all taxable property. But the fundamental objection is in the provision for its administration. The municipal authorities, duly elected, are required to appoint a board of library trustees, which appointive board in turn has power to mandamus the elective body for the funds above recited. This idea has never been found practical or wise. The chosen officers of the people should not be compelled by a subordinate body to apply the people's money as the latter may direct.

For these reasons the bill is not appproved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 144.

AN ACT

Making it unlawful for the commissioners of any county in this Commonwealth to contract to repair, build, or rebuild any county bridges without due advertisement for sealed proposals and the employment of a competent engineer. Making it mandatory that location plans be submitted, in duplicate, to the Water Supply Commission of Pennsylvania, excepting contracts not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That, from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any county commissioners of any county in this Commonwealth to make any contract to repair, build, or rebuild any county bridges without first making due advertisement for at least three weeks, or, in case of emergency, one week, for sealed bids or proposals to repair, erect, build, or rebuild any county bridge or bridges, in at least three newspapers published in the county where said proposals or bids are asked for; said advertisement to contain the description of the repairs or plans of the kind of bridge required, and fixing the time when the proposals or bids shall be closed and when said bids or proposals shall be opened: Provided, Where such plans and specifications involve the building or rebuilding of structures over seventy (70) feet in length, they shall be made by an engineer, employed by the county commissioners, competent to make hydraulic studies acceptable to the Water Supply Commission of Pennsylvania, and competent to analyze stresses and to check and approve details, and to inspect and supervise, in the office, mill, shop, and field, all the work in connection with the complete construction of such type of county bridge; who shall make such hydraulic study of the bridge site, and submit a report of the same to the Water Supply Commission of Pennsylvania, to-

gether with clearance diagrams showing discharge capacity of the proposed structure, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the General Assembly approved the twenty-fifth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and thirteen; and, upon approval of such clearance diagrams, he shall prepare a complete set of general drawings of the bridge, and give complete information as to sections and limitation of working stresses, and to the loadings, including live, dead wind and impact, for which the structure shall be designed; and prepare forms for bidding, blanks, copies of advertisement, contract, and specifications, which shall be placed on file in the office of the commissioners, for inspection by prospective bidders, for a period of three weeks prior to opening of bids.

Section 2. The proposals or bids must be accompanied with such security as the county commissioners may require, which must be filed with the chief clerk, or someone in charge of the commissioners' office, at least one hour before the time fixed for the opening of the said bids or proposals; the time of filing of the said bid or bids must be marked on the outside of the said bids, and the person's name with whom filed.

Section 3. The said bid or proposal shall be opened in public, and in the presence of not less than two of the county commissioners and the chief clerk, and a record made of each and every bid.

Section 4. The commissioners shall immediately, or as soon thereafter as possible after the time fixed for the opening of said bids, award the contract for the repairs, building, or rebuilding of said bridge or bridges to the lowest responsible bidder, upon the condition that the said bidder must, within ten days after the notice of the award of said contract, sign and execute a contract for the faithful performance of the proposal, and furnish a bond in the sum not exceeding the amount of the contract, and that the legality of the contract and the sufficiency and legality of the bond shall first be approved by the court of quarter sessions: Provided, That, if the lowest bidder neglects to comply with the conditions of his bid within the time required, the county commissioners shall award the same to the next lowest bidder: And provided further, That in case all bids are too high or unreasonable, in the opinion of the county commissioners, the county commissioners may reject any and all bids and advertise for new bids.

Section 5. It shall be the duty of the commissioners of any county of the Commonwealth to receive proposals on alternate designs submitted by bidders, for the building of such county bridges in compliance with the general requirements of the plans and specifications advertised and on file. Where any plans and specifications involve the use of patented designs, features, or processes, the cost of such patented designs, features, or processes, or the royalty thereon, shall be plainly stated on such plans; if not, the county shall pay such costs or royalties or eliminate the infringement before signing of contract.

Section 6. This act shall not apply to any contract for the repair, building, or rebuilding of any bridge or bridges that will cost less than two hundred and fifty dollars.

Section 7. Any and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 14, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 1136, entitled, "An act making it unlawful for the commissioners of any county in this Commonwealth to contract to repair, build, or rebuild any county bridges without due advertisement for sealed proposals and the employment of a competent engineer. Making it mandatory that location plans be submitted, in duplicate, to the Water Supply Commission of Pennsylvania, excepting contracts not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars."

This bill prohibits county commissioners from contracting or repairing county bridges without due advertisement, the employment of a competent engineer, and submission of plans to the Water Supply Commission. The limitation upon the employment of a competent engineer for bridges over 70 feet in length is unwise. Smaller bridges may need competent engineering quite as much as others. The possibility of collusion on the part of bidders lurks in section 4, and section 5 practically introduces a new bridge law. The parties holding patents for concrete bridges would welcome this provision, but the people might not. The Commonwealth knows no favorites. Let all alike have an equal and open opportunity to compete for its business and that of its political units. The present law is ample to care for the problems visioned by this bill.

For these reasons the bill is not appproved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 145.

AN ACT

Authorizing the erection of garages, fronting or opening on streets, alleys, or driveways ten feet or more in width.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That in cities of the first class, there may be erected on the rear of any lot a garage one story in height, not exceeding sixteen feet by twenty feet interior dimensions; provided said garage shall open or front on an alley or driveway not less than ten feet in width. Such garage shall be constructed of brick, stone, or hollow tile, subject to the approval of the Bureau of Building Inspection and the various regulations governing the same.

Section 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 14, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 1789, entitled "An act authorizing

the erection of garages fronting or opening on streets, alleys, or driveways ten feet or more in width."

This bill is identical in terms with Senate bill No. 1547, and hence there is no need for this one.

For this reason the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 146.

AN ACT

To amend article fourteen, section one, of an act approved the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, entitled "An act to provide for the better government of cities of the first class in this Commonwealth."

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That so much of section one of article fourteen of an act approved the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred eighty-five, entitled "An act to provide for the better government of cities of the first class in this Commonwealth," which provides as follows:

"All contracts relating to city affairs shall be in writing, signed and executed, in the name of the city, by the officer authorized to make the same after due notice, and, in cases not otherwise directed by law or ordinance, such contracts shall be made and entered into by the mayor. No contract shall be entered into or executed directly by the city councils or their committees, but some officer shall be designated by ordinance to enter into and execute the same. All contracts shall be countersigned by the controller, and filed and registered by number, date, and contents in the mayor's office, and attested copies furnished to the controller and to the department charged with the work. Every contract for public improvements shall be based upon estimate of the whole cost, furnished by the proper officer through the department having charge of the improvement, and no bid in excess of such estimate shall be accepted. Every such contract shall contain a clause that it is subject to the provisions of this act, and the liability of the city thereon shall be limited by the amounts which shall have been or may be, from time to time, appropriated for the same," be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:—

All contracts relating to city affairs shall be in writing, signed and executed, in the name of the city, by the officer authorized to make the same after due notice, and, in cases not otherwise directed by law or ordinance, such contracts shall be made and entered into by the mayor. No contract shall be entered into or executed directly by the city councils or their committees, but some officer shall be designated by ordinance to enter into and execute the same. All contracts shall be countersigned by the controller, and filed and registered by number, date, and contents in the mayor's office, and attested copies furnished to the controller and to the department charged with the work. Every such contract shall contain a clause that it is subject to the provisions of this act, and the liability of the city thereon shall be limited by the amounts which shall have been or may be, from time to time, appropriated for the same.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 14, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 168, entitled "An act to amend article fourteen, section one, of an act approved the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, entitled 'An act to provide for the better government of cities of the first class in this Commonwealth.'"

This bill amends section one, article fourteen of the act of June 1, 1885, which act provides for the better government of cities of the first class. Under present law "every contract for public improvements shall be based upon estimate of the whole cost furnished by the department having charge of the improvement, and no bid in excess of such estimate shall be accepted." This bill does away with the preliminary estimate. It would relieve an official from sitting down and counting the cost of any proposed municipal improvement before proceeding with its construction. In public affairs, as in one's private affairs, it is always wise to "look before you leap." To start the city upon an enterprise without a previous estimate of the cost, which estimate would be restrictive upon future outlays, would be most hazardous. There are, doubtless, some cases where such preliminary estimate would not be necessary, and it may at times be difficult to measure even approximately some desired improvement, but such cases ought not outweigh the larger safety and benefit which present law throws about the city's expenditures.

For these reasons the bill is not appproved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 147.

AN ACT

To prevent municipalities from locating or opening streets, roads, or highways, on, over, or through land belonging to any educational institution conducted by the Commonwealth, or by a board appointed in whole or in part by the Governor, without first obtaining the approval of the Governor and the board in charge thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That hereafter no municipality or municipalities in this Commonwealth, other than cities of the first, second and third class, shall locate or open any street, road, or highway, on, over, or through any land belonging to any educational institution conducted by the Commonwealth, or by a board appointed in whole or in part by the Goveror, without first obtaining the approval of the Governor and the board in charge thereof.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 14, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 1182, entitled "An act to prevent

municipalities from locating or opening streets, roads, or highways, on, over, or through land belonging to any educational institution conducted by the Commonwealth, or by a board appointed in whole or in part by the Governor, without first obtaining the approval of the Governor and the board in charge thereof."

This bill is intended to prevent municipalities from opening streets, and so forth, through lands belonging to any educational institution conducted by the Commonwealth. The bill is defective. The title does not set forth the subject. There are no institutions conducted by the State where the State does not own the land. No municipality can take State land. This bill is superfluous in so far as these facts apply. There may be institutions conducted by boards appointed wholly or in part by the Governor, but which are not owned by the State. If the grounds do not belong to the State, it is not apparent that the Governor should appoint members to its governing board, and the institution should be subject to the same legal regulation as other private or incorporated agencies. If the grounds belong to the State, the Executive should appoint the entire managing board, as he now by law does in almost all the cases of State-owned institutions. To legislate for a situation that is anomalous is not wise.

For these reasons the bill is not appproved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 148.

AN ACT

To amend an act, entitled "An act to amend an act, entitled 'An act to amend an act, entitled "An act to amend an act, entitled 'An act authorizing companies incorporated under the laws of any other State of the United States for the manufacture of any form of iron, steel, or glass to erect and maintain buildings and manufacturing establishments, and to take, have, and hold, real estate necessary and proper for manufacturing purposes,' approved the ninth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, extending the same to companies formed for the purpose of quarrying slate, granite, stone, or rocks, or for dressing, polishing, working, or manufacturing the same, or any of them, and to mineral springs companies incorporated for the purpose of bottling and selling natural mineral springs water, approved the sixteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three," approved the nineteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and one, extending the same to companies formed for the purposes of manufacturing and selling chemicals, food stuffs, cement, and cement products, and the quarrying of cement rock,' approved May twenty-eight, one thousand nine hundred and seven; extending the same to companies incorporated for the manufacture, buying, selling, leasing, using, and operation of electrical apparatus and machinery, and articles of every kind appertaining to or in any wise connected with the production, use, regulation, control, distribution, or application of electricity or electrical energy or products for any use or purpose; constructing, acquiring, using, selling, buying, or leasing any works, construction, or plant, or part thereof, connected with or involving such use, distribution, regulation, control, or application of electricity, or the control or use of electrical apparatus for any purpose; and of producing, furnishing, and supplying electricity or electrical apparatus in any form and for any purpose, and to carry on a general manufacturing business," approved June twenty-third, one thousand nine hundred and eleven; extending the same to companies incorporated for engaging in, and carrying on, a general laundry business.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That so much of section one of an act, entitled "An act to amend an act, entitled 'An act to amend an

act, entitled "An act to amend an act, entitled 'An act authorizing companies incorporated under the laws of any other State of the United States for the manufacture of any form of iron, steel, or glass to erect and maintain buildings and manufacturing establishments, and to take, have, and hold real estate necessary and proper for manufacturing purposes,' approved the ninth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, extending same to companies formed for the purpose of quarrying slate, granite, stone, or rocks, or for dressing, polishing, working, or manufacturing the same, or any of them, and to mineral springs companies incorporated for the purpose of bottling and selling natural mineral springs water," approved the sixteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three,' approved the nineteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and one, extending the same to companies formed for the purposes of manufacturing and selling chemicals, food stuffs, cement, and cement products, and the quarrying of cement rock," approved May twenty-eighth, one thousand nine hundred and seven, extending the same to companies incorporated for the manufacture, buying, selling, leasing, using, and operation of electrical apparatus and machinery, and articles of every kind appertaining to or in any wise connected with the production, use, regulation, control, distribution, or application of electricity or electrical energy or products for any use or purpose; constructing, acquiring, using, selling, buying, or leasing any works, construction, or plant, or part thereof, connected with or involving such use, distribution, regulation, control, or application of electricity, or the control or use of electrical apparatus for any purpose; and of producing, furnishing, and supplying electricity or electrical apparatus in any form and for any purpose, and to carry on a general manufacturing business," approved the twenty-third day of June, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and eleven, as reads as follows:—

"It shall and may be lawful for any company incorporated under the laws of any other State, for the manufacture of any form of iron, steel, or glass, or for the quarrying of slate, granite, cement rock, stone, or rocks of any kind, or for dressing, polishing, or manufacturing the same, or any of them, or for any mineral springs company incorporated for the purpose of bottling and selling natural mineral springs water, or for any company incorporated for the purpose of manufacturing, supplying, and sale of ice, or for the manufacture and sale of chemicals, or for the manufacture and sale of food stuffs and eatables, cement and cement products, and the quarrying of cement rock, or for the manufacture, buying, selling, leasing, using, and operation of electrical apparatus and machinery, and articles of every kind appertaining to or in any wise connected with the production, use, regulation, control, distribution, or application of electricity or electrical energy or products, for any use or purpose; constructing, acquiring, using, selling, buying, or leasing any works, construction, or plant, or part thereof, connected with or involving such use, distribution, regulation, control, or application of electricity, or the control or use of electrical apparatus for any purpose, and of producing, furnishing, and supplying electricity or electrical apparatus in any form and for any purpose, and to carry

on a general manufacturing business, to erect and maintain buildings and manufacturing establishments within this Commonwealth, and to have and hold real estate to an amount necessary and proper therefor: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent or relieve real estate, taken and held by such company under the provisions of this statute, from being taxed in like manner with other real estate within this Commonwealth: And provided further, That no foreign corporation shall be entitled to employ any greater amount of capital, in any such business in this State, than the same kind of corporations organized under the laws of this State are entitled to employ: And provided further, That every such foreign corporation, doing business as aforesaid in this Commonwealth, shall be liable to taxation to an amount not exceeding that imposed upon corporations organized for similar purposes under the laws of this State, and every such foreign corporation taking the benefit of this act shall make the same returns to the Auditor General that are now required by law of the corporations of this State," be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

It shall and may be lawful for any company incorporated under the laws of any other State, for the manufacture of any form of iron, steel, or glass, or for the quarrying of slate, granite, cement rock, stone, or rocks of any kind, or for dressing, polishing, or manufacturing the same, or any of them, or for any mineral springs company incorporated for the purpose of bottling and selling natural mineral springs water, or for any company incorporated for the purpose of manufacturing, supplying, and sale of ice, or for the manufacture and sale of chemicals, or for the manufacture and sale of food stuffs and eatables, cement and cement products, and the quarrying of cement rock, or for engaging in and carrying on a general laundry business, or for the manufacture, buying, selling, leasing, using, and operation of electrical apparatus and machinery, and articles of every kind appertaining to or in any wise connected with the production, use, regulation, control, distribution, or application of electricity or electrical energy or products, for any use or purpose; constructing, acquiring, using, selling, buying, or leasing any works, construction, or plant, or part thereof, connected with or involving such use, distribution, regulation, control, or application of electricity, or the control or use of electrical apparatus for any purpose, and of producing, furnishing, and supplying electricity or electrical apparatus in any form and for any purpose, and to carry on a general manufacturing business, to erect and maintain buildings and manufacturing establishments within this Commonwealth, and to have and hold real estate to an amount necessary and proper therefor: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent or relieve real estate, taken and held by such company under the provisions of this statute, from being taxed in like manner with other real estate within this Commonwealth. And provided further, That no foreign corporation shall be entitled to employ any greater amount of capital, in any such business in this State, than the same kind of corporations organized under the laws of this State are entitled to employ: And provided further, That every such foreign corporation doing business as aforesaid in this Commonwealth, shall be liable to taxation to an amount not exceeding

that imposed upon corporations organized for similar purposes under the laws of this State, and every such foreign corporation taking the benefit of this act shall make the same returns to the Auditor General that are now required by law of the corporations of this State.

Section 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 14, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 691, entitled "An act to amend an act, entitled 'An act to amend an act, entitled "An act to amend an act, entitled 'An act to amend an act, entitled "An act authorizing companies incorporated under the laws of any other State of the United States for the manufacture of any form of iron, steel, or glass to erect and maintain buildings and manufacturing establishments, and to take, have, and hold real estate necessary and proper for manufacturing purposes," approved the ninth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one; extending the same to companies formed for the purpose of quarrying slate, granite, stone, or rocks or for dressing, polishing, working or manufacturing the same, or any of them, and to mineral springs companies incorporated for the purpose of bottling and selling natural mineral springs water,' approved the sixteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three," approved the nineteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and one, extending the same to companies formed for the purpose of maufacturing and selling chemicals, food stuffs, cement, and cement products, and the quarrying of cement rocks,' approved May twenty-eighth, one thousand nine hundred and seven; extending the same to companies incorporated for the manufacture, buying, selling, leasing, using, and operation of electrical apparatus and machinery, and articles of every kind appertaining to or in any wise connected with the production, use, regulation, control, distribution, or application of electricity or electrical energy or products for any use or purpose; constructing, acquiring, using, selling, buying, or leasing any works, construction, or plant, or part thereof, connected with or involving such use, distribution, regulation, control, or application of electricity, or the control or use of electrical apparatus for any purpose; and of producing, furnishing, and supplying electricity or electrical apparatus in any form and for any purpose, and to carry on a general manufacturing business,' approved June twenty-third, one thousand nine hundred and eleven; extending the same to companies incorporated for engaging in, and carrying on, a general laundry business."

This bill amends the acts which permit foreign corporations to hold real estate in Pennsylvania. It relates to corporations doing a laundry business. Unfortunately the acts to be repealed are not correctly cited and the bill is defective.

For this reason the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 149.

AN ACT

To amend the third section of an act, approved the twenty-ninth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," in relation to notice of applications for charters; and, further, in relation to contents of certificates of application for charters for corporations of the second class.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That that portion of section three of an act, approved the twenty-ninth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," which is included under the heading, "Notice to be Given," and which reads as follows: "Notice of the intention to apply for any such charter shall be inserted in two newspapers of general circulation, printed in the proper county, for three weeks, setting forth briefly the charter and object of the corporation to be formed, and the intention to make application therefor," be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read:—

NOTICE TO BE GIVEN.

Notice of the intention to apply for any such charter for a corporation of the first class shall be inserted in two newspapers of general circulation, printed in the proper county, for three weeks, setting forth briefly the character and object of the corporation to be formed, and the intention to make application therefor. In any county in which a legal journal is published, in which court notices usually appear, such publication of notice of intention to apply for charter shall be published in such journal, which for such purpose shall be deemed a newspaper of general circulation in such county. The rates charged for such publication shall not be in excess of the usual and current rates charged by such journal.

Section 2. That portion of the said section three of said act which is included under the heading "Certificates for Second Class," and which reads as follows: "The certificate for a corporation embraced within the second class, named in the foregoing section, shall set forth all that is hereinbefore required to be set forth, and, except building and loan associations, shall also state that ten per centum of the capital stock thereof has been paid in cash to the treasurer of the intended corporation, and the name and residence of such treasurer shall be therein given. The same shall be acknowledged by at least three of the subscribers thereto, before the recorder of deeds of the county in which the chief operations are to be carried on, or in which the principal office is situated, and they shall also make and subscribe an oath or affirmation before him, to be indorsed on the said certificate, that the statements contained therein are true. The said certificate, accompanied with proof of publication of notice hereinbefore provided, shall then be produced to the Governor of this Commonwealth, who shall examine the same, and if he find it to be in proper form and within the purposes named in the second class, specified in the foregoing section, he shall approve thereof and indorse his approval thereon, and direct letters patent to issue in the

usual form, incorporating the subscribers and their associates and successors into a body politic and corporate, in deed and in law, by the name chosen, and the said certificate shall be recorded in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in a book to be by him kept for that purpose, and he shall forthwith furnish to the Auditor General an abstract therefrom, showing the name, location, amount of capital stock, and name and address of the treasurer of such corporation. The said original certificate, with all of its indorsements, shall then be recorded in the office for the recording of deeds, in and for the county where the chief operations are to be carried on, and from thenceforth the subscribers thereto, and their associates and successors, shall be a corporation, for the purposes and upon the terms named in the said charter. Certified copies of both the records thereof and of the charters of the corporations named in the first class specified in the foregoing section, shall be competent evidence for all purposes in the courts of this Commonwealth. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall charge and receive a fee of five dollars upon every paper relating to a corporation filed or recorded in his office," be and the same is hereby amended so as to read:—

CERTIFICATES FOR SECOND CLASS.

The certificate for a corporation embraced within the second class, named in the foregoing section, shall set forth all that is hereinbefore required to be set forth, and, except building and loan associations, shall also state that five hundred dollars of the capital stock thereof has been paid in in cash to the treasurer of the intended corporation, and the name and residence of such treasurer shall be therein given. The same shall be acknowledged by at least two of the subscribers thereto, before any notary public or other officer within this Commonwealth authorized by law to take acknowledgment of deeds; and they shall also make and subscribe an oath or affirmation before him, to be indorsed on said certificate, that the statements therein contained are true. The said certificate shall then be produced to the Governor of the Commonwealth, who shall examine the same and if he find it to be in proper form and within the purposes named in the second class, specified in the foregoing section, he shall approve thereof and indorse his approval thereon, and direct letters patent to issue in the usual form, incorporating the subscribers and their associations and successors into a body politic and corporate, in deed and in law, by the name chosen, and the certificate shall be recorded in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in a book to be by him kept for that purpose, and he shall forthwith furnish to the Auditor General an abstract therefrom, showing the name, location, amount of capital stock, and the name and address of the treasurer of such corporation. The said original certificate, with all of its indorsements, shall then be recorded in the office for the recording of deeds, in and for the county where the chief operations are to be carried on, or in which the principal office of the corporation is situated, and from thenceforth the subscribers thereto, and their associates and successors, shall be a corporation for the purposes and upon the terms named in said charter. Certified copies of both records thereof and of the charters named in the first class specified in the foregoing section, shall be competent evidence for all purposes in the courts of this Commonwealth.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 14, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 1095, entitled "An act to amend the third section of an act, approved the twenty-ninth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, entitled 'An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations,' in relation to notice of applications for charters; and, further, in relation to contents of certificates of application for charters for corporations of the second class."

This bill amends the third section of the act of April 29, 1874, by changing the method of securing a charter by any corporation of the second class. The present law requires the payment of ten per cent. on the capital stock into the treasury of the company. This bill would allow a corporation to begin business with $500 in cash in the treasury. It does away with publication of notice of intention to apply for charter. The people should know what they legally license. It may increase the bonus on original charters, but it would operate to the loss to the Commonwealth since the fees for charter are omitted. The present law has not kept industries from our State, and is sufficiently lucid and effective to answer all practical purposes. Moreover, it is now well known and generally approved.

For these reasons the bill is not appproved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 150.

AN ACT

To further amend an act, approved the third day of June, one thousand eight hundred ninety-five, entitled "An act authorizing the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to rebuild county bridges over navigable rivers, and other streams, which have been declared public highways by act of Assembly, where such bridges have been destroyed by flood, fire or other casualty, providing for the appointment of viewers and inspectors, and the payment of the cost of rebuilding such bridges."

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the first section of an act, approved the third day of June, one thousand eight hundred ninety-five, entitled "An act authorizing the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to rebuild county bridges over navigable rivers, and other streams, which have been declared public highways by act of Assembly, where such bridges have been destroyed by flood, fire or other casualty, providing for the appointment of viewers and inspectors, and the payment of the cost of rebuilding such bridges," which as amended by an act approved the twenty-first day of April, one thousand nine hundred three, entitled "An act to amend the first, second, third, fourth and seventh sections of an act, approved June third, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, entitled 'An act authorizing

the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to rebuild county bridges over navigable rivers, and other streams, which have been declared public highways, by act of Assembly, where such bridges have been destroyed by flood, fire or other casualty, providing for the appointment of viewers and inspectors, and the payment of the cost of rebuilding such bridges,' " which reads as follows:—

"Section 1. That, from and after the passage of this act, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall, from time to time, rebuild all bridges maintained, owned and controlled by the several counties, and known as county bridges, which are now or may hereafter be erected over and across the navigable rivers, and such other streams, as have been declared public highways by act of Assembly, which may hereafter be carried away or destroyed by flood, or wind storm, and rebuild the same in case the same are again carried away or destroyed from like cause," is further amended to read as follows:—

Section 1. That, from and after the passage of this act, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall, from time to time, rebuild all bridges, maintained, owned and controlled by the several counties, and known as county bridges; and also bridges, not exceeding five hundred feet in length, on or connecting portions of any State Highway; which bridges are now or may hereafter be erected over and across the navigable rivers, and such other streams, as have been declared public highways by act of Assembly, which may hereafter be carried away or destroyed by flood or wind storm, or become so decayed or unsafe as to require rebuilding.

Section 2. The second section of said act, which as amended as aforesaid, reads as follows:—

"Section 2. Whenever any such county bridge shall be so carried away or destroyed by flood or wind storm, the county commissioners of the county in which such bridge may be located,—or, when such bridge crosses the boundary line between two counties, then the commissioners of both counties,—may apply by petition to the court of common pleas of Dauphin County, setting forth fully in said petition the location of such bridge, the time when a bridge was first erected in the same location, the time when the bridge was carried away by flood or destroyed by wind storm, the character of the bridge so carried away or destroyed, and the probable cost of replacing the same. Whereupon it shall be the duty of the court to appoint five viewers, one of whom shall be a civil engineer, and not more than two of whom shall be residents of the county wherein such bridge is proposed to be built. The viewers so appointed, after having been duly qualified to faithfully perform their duties, shall proceed to view the location of the proposed bridge, and make report at such time as the court may direct; which report shall contain an accurate statement of the kind and character of the bridge carried away or destroyed which it is proposed to replace, the length of time since the first bridge was built on the proposed location, the length of the bridge, together with a recommendation of the viewers as to the kind of bridge needed and the probable cost thereof, and it shall be the duty of the said viewers to inquire whether the accommodations of the traveling public in the locality demands the rebuilding of said bridge: Provided, That the Attorney General shall

have due notice of the time of filing the petition and the application for viewers, and it shall be his duty to appear for and defend the interests of the Commonwealth in all such proceedings," is further amended to read as follows:—

Section 2. Whenever any such county bridge shall be so carried away or destroyed by flood or wind storm, or become so decayed or unsafe as to require rebuilding, the county commissioners of the county in which such bridge may be located,—or, when such bridge crosses the boundary line between two counties,—then the commissioners of both counties may apply by petition to the court of common pleas of Dauphin County, setting forth fully in said petition the location of such bridge, the time when a bridge was first erected in the same location, the time when the bridge was carried away by flood or destroyed by wind storm, or became so decayed or unsafe, the character of the bridge so carried away, destroyed, decayed or unsafe, and the probable cost of replacing the same. Whereupon it shall be the duty of the court to appoint five viewers, one of whom shall be a civil engineer, and not more than two of whom shall be residents of the county wherein such bridge is proposed to be built. The viewers so appointed, after having been duly qualified to faithfully perform their duties, shall proceed to view the location of the proposed bridge, and make report at such time as the court may direct; which report shall contain an accurate statement of the kind and character of the bridge carried away or destroyed which it is proposed to replace, the length of time since the first bridge was built on the proposed location, the length of the bridge, together with a recommendation of the viewers as to the kind of bridge needed and the probable cost thereof; and it shall be the duty of the said viewers to inquire whether the accommodations of the traveling public in the locality demands the rebuilding of said bridge: Provided, That the Attorney General shall have due notice of the time of filing the petition and the application for viewers, and it shall be his duty to appear for and defend the interests of the Commonwealth in all such proceedings.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 14, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 1010, entitled "An act to further amend an act, approved the third day of June, one thousand eight hundred ninety-five, entitled 'An act authorizing the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to rebuild county bridges over navigable rivers and other streams, which have been declared public highways by act of Assembly, where such bridges have been destroyed by flood, fire, or other casualty; providing for the appointment of viewers and inspectors, and the payment of the cost of rebuilding such bridges.'"

This bill amends the act of June 3, 1895 (P. L. 131), authorizing the Commonwealth to rebuild county bridges over navigable rivers, which have been destroyed by fire, flood, or other casualty.

Its language is not clear. It may involve the State in rebuilding all county bridges, whether over navigable rivers, or others. It extends its provisions to bridges not destroyed by flood, but which

are so decayed as to be unsafe, although this is not mentioned in the title. Violates article three, section three of the Constitution. Would relieve counties of expenses they should bear and put an undue burden upon the Commonwealth.

For these reasons the bill is not appproved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 151.

AN ACT

Providing for the formation and regulation of stock corporations having shares without nominal or par value, and authorizing such corporations to issue shares without par value upon reorganization, merger, or consolidation.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That upon the formation or reorganization of any stock corporation, under the laws of this Commonwealth now or hereafter in force, or upon the merger or consolidation thereunder of two or more such corporations, provision may be made for the issuance of the shares of stock of such corporation, other than preferred stock having a preference as to principal, without any nominal or par value, by stating in the certificate of incorporation or reorganization or in the joint agreement of merger and consolidation:

(a) The number of shares that may be issued by the corporation, and, if any of such shares be preferred stock, the preferences thereof. If such preferred stock, or any part thereof, shall have a preference as to principal, the certificate shall state the amount of such preferred stock having such preference, the particular character of such preferences, and the amount of each share thereof, which shall be five dollars or some multiple of five dollars, but not more than one hundred dollars.

(b) The amount of capital with which the corporation will carry on business, which amount shall be not less than the amount of the preferred stock, if any, authorized to be issued with a preference as to principal, and, in addition thereto, a sum equivalent to at least two dollars for every share authorized to be issued other than such preferred stock; but, in no event, shall the amount of such capital be less than one thousand dollars.

Such statements in the certificate shall be in lieu of any statements prescribed by the laws under which the corporation shall have been formed or reorganized, merged, or consolidated, as to the amount or the maximum amount of its capital stock, or the number of shares into which the same shall be divided, or the amount or the par value of such shares.

Section 2. Each share of such stock without nominal or par value shall be equal to every other share of such stock, subject to the preferences given to the preferred stock, if any authorized to be issued: Provided, however, That the voting power of the different classes

of stock (whether preferred or common), to be issued hereunder, may be so regulated, in accordance with the Constitution of this Commonwealth, as may be provided in the certificate of incorporation or reorganization, or in the joint agreement of merger and consolidation, or in the by-laws of the corporation.

Section 3. Every certificate for such shares without nominal or par value shall have plainly written or printed upon its face the number of such shares which it represents, and no such certificate shall express any nominal or par value of such shares. The certificates for preferred shares shall state briefly any rights given to the holders of such shares in preference to the holders of other shares.

Section 4. Such corporation may issue and may sell its authorized shares, from time to time, for such consideration as may be prescribed in the certificate of incorporation or reorganization, or in the joint agreement of merger or consolidation, or as, from time to time, may be fixed by the board of directors pursuant to authority, which authority may be conferred upon the board of directors in such certificate or agreement, or, if such certificate or agreement shall not so provide, then pursuant to the authority of the holders of two-thirds of each class of shares then outstanding, given at a meeting called for that purpose in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws.

Section 5. Any and all shares issued as permitted by this act shall be deemed fully paid and non-assessable, and the holder of such shares shall not be liable to the corporation or to its creditors in respect thereof.

Section 6. No corporation authorized to issue stock without par value, in pursuance of this act, shall begin to carry on business, or shall incur any indebtedness, until the amount of its capital as stated, in pursuance of this act, shall have been fully paid in cash, or in property taken at its actual value; and, in case the amount of stated capital of any such corporation shall be increased as hereinafter provided, the corporation shall not increase the amount of its indebtedness existing at the time of such increase until it shall have received in money, or property taken at its actual value, the amount of such increase of its stated capital: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be held to exempt any corporation from the payment of ten per centum of its capital in cash, as now required by law. The directors of the corporation, in whose administration any indebtedness has been incurred in violation of this section, except those who may have caused their dissent therefrom to be entered on the minutes of such directors at the time, or who, being absent when such action was taken, shall have filed their objections with the secretary of the corporation upon learning of such action, shall be liable jointly and severally for such indebtedness; but no action shall be brought under the foregoing provisions of this section, unless, within one year after the indebtedness shall have been incurred, the creditor shall have served upon the director written notice of intention to hold him personally liable for such indebtedness. Any director who, because of any such liability under this section, shall pay any indebtedness of the corporation, shall be subrogated to all rights of the creditor in respect thereof against the corporation and its property, and

also shall be entitled to contribution from all other directors of the corporation similarly liable for the same indebtedness, and the personal representative of any such director who shall have died before making such contribution.

Section 7. No such corporation shall declare any dividend which shall reduce the amount of its capital below the amount stated in pursuance of this act as the amount of capital with which the corporation will carry on business. In case any such dividend shall be declared, the directors in whose administration the same shall have been declared, except those who may have caused their dissent therefrom to be entered upon the minutes of such directors at the time, or who, being absent when such action was taken, shall have filed their objections with the secretary of the corporation upon learning of such action, shall be liable jointly and severally to such corporation and to the creditors thereof to the full amount of any loss sustained by such corporation, or by its creditors, respectively, by reason of such dividend, with rights of subrogation and contribution as provided in section six hereof.

Section 8. Any corporation having shares without par value, in pursuance of this act, may increase or reduce the number of shares which it may issue, or may increase or reduce the amount of its stated capital, in the manner and subject to the terms and conditions now provided by law for the increase or reduction of the capital stock of a similar corporation having shares with a par value: Provided, however, That the stated capital as increased or reduced shall be in compliance with the provisions of section one, subdivision (b) hereof. In case consent is given to an increase of stated capital, or to an increase of the number of shares that may be issued, the resolutions of directors and stockholders declaring such purpose and consenting to such increase, included in the return filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, shall specify the amount of such authorized increase of stated capital, if any, and the number of additional shares authorized.

Section 9. The bonus required by law to be paid upon the authorized capital stock of a corporation shall, in the case of a corporation issuing shares without par value, be paid upon the amount of capital with which the corporation carries on business, as stated, pursuant to section one, subdivision (b) of this act, and upon any increase thereof.

Section 10. No corporation which shall issue shares without par value, in pursuance of this act, shall be authorized to issue any shares except as herein prescribed.

Section 11. For the purpose of any rule of law or of any statutory provision (other than the provisions of this act) relating to the amount of the capital stock of a corporation, or the amount or par value of its shares, the aggregate amount of the capital stock of any such corporation, having power hereunder to issue shares without nominal par value, shall be deemed to be the aggregate amount specified in the certificate or certificates, or the joint agreement, filed in pursuance of this act as the amount of capital with which the corporation shall carry on business; the amount or the par value of each share of preferred stock having a preference as to principal

shall be deemed to be the amount thereof so specified and the amount or the par value of each other share shall be deemed to be an aliquot part of the aggregate capital, so specified, in excess of the specified amount, if any, of the preferred stock therein authorized to be issued with a preference as to principal. In any case where, under existing law, a corporation is required to make return to any public officer, stating the rate per centum of dividends declared within any stated period, a corporation having shares without par value shall make return of the amount per share of dividends declared within such period.

Section 12. Except as otherwise provided by this act, corporations issuing shares without par value, under the provisions hereof, shall be and remain subject to the laws of the Commonwealth now or hereafter in force relating to the formation and regulation of such corporations, and all other laws applicable thereto. Nothing herein contained shall in any wise impair or affect the powers or jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission under existing laws, and the power and jurisdiction of such commission shall extend to such corporations organized hereunder as are of the class or character of corporations over which the powers and jurisdiction of such commission extend under existing laws.

Section 13. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 17, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 1067, entitled, "An act providing for the formation and regulation of stock corporations having shares without nominal or par value, and authorizing such corporations to issue shares without par value upon reorganization, merger, or consolidation."

This bill provides for the formation and regulation of stock companies having shares without nominal or par value, and provides for the reorganization, merger, or consolidation of such companies. The bill is intended primarily to prevent over-capitalization and this is wholly commendable. But it loses sight of our whole body of corporate law. Section 2, in connection with section 4, would probably result in inequality among the stockholders, and might unwittingly open the way for fraudulent practices in the using of stock. It would materially reduce the revenues of the Commonwealth, and we are now endeavoring to increase these revenues to care for the many demands upon the State's bounty. Section 12 would, if enacted, modify the present Public Service Law. It would affect adversely the law requiring railroads to have an authorized capital stock of $10,000 per mile, and street railways $6,000 per mile. The departments in interest are decidedly averse to the bill, and a similar bill was vetoed in 1913.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 152.

AN ACT

To provide for an additional law judge of the several courts of forty-fifth judicial district.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That, in addition to the judges now provided for by existing law, an additional law judge is hereby authorized and provided for the several courts of the forty-fifth judicial district, who shall possess the same qualifications which are required by the Constitution and the laws for the president judge of the said district, and who shall hold his office for the same term and by the same tenure, and shall have the same powers, authority, and jurisdiction, and shall be subject to the same duties, restrictions, and penalties, and shall receive such compensation as is provided by law.

Section 2. At the next municipal election after the passage of this act, the qualified electors of the said forty-fifth judicial district shall elect, in the manner provided by law for the election of a president judge, a competent person to serve as additional law judge in said district. Vacancies in the office hereby created, whether caused by death, resignation, expiration of term, or otherwise, shall be filled in the same manner as is required by law in case of a similar vacancy in the office of president judge.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 17, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 304, entitled "An act to provide for an additional law judge of the several courts of forty-fifth judicial district."

This bill provides for an additional law judge in the 45th judicial district. It is asked for by the Bar and not by the Bench of the district. It has been argued that the court is overworked and behind in its hearings. A careful analysis of the June term trial list of this court does not warrant this statement. In fact, I am assured there is less to do in this court than there was twenty years ago. The Federal Court established in this period has in part relieved the court. In 1901 a separate orphans' court was erected and took a large volume of work from the court. The new Workmen's Compensation Acts will also materially reduce the work. It is also convincingly given forth that more terms of court could not be held if more judges were named, nor are there rooms in which to conduct more sessions than are now held. It seems inexplicable that the court needs to call for assistance from other districts, and at the same time its own members are not busy, or are in other districts holding courts for other judges. To grant an additional judge and the expense thereof under these circumstances is not warranted.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 153.

AN ACT

Authorizing electric light, heat, and power corporations to purchase the securities of other corporations, incorporated for the purpose of the supply, storage, or transportation of water and water-power for commercial and manufacturing purposes; to guarantee the payment of the bonds of such corporations; to enter into contracts for the use or lease of the property of such corporations, and to operate the same.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That it shall and may be lawful for any corporation, incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth for the purpose of supplying light, heat, and power, or any of them, by electricity, to the public, to subscribe for, take, purchase, hold, and dispose of the bonds or stock of any corporation, incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth for the purpose of the supply, storage, or transportation of water and water-power for commercial and manufacturing purposes; to guarantee the payment of bonds of such a corporation and the interest thereon, or either principal or interest; to enter into contracts for the use or lease of the corporate property, real, personal, or mixed, of such a corporation, upon such terms as may be agreed upon with the corporation or corporations owning the same, and to run, use, and operate such property in accordance with such contract or lease.

Section 2. All contracts of the character authorized by this act and heretofore made or entered into are hereby validated: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall apply to or affect pending litigation.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 17, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 1000, entitled "An act authorizing electric light, heat, and power corporations to purchase the securities of other corporations, incorporated for the purpose of the supply, storage, or transportation of water and water-power for commercial and manufacturing purposes; to guarantee the payment of the bonds of such corporations; to enter into contracts for the use or lease of the property of such corporations, and to operate the same."

This bill authorizes electric light, heat, and power corporations to purchase the securities of companies chartered to supply storage, or transportation of water and water-power for commercial and manufacturing purposes. It also enables these holding companies to guarantee the payment of the bonds of the absorbed companies, and to lease and operate them.

It is a wide open provision to enable the larger concerns to eat up the smaller ones. It would create great monopolies of our principal water powers. It would remove their control and regulation farther

and farther from the people whom they serve and whose interests in these natural resources ought not be negatived. It is better to maintain some of the virtues of competition and give smaller companies the chance to exist.

It validates all contracts between such companies heretofore made, and no mention thereof appears in the title, and is defective therefore.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 154.

AN ACT

To classify the fish in the waters within this Commonwealth; declaring which are game-fish, which are food-fish and which are bait-fish; and to regulate the catching and sale and to forbid the sale of certain fish, and encourage the propagation of the same; to protect the waters within this Commonwealth from unfair, improper, wasteful, and destructive fishing, and to protect the fish from being destroyed or injured by destructive means; to provide for the appointment of fish-wardens, and to declare their official powers and duties; to encourage and regulate the propagation of fish within this Commonwealth, and to regulate the free distribution of the same, by the Department of Fisheries, in the waters within the same; to define powers and duties of the Department of Fisheries; to regulate the sale and shipment of fish artificially propagated for profit; and to provide penalties and punishments for the violation of the provisions of this act, and providing how and by whom the costs shall be paid.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the fish within this Commonwealth are hereby designated and classified, for the purposes of this act, as follows, to wit: The following are classified as game fish: Charr, commonly called brook trout; all species of trout and of the salmon family; blue pike; pike perch, otherwise known as Susquehanna salmon, or wall-eyed pike; pickerel, western pike; muscallonge; fall fish; small-mouth bass, otherwise called black bass; large-mouth bass, otherwise called Oswego, green, or yellow bass; crappie, grass, strawberry, or calico bass; white bass; rock bass, otherwise known as red-eye or goggle-eye; and all other species or varieties of fresh water fish, called or commonly known as bass, except striped bass, or rock fish. The following are classified as bait-fish, namely: All forms of minnows, all forms of killifishes, and stone catfish. That all other species or varieties of fish whatsoever, in the waters within this Commonwealth, are hereby classified as food-fish.

Section 2. That it shall be unlawful to use any device, means, or method whatsoever, for taking fish from the waters within this Commonwealth, except the following, namely: For game-fish, with rod, hooks and line, or with hand line, with not more than three hooks attached to each line; for bait-fish, at any time of the year, with rods, hooks and lines, in waters inhabited by charr, or trout; and, in waters not inhabited by charr, or trout, with a minnow-trap, with not more than one opening, which shall not be larger than one inch in diameter, or with a dip net not over three feet square, or with rods,

hooks and lines, with not more than three hooks attached to each line; for food-fish with rods, hooks and lines, and hand-line, at any time of the year, with not more than three hooks attached to each line, except as provided in section thirty-three of this act, and with seines and dip nets, as provided in section five of this act: And provided further, That nothing herein shall be held to apply to fishing with rods, hooks and lines, or hand lines, unless the person fishing therewith shall have in possession any fish which may not lawfully be caught: And provided further, That no device except a single rod and line, with not more than three hooks attached, shall be used by any person in waters inhabited by charr, or trout, or any species of trout except lake trout: And provided also, That no person shall use more than three rods and lines or hand lines, or more than three of the combined kinds of rods and lines or hand lines, with not more than three hooks attached to each line, for the taking of any game fish other than charr, brook trout, or any species of trout except lake trout: And provided also, That all rods and lines or hand lines, used in the taking of game-fish, must be under the immediate control of the person using same: Provided, also, That a burr of three hooks shall be considered as three single hooks, and no combination of hooks shall be considered as one hook; but each prong or barb be considered as a separate and independent hook: Provided, That nothing herein shall be held to forbid the use of the gaff or landing-net to assist in landing fish already caught by lawful devices: Provided further, That no fishing of any kind, or with any device, shall be done by any person or persons on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section, shall, on conviction as provided in section twenty-two of this act, be subject to a penalty of twenty dollars, except as hereinafter otherwise provided.

Section 3. That it shall be unlawful to fish for, or have in possession, the same being killed, any game-fish from the thirty-first day of December to the fifteenth day of June, both dates inclusive, except charr, or brook trout, or any species of trout, except as provided in section eight of this act; and it shall be unlawful also to catch and kill, or have in possession, the same being killed, any white bass, rock bass; crappie, strawberry or calico bass, less than six inches in length; any black bass or small-mouth bass; large-mouth bass, otherwise called Oswego, green, or yellow bass; striped bass, otherwise called rock fish, lake or salmon trout, less than nine inches in length; or any blue pike, less than eight inches in length; pike-perch, otherwise called wall-eyed pike, or Susquehanna salmon, or any pickerel, less than twelve inches in length; or any muscallonge or western pike, less than twenty-four inches in length; or any sturgeon, less than five feet in length,—the measurement of said fish shall be from the tip of the nose to the tip of the tail: and it shall be unlawful for any one person to catch, kill, or have in possession, the same being killed more than twelve small- or large-mouth bass; or more than twenty-five rock bass, white bass, calico bass, crappie, pickerel, blue pike, or pike-perch; or more than four muscallonge, or western pike; or more than fifty sunfish, in any one day. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section, shall, on conviction as provided in section

twenty-two of this act, be subject to a penalty of ten dollars for each and every fish so caught, taken, or had in possession: Provided, however, That no penalty shall be imposed if any fish, caught in violation of any provision of this section, is returned at once to the water from which it was taken, in the condition in which it was captured.

Section 4. It shall be unlawful to fish for, or have in possession, the same being killed, charr, commonly called brook trout, or any species of trout except lake trout, from the thirty-first day of July to the fifteenth day of April next ensuing, both inclusive, except as provided in section eight of this act; and it shall be unlawful for any one person to catch, kill, or have in possession, the same being killed, more than forty charr, or trout, in any one day, or return to the water during the open season, any charr or trout after once being hooked. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section, shall, on conviction as provided in section twenty-two of this act, be subject to a penalty of ten dollars for each and every fish returned to the water, or for each and every fish over forty fish: Provided, however, That no penalty in the aggregate shall exceed one hundred dollars.

Section 5. It shall be unlawful to fish for shad, herring, or alewife, excepting with rods, hooks and lines or hand line, or with a haul seine, sometimes called a shore seine; or with a dip net, or with a hold-in net, sometimes called a moon-rake, the meshes of which shall not be less than two and a half inches stretched fishing measure, or one and one-quarter inches from knot to knot, while being fished; or for sturgeon, with nets, the meshes of which shall not be less than thirteen inches while being fished; and it shall be unlawful to use said seines or nets for shad, herring, or alewife, in any waters within this Commonwealth, from the twentieth day of June to the first day of March of the year next ensuing; or, in the waters other than the Susquehanna River, from McCall's Ferry dam to the Maryland line, or in tidal streams, wholly within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and in the limit of tide-water of said streams: Provided, however, That nothing in this act shall forbid the catching of carp, suckers, mullets, and eels, in such seines or nets, while being legally used for the catching of shad, herring, or alewife: And provided further, That it shall be unlawful for any person to set or use any seine or net from six o'clock Saturday night until twelve o'clock Sunday night of each and every week. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section, shall on conviction thereof as provided in section twenty-two of this act, be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars, and shall forfeit to the Department of Fisheries all nets, boats, and appliances used.

Section 6. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to place any device or object in the waters within this Commonwealth, in such a manner as to obstruct the migration or passage of fish therein, or to obstruct any fishway. Fishing, except with rod, hook and line, shall not be permitted within one hundred feet of the lower end of any fishway or dam, or such distance as may be determined by the Commissioner of Fisheries; such determination to be plainly posted upon the fishway or adjacent shores; and any obstruction not

permitted by existing laws, when found, shall be removed forthwith by any fish commissioner, fish-warden, sheriff, or other peace officer. Any person violating any provision of this section, shall, on conviction thereof as provided in section twenty-two of this act, be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars.

Section 7. That any person, company, or corporation owning or maintaining a dam or dams, or who may hereafter erect or maintain a dam or dams in the waters of this Commonwealth, shall immediately, on a written order from the Commissioner of Fisheries, erect therein such chutes, slopes, fishways, gates, or other device as the Board of Fishery Commissioners may decide necessary, to enable the fish to ascend and descend the waters at all seasons of the year; and every such chute and other device, as aforesaid, shall be maintained, open and in good order and repair, by the person. company, or corporation owning or maintaining such dam, until such dam is removed, raised, or rebuilt; and any person, company, or corporation refusing or neglecting to comply with the provisions of this section, within three months from the date of such notice, shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars for every month he or they so neglect, which sum or sums shall be recovered by civil suit and process, in the name of the Commonwealth, and when collected shall be paid by the Commissioner of Fisheries into the Treasury of the Commonwealth, where it shall be kept as part of a fund separate and apart, to be used solely for the purposes of fish protection and fish propagation under the direction of the Department of Fisheries. If, after the lapse of three calendar months, the person, company, or corporation owning or maintaining said dam or dams still neglect or refuse to erect or place, or maintain unchanged, open and in good order and repair, the appliance or appliances as directed by the Commissioner of Fisheries, the said commisioner is empowered to enter upon such dam or dams, and erect such slopes, chutes, fishways, or gates, and cause such repairs to be made as may have been directed, as aforesaid; and the cost thereof shall be charged against the person, company, or corporation owning or maintaining such dam or dams, by the Commissioner of Fisheries, and be recovered by civil suit and process, in the name of the Commonwealth: Provided, Where, by reason of any dam or dams having been constructed prior to any requirements by law of the placing of chutes, slopes, or fishways therein, or for any other reason, the owner or owners, or person or persons maintaining such dam or dams, cannot be compelled by law to pay the costs of erecting such slopes, chutes, and fishways, by the Commissioner of Fisheries, as provided in this section, shall be paid by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, out of such fund as may be appropriated therefor: And provided further, That the chutes and other devices, aforesaid, may be closed for repair, or in time of low water, but such closing will only be for a period of thirty days at any one time.

Section 8. That hereafter, before any person or persons, corporation or corporations, or partnership limited or unlimited, shall engage in the artificial propagation of any species of game-fish or food-fish for the purpose of selling the same, the said person or persons, corporation or corporations, or partnership, limited or unlimited, shall first apply to the Department of Fisheries for a license; and said per-

son or persons, corporation or corporations, or partnership, limited or unlimited, shall fill out blanks, supplied by the Department of Fisheries setting forth answers to any questions which the Department of Fisheries may put with reference to the size, character, and purpose of said plant; and if such answers promise and undertake that the applicant will conduct the business applied for according to law, and that no dams, ponds, or other device, which will prevent the free migration of fish, are to be erected or placed by such applicant in any stream flowing over his or their property, and that the ponds on said plant are to be for commercial purposes, the said person or persons, corporation or corporations, or partnership, limited or unlimited, shall then pay a license fee of ten dollars to the Department of Fisheries, and be by it deposited in the State Treasury, where it shall be kept as part of a fund separate and apart, to be used solely for the purposes of fish protection and fish propagation under the direction of the Department of Fisheries; whereupon the said Department of Fisheries shall issue a license to said person or persons, corporation or corporations, or partnership, limited or unlimited, to carry on the business of propagation and selling any and all species of game-fish or food-fish, or the eggs thereof, during the calendar year; that the holder or holders of such license may catch and kill game-fish, from the ponds on their property, in any manner whatsoever, except with explosives or poisonous substances; or they may sell or dispose of, in any manner whatsoever, any species of game-fish or food-fish, or the eggs thereof, at any time of the year; and express or railroad companies may carry and transport the same: Provided, That no fish shall be caught out of any stream flowing over the property of such person or persons, corporation or corporations, or partnership, limited or unlimited, holding such license, except in accordance with the provisions of sections two and three of this act: Provided, That with each sale of any species of game-fish or food-fish there shall be furnished the purchaser a certificate or invoice of sale, bearing the date of sale, the number of the license, the number of fish and the number of pounds sold; which said certificate or invoice must be shown by the holder, on demand, to any fish-warden, clerk of the market, constable, or person authorized to make arrests for violation of the laws relating to fish and fishing within this Commonwealth; and the said certificate or invoice shall hold good for the period of six days from the date thereof. Any person or persons, corporation or corporations, or partnership, limited or unlimited, holding a license for conducting an establishment for the propagation of any species of game-fish or food-fish, shall mail a sworn statement, in writing, to the Department of Fisheries annually, on the first day of December, of the number of pounds and the number and value of game-fish and food-fish, or the eggs thereof, sold and disposed of during the year; and the property and books of said person or persons, corporation or corporations, or partnership, limited or unlimited, engaged in the propagation and sale of any species of game-fish or food-fish, or the eggs thereof, under the provisions of this section, shall be open to inspection by the Commissioner of Fisheries at all times; and said person or persons, corporation or corporations, or partnership, limited or unlimited, shall not in any manner stock or maintain their establishments by any species of game- or food-fish eggs, taken from any waters within this Commonwealth, not owned,

occupied, or controlled by them, excepting that they may exchange such eggs or the fry of any species of trout, or other game or food-fish, with the Department of Fisheries. Any person or persons, corporation or corporations, or partnership, limited or unlimited, violating any of the provisions of this section, shall, on conviction thereof, be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each and every offense, as provided in section twenty-two of this act.

Section 9. That from and after the passage of this act, any person, company, or corporation, owning or operating a raceway, flume, or inlet pipe, leading to a water-wheel, turbine, pump, or canal, shall, immediately upon receipt of a written order from the Commissioner of Fisheries, place and maintain a bar rack, of not less than one-half inch nor more than one and one-half inch space between the bars, in or near such raceway, flume, or inlet pipe, sufficient to prevent fish from entering therein. Any person, company, or corporation refusing or neglecting to comply with such order for a period of one month shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, which shall be recovered by civil suit and process, in the name of the Commonwealth, and when collected shall be paid by the Commissioner of Fisheries into the State Treasury, where it shall be kept as part of a fund separate and apart, to be used solely for the purposes of fish protection and fish propagation under the direction of the Department of Fisheries. If, one month after notification, the person, company, or corporation, owning or operating such raceway, flume or inlet pipe has not placed such bar rack as may have been directed, the Commissioner of Fisheries is empowered to enter upon such raceway, flume, or inlet pipe, and place such bar rack, of not less than one-half inch nor more than one and one-half inch space between the bars; the costs thereof shall be charged against the said person, company or corporation, and, if not promptly paid, such costs may be recovered by civil suit and process in the name of the Commonwealth.

Section 10. That it shall be unlawful for any proprietor, manager, clerk, or agent of any market, hotel, boarding-house, eating-house, restaurant, or saloon, or any person, company, or corporation, in this Commonwealth, to purchase, sell, or expose for sale, whether caught within or without this Commonwealth, any game-fish, as enumerated in section one of this act, excepting lake trout and blue pike, pike-perch, Susquehanna salmon, or wall-eyed pike; or contract with or employ any person or persons to catch and keep such fish for him or them, by the day or otherwise: Provided, That nothing in this section shall be so construed as to prevent any person, company, or corporation from selling game-fish, as enumerated in section one of this act, bred or raised artificially under the provisions of section eight of this act: And provided further, That nothing in this section shall be so construed as to prohibit any person or persons from employing a guide to accompany him or them when fishing, or to prevent any officer, authorized to enforce the provisions of this act, from either buying or selling fish for the purpose of securing evidence. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, on conviction as provided in section twenty-two of this act, be subject to a fine of fifty dollars for each and every offense so committed.

Section 11. That it shall be unlawful to have in possession any fresh dead game-fish, except pike-perch, blue pike, whether caught within or without this Commonwealth, or any fresh dead food-fish, caught in the waters of this Commonwealth, excepting during the lawful period for catching the same, and the space of six days after such period has expired: Provided, however, That nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit the sale of food- or game-fish, artificially propagated, by any person or persons, under the provisions of section eight of this act. Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof, as provided in section twenty-two of this act, be subject to a penalty of ten dollars for each fish.

Section 12. That it shall be unlawful to fish, or trespass with intent to fish, in or upon any waters, or beds or banks of any waters, or any lands controlled, owned, or occupied by the Department of Fisheries; or owned or occupied by persons, corporations, or partnerships for artificially propagating fish; or wilfully and maliciously destroy or damage any ponds, property, or appliances whatsoever, of the said department, or such propagating plant; or to interfere or obstruct, pollute or diminish, the natural flow of water into or through such State hatchery or such propagating plant or lands. Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof in accordance with section twenty-two of this act be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars or six months imprisonment or both.

Section 13. That any domestic birds or fowls trespassing on any waters or lands controlled, used, or occupied, entirely for the artificial propagation of fish, may be killed by the owner or occupant thereof, or his agent in charge of the same, after having given five days' notice to the owners of said birds or fowls to prevent such trespassing: Provided further, That said owner or owners, occupant or agent, shall have the right to kill any wild birds or wild animals destructive to fish life, whenever found on such grounds.

Section 14. That it shall be unlawful for any person to put or place, in any waters within this Commonwealth, any electricity, or any explosive or poisonous substances whatsoever, or any drug or any poison bait, for the purpose of catching, taking, killing, or injuring fish; or to allow any dye-stuff, coal or gas tar, coal oil, sawdust, tan bark, cocculus indicus (otherwise known as fish berries), lime, vitriol, or any of the compounds thereof, refuse from gas-houses, oil-tanks, pipes, or vessels, or any deleterious, destructive, or poisonous substances of any kind or character, to be turned into, or allowed to run, flow, wash, or be emptied into, any of the waters aforesaid, unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Fisheries, or the court, that every reasonable and practicable means have been used to abate and prevent the pollution of waters in question by the escape of deleterious substances. In the case of the pollution of the waters by substances known to be injurious to fishes or to fish food, it shall not be necessary to prove that such substances have actually caused the death of any fish: Provided, That nothing in this section shall prohibit the use of explosives for engineering purposes, when

a written permit has been given therefor by the proper National, State, or municipal government. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section, shall, on conviction therefor as provided in section twenty-two of this act, be subject to a fine of one hundred dollars.

Section 15. That the Commissioner of Fisheries shall have the right to catch fish in any of the waters of this Commonwealth at any season of the year, and with any kind of nets, or devices not poisonous or explosive; and also the right to grant written permission to do so, for a period not longer than one year, to persons engaged in scientific research; and also to corporations, associations, person or persons, for the purpose of propagation of fish or stocking waters therewith, or the removal of fish found by the Commissioner of Fisheries to be hurtful or injurious to other fish life: Provided, That those persons who are permitted to catch fish, as aforesaid, shall make return, in writing, to the said Commissioner of Fisheries, of all fish caught by them and of the use made by them of the fish so caught.

Section 16. That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Fisheries to make free distribution or planting of the fish produced at the State fish hatcheries, or otherwise acquired in the following order of preference: First, to the public waters of the Commonwealth within the forestry reserves belonging to the Commonwealth; second, to the public school authorities and persons connected with institutions of learning, who may apply for the same for educational purposes or for scientific research, and to persons applying for fish cultural and aquarium purposes and show ponds; third, to the waters within this Commonwealth, of which the bed and banks are the subject of private ownership, upon the written application of one or more of the owners or lawful occupants thereof: Provided, That such waters are suitable for the fish applied for, and that the applicant or applicants shall agree, in such application, to allow lawful fishing by the public in the waters over their lands which are planted with fish upon such application, and that they, said applicants, shall have and claim no right to reject or molest any persons lawfully fishing over their lands, on the banks of or over such waters, in a peaceful and orderly manner: Provided, That during the open season for game- or food-fish the owner, lessee, or the occupant of the real estate through which or over which the stream inhabited by game- or food-fish shall pass, or the owner, lessee, or occupant of the bank of any natural lake or pond so inhabited with game- or food-fish, shall hereafter not have the authority to forbid fishing along the banks or waters; but the person or persons, so fishing, shall be liable in trespass for any and all damage which he or they may do to the said real estate or other property; fourth, to the waters last aforesaid, whose owners are non-residents and unknown, or who by habit and custom permit the public to fish therein: Provided, That such planting may, at the discretion of said commissioner, be made without application therefor.

That it shall be unlawful to apply to the Commissioner of Fisheries for any fish, if such applicant prohibits or prevents fishing by the general public in the waters flowing over his land; but nothing in this section shall be held to prevent the Commissioner of Fisheries from

planting fish in suitable waters, without application. Any person who shall, by false representation, receive fish from the Department of Fisheries, and plant the same in waters where the public are not allowed to fish, shall, on conviction thereof as provided in section twenty-two of this act, be subject to a fine of twenty-five dollars for each offense: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent lawful fishing in waters that have heretofore been stocked with fish supplied by the Commonwealth.

Section 17. That the Commissioner of Fisheries is authorized to set aside, at his discretion, such small streams and lakes as he may judge best, as nursery streams or lakes in which fishing shall be prohibited at all times in the year: Provided, That said Commissioner of Fisheries shall first give public notice of such closing by posting such streams or waters with notices of such prohibition and the period thereof, and publish the same, in two newspapers published in the county or counties where such stream or water is located, for a period of three consecutive weeks, one time in each week; said stream or lakes to be posted by the Department of Fisheries, at the outlet, by a conspicuous notice, and also at intervals of three hundred yards: Provided, That if, after any stream or lake has been set aside under the provisions of this section, any person who shall fish therein or catch and kill any fish from any stream of water closed under the provisions of this section, shall, on conviction thereof as provided in section twenty-two of this act, be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars.

Section 18. That before any person shall use or fish with a seine or net he shall first take out a license therefor from the Department of Fisheries, and for which he or they shall pay annually, for each seine or net, two dollars. On making payment to the Department of Fisheries of the sum named, such license fee shall be paid by the Department of Fisheries into the State Treasury, where it shall be kept as part of a fund separate and apart, to be used solely for the purposes of fish protection and fish propagation under the direction of the Department of Fisheries; and such license shall hold good for the calendar year in which it is issued. The Department of Fisheries on receiving said license fee or fees shall issue to the person or persons paying the same a certificate, on one of the forms supplied to him by the Department of Fisheries, bearing the name and place or residence of each applicant, or applicants, and the name and number of the seine or nets permitted and authorized, properly filled out; which said certificate or license shall permit the owner or owners thereof to use the device named for the next lawful season, in accordance with the provisions of section five of this act. The certificate shall be shown to any fish-warden, constable, or any other person or persons authorized to make arrests for any violation of any of the laws relating to fish and fishing in this Commonwealth. Any person or persons who shall use the above described devices, without first taking out a license, shall, upon conviction as provided in section twenty-two of this act, be subject to a penalty of twenty-five dollars.

Section 19. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to remove fish from any licensed net without the authority of the owner or owners therof, except that any person may return to the water any fish not authorized to be taken by such device, or to remove fish

from any pond or tank of any fish hatchery without authority as aforesaid. Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof as provided in section twenty-two of this act, be subject to a fine of fifty dollars.

Section 20. That any fish commissioner, fish-warden, special warden, sheriff, constable, or any special officer, or any peace officer in this Commonwealth, is hereby authorized and commanded to proceed, with such force of the county as may be necessary, to destroy any device for catching fish used contrary to or prohibited by law in any of the waters within this Commonwealth; and they are hereby authorized and commanded to arrest forthwith, and without warrant, any person or persons owning, placing, or using such devices, or violating any of the provisions of this act; and they are further authorized and commanded to apprehend and arrest, and immediately take, any person or persons, who may be guilty of such violations, before any justice of the peace, magistrate, or other legally constituted authority, and thereupon make charge of such violation of the law, or any provision thereof; and the magistrate shall forthwith hear and determine the charge, as provided in section twenty-two of this act; and in case any fish commissioner, fish-warden, or any other officer named above, fails to prove his case, and the defendant or defendants are discharged, or in case the defendant or defendants are convicted and are sent to jail in lieu of the payment of fine or fines, penalty or penalties, the county in which the case is heard shall pay the costs. Such arrests may be made on Sunday or any holiday, in which case the person or persons so arrested shall be taken before the proper officer, and proceeded against on the first lawful day following the arrest. Any sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, special officer, or other peace officer of this Commonwealth, who shall refuse or neglect to proceed with sufficient force of the county to forthwith remove and destroy any existing device illegally used for the catching of fish within his jurisdiction, after being notified in writing of the existence of such illegally used devices by the Commissioner of Fisheries; or who shall refuse or neglect to remove or destroy any such illegal devices for catching fish within this Commonwealth, of which he shall have cognizance, shall, on conviction thereof as provided in section twenty-two of this act, be subject to a fine of fifty dollars, or to be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than three months nor more than six months.

Section 21. Any person or persons who shall by threat, menace or force, or in any manner, attempt to deter or prevent any fish-warden, or other person authorized to make arrests for violation of the fish laws, from enforcing or carrying into effect any provision of this act, or who shall resist the seizure of boats, devices, or nets illegally used, shall, on conviction thereof as provided in section twenty-two of this act, be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars, or in default of payment of said fine be committed to the county jail for a period of one hundred days.

Section 22. That any justice of the peace, alderman, or magistrate, upon information or complaint made to him by affidavit of one or more persons, charging any person or persons with having violated any of the provisions of this act, or any of the rules and regulations

adopted and promulgated by the Commissioner of Fisheries pursuant to this act, is hereby authorized and required to issue his warrant, under his hand and seal, directed to any constable, peace officer, or warden, and cause such person or persons to be arrested and brought before such justice, alderman, or magistrate, who shall hear and determine the guilt or innocence of the person or persons so charged; and, if convicted upon such charge shall be sentenced by said justice, alderman, or magistrate, severally, to pay the fine or fines, penalty or penalties, provided in this act for such violation, together with the costs of suit; the whole of said fine shall be paid over forthwith to the treasurer of the county in which the prosecution was brought, and said county treasurer shall pay over the same forthwith to the Commissioner of Fisheries, who shall deposit the same into the State Treasury, where it shall be kept as part of a fund separate and apart, to be used solely for the purposes of fish protection and fish propagation under the direction of the Department of Fisheries: Provided, That in case the defendant or defendants shall neglect to pay, at once, the fine or fines so imposed, said defendant or defendants shall forthwith be sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the county jail of the county where such conviction takes place, for a period of one day for each dollar of fine so imposed and unpaid, unless the defendant or defendants upon conviction, shall give notice of intention to appeal, when such defendant or defendants shall be permitted to enter into good and sufficient recognizance to appear before such justice, alderman, or magistrate, on or before the expiration of five days, if such appeal is not taken by them, or on the final determination of such appeal if it be not sustained, for execution of sentence: Provided also, That all actions for any violation of any of the provisions of this act must be taken within one year from the time the offense was committed; and, when necessary to properly conduct any case for any alderman, justice of the peace, magistrate, or any court, the Commissioner of Fisheries is authorized to employ legal counsel.

Section 23. That in all cases of arrest made for the violation of any of the provisions of this act, the possession of the fishes or of the nets, or the possession of or operation of any other devices herein prohibited, shall be prima facie evidence of the violation of this act.

Section 24. That, for the purpose of this act, any stream or water, or part thereof, within this Commonwealth, in which charr, or trout, are commonly fished for and caught, whether through the stocking of the stream, or whether native to such stream or water, or part thereof, shall be deemed water or streams inhabited by trout. In case of a conflict of statement on this point as to any stream or water, the matter shall be investigated by the Board of Fishery Commission, and its decision shall be final.

Section 25. The Commissioner of Fisheries, by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Fishery Commission, shall have power and authority to appoint thirty competent citizens of this Commonwealth as fish-wardens. Wardens so appointed shall hold office during the pleasure of the Commissioner of Fisheries, who may summarily remove any of their number, and appoint another competent citizen in his place, by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Fishery Commission. The wardens shall enforce all

the laws of the Commonwealth relating to fish and fishing, and the provisions supplementary thereto; and shall have power to execute all warrants and search warrants issued for the violation of the fish laws, and to serve subpoenas issued for the examination, investigation, or trial of all offenses against said laws; and said wardens shall be permitted to carry and use arms in the performance of their duties. They shall have power, without warrant, to search and examine any boat, conveyance, vehicle, fish-box, basket, bag, coat, or other receptacle for fish, when they have reason to believe that any of the provisions of any law relating to fish have been violated. Any court having jurisdiction of the offense, upon receiving proof of the probable cause for believing in the concealment of any game- or food-fish in any building, apartment, car, or locker, contrary to any provisions of this act, shall issue a search warrant, and cause a search to be made in any place; and to that end may, after demand and refusal, cause any building, apartment, car, or locker to be broken open and entered, and the contents thereof to be examined; and said wardens shall seize and take possession of any and all fish which may have been caught, taken, or killed at any time, in any manner or for any purposes, or had in possession or under control, or on sale or offered for sale, or have been shipped or about to be shipped, contrary to any of the laws of this Commonwealth; and such fish shall be disposed of according to the order of the Commissioner of Fisheries. Each warden shall keep a record of his official acts, receipts, and expenditures, and at the close of each month make a summary of such record, with such information in detail as may be necessary for the information of or be required by the Department of Fisheries. All wardens, when in the performance of their duties, shall have the power and authority to enter upon any land or water, and they shall have the power to demand and secure proper assistance in case of emergency. That each fish-warden, appointed in accordance with this section, shall receive as compensation for his services seventy-five dollars per month, and such allowance for expenses as may be deemed by the Board of Fishery Commission as just and reasonable.

Section 26. The Commissioner of Fisheries may, on the written application of a properly organized fish protective association, or of any association or individual owning or leasing waters, appoint one or more special fish-wardens for the county in which the application is made; or, at his discretion, appoint special fish-wardens to act anywhere within the Commonwealth; and all such appointments shall expire on the thirty-first day of May of each year: Provided also, That no special fish-warden shall be entitled to any salary, or to any expenses or compensation from the Commonwealth, for his services, unless such special fish-warden should be detailed for duty by the Commissioner of Fisheries, in writing; in which case the Commissioner of Fisheries is authorized to make a per diem allowance for compensation, and reasonable expenses, out of any appropriation which may be made for the payment of wardens. The special fish-wardens, so appointed, shall be clothed with the same power as the regular salaried wardens, and shall make report of the performance of their duties in the same manner.

Section 27. That the Commissioner of Fisheries shall have the right to issue bulletins relating to fish culture and fish protection as in his judgment may be deemed for the best interests of the work of the Department of Fisheries, and he shall make report annually to the Governor of the operations of the department.

Section 28. That persons engaged in catching fish for the market, or who may be engaged in the sale of fish, on demand of the Commissioner of Fisheries shall furnish, at the close of each year, a tabulated statement of their sales of fish and the gross amount of money realized; the said figures to be used by the Department of Fisheries entirely for statistical purposes, and no individual statement received by the Department of Fisheries shall be made public without the written consent of the owner. Any person who shall refuse to furnish such information, shall, on conviction as provided in section twenty-two of this act, be subject to a penalty of ten dollars for each and every offense.

Section 29. That all boats and legal devices used unlawfully, and forfeited to the Department of Fisheries under any provision of this act, shall be sold by the Commissioner of Fisheries, or destroyed by his order, and the moneys received from such sales be paid by him into the State Treasury, where it shall be kept as part of a fund separate and apart, to be used solely for the purposes of fish protection and fish propagation under the direction of the Department of Fisheries. All unlawful nets or devices, not preserved for exhibition purposes by the Department of Fisheries, shall be destroyed by the Commissioner of Fisheries. Record shall be made of all such sales or destruction, on the books of the department.

Section 30. The several sections of this act are to be deemed independent of each other, and, in the event of any section hereof being declared unconstitutional, it is hereby declared as the intention of the Legislature that such section shall be eliminated therefrom without affecting any other portion of this act.

Section 31. The Fish Commissioner, or any fish-warden or deputy warden, if making an arrest in good faith for violation of any of the provisions of this act, shall not be liable for prosecution for false arrest or suit for damages.

Section 32. That it shall be unlawful to fish for fish of any kind, in the waters of this Commonwealth, with outlines, commonly called set lines, or lines fastened or anchored at both ends, from the first day of December until the thirtieth day of June in the year next ensuing, both dates inclusive. It shall be lawful for any person to use and operate such outlines, as described in this section, from the first day of July to the thirtieth day of November next ensuing, both dates inclusive, for the capture of carp, suckers, mullets, catfish, and eels only: Provided, That said outlines be sunk to the bottom and so weighted that the hooks shall rest upon the bottom, and that cut or dead bait only shall be used: Provided further, That no person shall use more than three outlines, or attach to said outlines, in the aggregate, more than one hundred snoods, with not more than one hook attached to each: And provided, That during the season or period when it shall be lawful to operate outlines for the capture of the fishes aforesaid, it may only be done from five o'clock in the evening until seven o'clock in the morning next ensuing, when said

outlines must either be removed entirely from the water or the snoods or bait be detached and removed, unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the court that it was a physical impossibility to comply with this provision: And provided further, That the owner or operator of such outlines must either be present and exercise supervision over them or have attached to each line thereof a metallic tag bearing the name and address of the owner: Provided further, That any fish other than those named in this section, when caught on such lines, shall be immediately removed therefrom and set free into the waters from which they were taken: And provided further, That no outline shall be set or operated in any waters inhabited by trout. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof as provided in section twenty-two of this act, be subject to a penalty of twenty dollars, and shall forfeit to the Department of Fisheries all lines, boats, and other appliances used.

Section 33. The folowing acts of Assembly are intended to be supplied by this act, and the same are hereby repealed:—

1. "An act to classify the fish in the waters within this Commonwealth; declaring which are game-, which are food-, and which are bait-fish, and to regulate the catching and sale, and encourage the propagation of the same; to protect the waters within this Commonwealth from unfair, improper, wasteful, and destructive fishing, and to protect the fish from being destroyed or injured by destructive means; to provide for the appointment of fish-wardens, and to declare their official powers and duties; to encourage and regulate the propagation of fish within this Commonwealth, and to regulate the free distribution of the same by the Department of Fisheries, in the waters within the same; to define powers and duties of the Department of Fisheries; to regulate the sale and shipment of fish artificially propagated for profit; to forbid the sale of unlawful devices for catching fish; and to provide penalties and punishments for the violation of the provisions of this act, and providing how and by whom the costs shall be paid," approved the first day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and nine.

2. "An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and fish," approved the third day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

3. "A supplement to 'An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish,' approved the third day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, changing the time for hunting and killing deer, squirrels, rabbits, wild turkeys, pheasants, prairie chickens," approved the tenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred eighty-one, each and all the several sections thereof so far as they relate to fish.

4. "An act for the protection of salmon, black bass, and other food fishes newly introduced into the rivers Delaware and Susquehanna and their tributaries; for the protection of these classes also against unlawful fishing; and to prohibit the introduction of predatory fishes into trout streams, and for other germane purposes," approved the twenty-fourth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

5. "An act to provide for the appointment of a Board of Fish Commissioners, for construction of fishways, and for the propagation and protection of fish, and appropriating money for the same," approved the twenty-eighth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

6. "An act regulating the appointment and pay of fish-wardens or water-bailiffs," approved the fourteenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

7. "An act to provide for the propagation and protection of fish, and appropriating money therefor," approved the eleventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

8. "An act to prevent the catching, killing, exposing for sale, or having in possession of speckled trout, except from the fifteenth day of April to the fifteenth day of July," approved the eleventh day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

9. "An act for the protection of shad and game-fish in the State of Pennsylvania," approved the twenty-second day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, so much thereof as relates to fish and fishing in the waters within the Commonwealth.

10. "An act to provide for the appointment and increase the efficiency of the Commissioner of Fisheries of this Commonwealth," approved the fifteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

11. "An act to amend an act, entitled 'An act for the protection of shad and game-fish in the State of Pennsylvania,' approved the twenty-second day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, extending the time in which pike and pickerel may be caught," approved the fifteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

12. "An act to permit the use of eel-pots in the rivers and waters of the Commonwealth, other than trout streams," approved the twenty-fifth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred ninety-five.

13. "An act to prevent the placing in the waters of Pennsylvania of any torpedo, giant powder, nitro-glycerine, dynamite, electricity, lime, or any poisonous or explosive substances of any kind, for the purpose of catching or taking fish; providing for a penalty for the violation thereof," approved the twenty-fifth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

14. "An act to declare the species of fish which are game-fish and the species of fish which are commercially valuable for food, and to regulate the catching and encouraging the propagation of the same; to define the public waters within the State; to protect the waters within the State from improper and wasteful fishing; to provide for the appointment of fish commissioners and fish-wardens, and to declare their official powers and duties; to encourage and regulate the artificial propagation of game- and food-fish by said State Fish Commissioners; to regulate the distribution of the same in the waters of the Commonwealth; to provide penalties and punishments for the violation of the provisions of this act," approved the twenty-ninth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and one.

15. "An act permitting the taking of carp, suckers, and mullets, by means of seine-nets, from the waters of this Commonwealth, upon certain conditions," approved the twenty-sixth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and five.

16. "An act to amend an act, approved May twenty-ninth, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and one, entitled 'An act to declare the species of fish which are game-fish and the species of fish which are commercially valuable for food, and to regulate the catching and encourage the propagation of the same; to define the public waters within the State; to protect the waters within the State from improper and wasteful fishing; to provide for the appointment of fish commissioners and fish-wardens, and to declare their official powers and duties; to encourage and regulate the artificial propagation of game- and food-fish by said State Fish Commissioners; to regulate the distribution of the same in the waters of the Commonwealth; to provide penalties and punishments for the violation of the provisions of this act; by prescribing the number of tip-ups to be used, and the amount of fish to be taken in any one day and by any one man,' approved the fourteenth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and seven."

17. "An act to regulate the taking of carp, suckers, mullets, and eels in the waters of the Commonwealth, by means of gigs or spears, prohibiting the taking of all other fish by such means, and providing penalties for the violation of this act," approved the first day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and seven.

18. "An act authorizing the taking of suckers, catfish, carp, and eels, in the waters of this Commonwealth, through the use of fish-baskets, and prescribing penalties for violations of its provisions," approved the twenty-ninth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and seven.

And, in addition to the above, all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 17, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 928, entitled "An act to classify the fish in the waters within this Commonwealth; declaring which are game-fish and which are food-fish and which are bait-fish; and to regulate the catching and sale and to forbid the sale of certain fish, and encourage the propagation of the same; to protect the waters within this Commonwealth from unfair, improper, wasteful, and destructive fishing, and to protect the fish from being destroyed or injured by destructive means; to provide for the appointment of fish-wardens, and to declare their official power and duties; to encourage and regulate the propagation of fish within this Commonwealth, and to regulate the free distribution of the same, by the Department of Fisheries, in the waters within the same; to define powers and duties of the Department of Fisheries; to regulate the sale and shipment of fish artificially propagated for profit; and to pro-

vide penalties and punishments for the violation of the provisions of this act, and providing how and by whom the costs shall be paid."

This bill is generally designated as the "New Fish Code." It repeals all previous fish laws, and sets forth a new and changed manner of regulating the taking of fish for food from the waters of this Commonwealth. Many organizations or fish clubs seem to consider this bill a desirable one. But a multitude of individual citizens, many of them by their own statements of limited means, who, on holidays and when unable to obtain work, fish for food, strongly object to certain features of the new code. They particularly object to the regulations relative to bait-fish, and point out that only rich people, able to purchase live bait in advance, could fish under this code. They also object to the taking of trout under six (6) inches, on the ground that this is a slaughter of the babies and in opposition to sound conservation. They vigorously combat the idea that a trout once hooked and returned to the stream cannot survive. They also object to other features of the bill, on the general theory that it is drawn in the interest of those who fish for sport and regardless of the cost of the sport, and that it discriminates against the poor man who fishes for food. There is much in the code to warrant these protests.

But the vital matter is, that we are so regularly changing the fish code of Pennsylvania that few know the law and many unwittingly disobey it. Conservation is a matter of vital concern and it would be well to conserve and to restore all our natural resources. It ought not, however, be done against the will of the common people, and by laws that deny to all equal favor and opportunity. The solution of this whole matter is a campaign of education for two years, to the end that a new code of conservation and of administration may be drawn, and that, when drawn, it may have the united support of our citizenry. To arrive at the best, to study in a broad way our fish, game, forest, and water problems, and to legislate at the next Assembly upon all these topics in a comprehensive and effective way, will be better than specific acts that will only tentatively serve, and that are not favored by the great body of people who toil and to whom recreation such as fishing is a blessing.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 155.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Directing the Board of Public Charities to prepare and report to the Legislature, at the opening of the next regular session, a plan whereby the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania can support and care for all its dependent insane in institutions owned and controlled by it, with a view to the establishment of this policy at the earliest possible date.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby directs the Board of Public Charities

To prepare and report to the Legislature at the opening of the next regular session a plan whereby the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania can support and care for all its dependent insane in institutions owned and controlled by it with a view to the establishment of this policy at the earliest possible date.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 17, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 1371, entitled "A joint resolution directing the Board of Public Charities to prepare and report to the Legislature, at the opening of the next regular session, a plan whereby the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania can support and care for all its dependent insane in institutions owned and controlled by it, with a view to the establishment of this policy at the earliest possible date."

This joint resolution directs the Board of Public Charities to report to the next regular session of the Legislature a plan by which the Commonwealth can support and care for all its dependent insane, with a view to the establishment of this policy at the earliest possible date. The purpose is commendable and it may well be that the policy named is the wisest one to pursue. But it would be better to study the problem without any directive purpose in the study. The best results will come from an open study of the needs of these dependents. If this report is made in the Legislature at its next regular session, there will likely follow delay for two (2) or more years after report is made before action is taken. It is a matter so vital that the Board of Charities will at once be requested to make this study and report to the Executive in time to formulate bills in advance of next session. Thus the matter will be hastened.

For these reasons this joint resolution is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 156.

AN ACT

To amend section seventy-five of an act, entitled "An act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth," approved the thirty-first day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty, by providing that the penalty for murder of the first degree shall be either death or life imprisonment, at the discretion of the jury or of the Court, as the case may be.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That section seventy-five of the act, entitled "An act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth," approved the thirty-first day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty, which reads as follows:—

"Section 75. That every person convicted of the crime of murder of the first degree, his aiders, abettors and counsellors, shall be sentenced to suffer death by hanging by the neck; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court wherein such conviction takes place, and he is hereby required, within ten days after such sentence, to transmit a full and complete record of the trial and conviction to the Governor of this Commonwealth," be amended to read as follows:—

Section 75. That every person convicted of the crime of murder of the first degree, his aiders, abettors and counsellors, shall be sentenced to suffer death in the manner provided by law, or to undergo imprisonment for life, at the discretion of the jury trying the case, which shall fix the penalty by its verdict; the court to impose the sentence so fixed, as in other cases. In cases of pleas of guilty, the Court, where it determines the crime to be murder of the first degree, shall, at its discretion, impose sentence of death or imprisonment for life. And it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court wherein such conviction takes place, and he is hereby required, within ten days after such sentence of death, to transmit a full and complete record of the trial and conviction to the Governor of this Commonwealth.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 17, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 506, entitled "An act to amend section seventy-five of an act, entitled 'An act to consolidate, revise, and amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth,' approved the thirty-first day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty, by providing that the penalty for murder of the first degree shall be either death or life imprisonment, at the discretion of the jury or of the court, as the case may be."

This bill amends the penal law of March 31, 1860 by providing that the penalty for murder of the first degree shall be death or life imprisonment, at the discretion of the jury or of the Court.

Its purpose is to put upon jury or Court the solemn and serious duty of defining the penalty in the case of the most heinous crime one can be guilty of. The jury and the Court ought not to have this power and would not welcome this obligation. The tendency would be against social justice. Much as one may object to having the death penalty imposed, and this law does provide that it may be imposed, it is not wise to place upon persons set to secure justice this responsibility. The present statute gives Court and jury the duty to find the facts and declare a verdict. The law—and impersonal public will—fixes the penalty, and so it should until we see our way clear to abolish capital punishment. There is a growing sentiment in this direction and it would seem wise to let the present law operate until an enlightened public sentiment brings about the desired change from capital punishment to imprisonment.

For these reasons the bill is not appproved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 157.

AN ACT

To validate acts done and conveyances or mortgages made by or to corporations, and judicial sales or sheriff's sales had on any corporate obligation or mortgage, after letters patent are issued and before the recording of their charters.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That where heretofore, after the issuance of letters patent, but prior to the actual recording of the certificate of incorporation of a corporation created or intended to be created by virtue of the provisions of the general corporation act of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, or its supplements and amendments, any act has been done by such corporation, in good faith in the course of its lawful business; or where mortgages or transfers or conveyances of any property, real, personal, or mixed, have been made to or by any such corporation, in good faith; or where there has been a judicial sale or sheriff's sale on any mortgage or other obligation of such corporation; after the issuance of letters patent and before the actual recording of the certificate,—all such acts, mortgages, transfers, conveyances, and sales shall, after said certificate has been duly recorded, be deemed and taken as valid and effectual for all purposes.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 17, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 1045, entitled "An act to validate acts done and conveyances or mortgages made by or to corporations, and judicial sales or sheriff's sales had on any corporate obligation or mortgage, after letters patent are issued and before the recording of their charters."

This bill validates all acts done and mortgages made by or to corporations after letters patent have issued and before the recording of their charters.

A similar bill was vetoed during the session of the Legislature and the veto sustained. The same objections lie against this bill.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 158.

AN ACT

To amend sections one, two, three, and four of an act approved the twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand nine hundred and nine, entitled "An act to provide for the taking of testimony of witnesses, on behalf of defendants, in criminal cases, to be read in evidence at trial in any of the criminal courts of this Commonwealth, when such witnesses may reside beyond the limits of the Commonwealth, but within the United States, and providing for the costs and expenses of same."

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That section one of an act, approved the twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand nine hundred

nine, entitled "An act to provide for the taking of testimony of witnesses, on behalf of defendants in criminal cases, to be read in evidence at trial in any of the criminal courts of this Commonwealth, when such witnesses may reside beyond the limits of the Commonwealth, but within the United States, and providing for the costs and expenses of same," which reads as follows:—

"Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That, from and after the date of the passage of this act, it shall be lawful for any defendant, in any action to be tried in any of the criminal courts of this Commonwealth, desiring to take the testimony of any witness or witnesses residing without the State of Pennsylvania, but within the United States, upon giving twenty-four hours' notice in writing to the district attorney of the proper county, to present a petition, verified by affidavit, to said court or a judge thereof, setting forth said facts, that the testimony is material, that the witness or witnesses reside without the State of Pennsylvania, have not been and cannot be subpoenaed, or their attendance otherwise procured, and the name of the witness or witnesses; whereupon the court or a judge thereof may grant a rule to take said testimony, and, in case said rule is granted, the court or a judge thereof shall, at the same time, make an order providing what notice of time and place is to be given to the district attorney," is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That, from and after the date of the passage of this act, it shall be lawful for any defendant, in any action to be tried in any of the criminal courts of this Commonwealth, desiring to take testimony of any witness or witnesses residing without the State of Pennsylvania, but within the United States, upon giving twenty-four hours' notice in writing to the district attorney of the proper county, to present a petition, verified by affidavit, to said court or a judge thereof, setting forth said facts, that the testimony is material, that the witness or witnesses reside without the State of Pennsylvania, have not been and cannot be subpoenaed, or their attendance otherwise procured, or aged or infirm witnesses residing within the State of Pennsylvania, and the name of the witness or witnesses; whereupon the court or a judge thereof may grant a rule to take said testimony, and, in case said rule is granted, the court or judge thereof shall, at the same time, make an order providing what notice of time and place is to be given to the district attorney.

Section 2. Section two of said act, which reads as follows:—

"Section 2. Wherever any rule shall have been granted as provided for in section one of this act, the said rule shall be entered in the office of the clerk of courts, and a copy thereof, with notice of the time and place and names of the witness or witnesses, signed by the party or his attorney, shall be served upon the district attorney, which notice shall be in accordance with the order of court," is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 2. Whenever any rule shall have been granted as provided for in section one of this act and the amendments thereto, the said rule shall be entered in the office of the clerk of courts, and a copy thereof, with notice of the time and place and names of the witness or witnesses, signed by the party or his attorney, shall be served upon the district attorney, which notice shall be in accordance with the order of court.

Section 3. Section three of said act, which reads as follows:—

"Section 3. That any person, having authority under the law of the State where such depositions are to be taken to administer oaths, is hereby authorized to take depositions provided for by this act," is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 3. That any person, having authority under the laws of the State where such depositions are to be taken to administer oaths, is hereby authorized to take depositions provided for by this act and the amendments thereto.

Section 4. Section four of said act, which reads as follows:—

"Section 4. The testimony of witnesses, taken in accordance with the provisions of this act, may be read in evidence upon the trial in any of the criminal courts of this Commonwealth: Provided, however, If it shall be made to appear upon the trial that the witness whose deposition has been taken is in attendance, or has been or can be subpoenaed, or his attendance otherwise procured, the said depositions shall not be competent evidence," is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 4. The testimony of witnesses, taken in accordance with the provisions of this act and the amendments thereto, may be read in evidence upon the trial in any of the criminal courts of this Commonwealth: Provided, however, If it shall be made to appear upon the trial that the witness whose deposition has been taken is in attendance, or has been or can be subpoenaed, or his attendance otherwise procured, the said depositions shall not be competent evidence; except that, in the case of aged or infirm witnesses living within this Commonwealth, whose depositions have been taken for any defendant, such depositions shall be competent evidence after it shall be made to appear at the trial that said witnesses are dead or incapacitated from testifying.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 17, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 1270, entitled "An act to amend sections one, two, three, and four of an act, approved the twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand nine hundred and nine, entitled 'An act to provide for the taking of testimony of witnesses, on behalf of defendants, in criminal cases, to be read in evidence at trial in any of the criminal courts of this Commonwealth, when such witnesses may reside beyond the limits of the Commonwealth, but within the United States, and providing for the costs and expenses of same.'"

This bill amends certain sections of the act of April 27, 1909, by enlarging the group of competent witnesses living within this Commonwealth. There is no evidence that the ends of justice are defeated by the operation of the present law. If this amendment were to pass, alleged depositions taken before death of aged or infirm witnesses would become competent evidence. This would create conditions that could not be corrected and statements that could not

be verified. It is a grave question whether such as are incapable of respondnig to the court, as now required, should be allowed in this way, even after their death, to be held as having given competent testimony.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 159.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to the Saint Mary's Keller Memorial Hospital, of Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the sum of eight thousand five hundred dollars ($8,500), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby specifically appropriated to the Saint Mary's Keller Memorial Hospital, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, for the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred fifteen, for the following purposes:

For equipping and furnishing an adequate laundry, the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars ($1,500), or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For furnishing and equipping an adequate kitchen, the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For the purpose of maintenance, for the equipment of a pathological and clinical laboratory, and for the maintenance of a department of anaesthesia,—said laboratory and department to be approved by the Bureau of Medical Education and Licensure,—the sum of six thousand dollars ($6,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 18, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, without my approval, House bill No. 67, entitled, "An act making an appropriation to the Saint Mary's Keller Memorial Hospital, of Scranton, Pennsylvania."

I withhold my approval from this bill because of insufficient State revenue.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 160

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to the Dayton Normal Institute, of Dayton, Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the sum of four thousand dollars ($4,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby specifically appropriated to the Dayton Normal Institute, of Dayton, Pennsylvania, for the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, for the purpose of maintenance.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 18, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, without my approval, House bill No. 146, entitled "An act making an appropriation to the Dayton Normal Institute, of Dayton, Pennsylvania."

I withhold my approval from this bill because of insufficient State revenue.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 161.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to the Taylor Hospital, Ridley Park, Delaware County, Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby specifically appropriated to the Taylor Hospital, located at Ridley Park, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, for the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, for the purpose of maintenance, for the equipment of a pathological and clinical laboratory, and for the maintenance of a department of anaesthesia,—said laboratory and department to be approved by the Bureau of Medical Education and Licensure.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 18, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, without my approval, House bill No. 360, entitled, "An act making an appropriation to the Taylor Hospital, Ridley Park, Delaware County, Pennsylvania."

I withhold my approval from this bill because of insufficient State revenue.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 162.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to the Ellwood City Hospital, Ellwood City, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby specifically appropriated to the Ellwood City Hospital, of Ellwood City, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, for the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, for the purpose of maintenance, for the equipment of a pathological and clinical laboratory, and for the maintenance of a department of anaesthesia,—said laboratory and department to be approved by the Bureau of Medical Education and Licensure.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 18, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, without my approval, House bill No. 400, entitled, "An act making an appropriation to the Ellwood City Hospital, Ellwood City, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania."

I withhold my approval from this bill because of insufficient State revenue.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 163.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to the Homeopathic Hospital of Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby specifically appropriated to the Homeopathic Hospital, of Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, for the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, for the purpose of maintenance, for the equipment of a pathological and clinical laboratory, and for the maintenance of a department of anaesthesia,—said laboratory and department to be approved by the Bureau of Medical Education and Licensure.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 18, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, without my approval, House bill No. 435, entitled, "An act making an appropriation to the Homeopathic Hospital of Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania."

I withhold my approval from this bill because of insufficient State revenue.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 164.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to the agricultural experiment station of the Pennsylvania State College, to maintain substations for the purpose of making experiments in the improvement, culture, curing, and preparation of tobacco, and providing for the publication of the report thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the two fiscal years beginning on the first day of June, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, be and the same is hereby specifically appropriated to the trustees of the agricultural experiment station of the Pennsylvania State College, for the purpose of conducting experiments in the improvement, culture, curing, and preparation of tobacco, in collaboration with the Tobacco Growers' Societies duly incorporated, et cetera, of Lancaster and Clinton Counties, and with such other responsible associations as may desire to engage in such work, or with the United States Department of Agriculture. The management of the experiments shall be conducted by said experiment station, and the results of the experiments, together with an itemized statement of the expenditures hereunder, shall be published in the annual report presented by said station to the Governor of the Commonwealth: Provided, That no part of the appropriation herein made shall be used for the purchase of land.

Section 2. That an amount not exceeding five per centum of the sum appropriated by this act may be used by the station for the purpose of printing and distributing the results of the experiments herein provided for, in the form of bulletins,—one copy of each of which shall be sent to every newspaper published in the State, and to such individuals as may request the same, so far as the means of the station may permit.

Section 3. The money hereby appropriated shall be paid to the said trustees by the State Treasurer, on the warrant of the Auditor General, in such sums as may from time to time be required, and as the condition of the treasury will allow, on the presentation of a sworn statement showing in detail the purposes for which said sums have been expended under the provisions of this act.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 18, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, without my approval, House bill No. 518, entitled, "An act making an appropriation to the agricultural experiment station of the Pennsylvania State College to maintain substations for the purpose of making experiments in the improvement, culture curing and preparation of tobacco, and providing for the publication of the report thereof."

I withhold my approval from this bill because of insufficient State revenue.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 165.

AN ACT

To provide for the selection of a site and the erection of buildings for a State hospital for the insane, to be erected east of the Alleghany Mountains, and to be known as the Eastern State Hospital for the Insane; providing for the management of the same, and making an appropriation for the purchase of said site and the preparation of plans for the construction of buildings for the said hospital.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That immediately after the passage of this act, the Governor shall appoint a board, consisting of five citizens of Pennsylvania, which shall be known as the Building Commission of the Eastern State Hospital for the Insane. The said commission shall organize within thirty days after its appointment, by the election from its members of a chairman and treasurer. The members shall receive no compensation, but shall be allowed expenses actually and necessarily incurred. The said commission shall select and purchase a site within the Commonwealth, east of the Alleghany Mountains, reasonably near a railroad, and containing not more than five hundred acres, upon which shall be erected the buildings for the Eastern State Hospital for the Insane. The cost of said site shall not exceed fifty thousand ($50,000.00) dollars. The said commission shall cause to be prepared plans and specifications for said hospital, which shall be subject to the approval of the Board of Public Charities. Part of the acreage purchased shall contain a source of potable water, and shall be arable land, or land capable of being made arable, so that, as far as practicable, the food for the inmates of said hospital may be produced on said land.

When the site so selected and the cost thereof shall be approved by the Board of Public Charities, and the title to such land shall be approved by the Attorney General, said land shall be purchased in fee by the commission, in the name of the Commonwealth.

The plans and specifications shall provide for buildings capable of accommodating at least one thousand patients, and in such manner that additional accommodations may be provided without undue cost, from time to time, as appropriations for such purpose may be made.

Section 2. In the construction of said buildings or the improvement of the said site, no contract involving an expenditure of more than five hundred ($500.00) dollars shall be made, unless the same be duly advertised and competitive bids thereon received. All contracts shall be made by the said commission.

Section 3. When the General Assembly shall make an appropriation for the construction of the buildings for said Eastern State Hospital for the Insane, the said commission shall appoint a superintendent of construction, for the construction of the buildings for said hospital; and may employ such other persons as it may deem necessary to secure the speedy and economical construction of the buildings of said hospital, and the improvement of the said site, at such compensation as shall be fixed by the commission.

Section 4. Upon the execution of any contract the said commission shall furnish to the Auditor General certified copies thereof.

Section 5. All contracts for the equipment of the buildings for said hospital shall be entered into only after competitive bidding, and upon the contractor executing a bond to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in an amount, and with surety or sureties, to be approved by the said commission, conditioned for the faithful performance of the terms of the contract.

Section 6. All payments made on account of the purchase of land, or on account of any contract for the erection of said buildings, shall be by warrants drawn by the Auditor General on the State Treasurer; but no warrant shall be drawn until the said commission, or a majority thereof, shall have certified to the Auditor General in writing that the land purchased complies with the requirements of this act, and that the terms of the contract have been faithfully complied with, and that the work for which payment is to be made by the warrant has been formerly approved and accepted by the said commission, or a majority thereof. No work done in pursuance of any contract shall be approved and accepted until a majority of the members of the said commission shall have personally inspected the work. Payments shall be made, for the expense of construction, maintenance, or any other purpose, only by warrants similarly drawn and certified to.

Section 7. To provide for the purchase and improvement of the site for the Eastern State Hospital for the Insane, the preparation of plans and specifications for the building of said hospital, and the traveling and incidental expenses of the commission, the sum of forty thousand ($40,000) dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby specifically appropriated.

Section 8. When the General Assembly shall have made sufficient appropriations for that purpose, and when the buildings for the Eastern State Hospital for the Insane are sufficiently constructed and furnished to accommodate five hundred patients, the said commission shall surrender its control over said hospital and buildings to a board of nine trustees, who shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The said board

of trustees shall be a body corporate, and shall be known by the name and style of the Eastern State Hospital for the Insane. The members of the said board shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties.

Section 9. Of the trustees first appointed, three shall serve for one year, three for two years, and three for three years. At the expiration of the respective periods the vacancies shall be filled by the Governor by appointment for three years. Should any vacancy occur by the death, resignation or incapacity of any trustee, such vacancy shall be filled by appointment for the unexpired term of such trustee. The board of trustees shall manage and direct the affairs of the said hospital, and make all necessary by-laws and regulations not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth.

Section 10. The said board of trustees shall appoint a competent and skilful physician, of special training and experience in the treatment and care of the insane, who shall be superintendent for the said Eastern State Hospital for the Insane, and shall have charge, supervision and direction of the hospital. The said board shall appoint such and so many assistants, attendants and other employes as they may deem necessary, and may remove the same from time to time. They shall fix the salaries and compensation of all the officers and employes of the hospital.

Section 11. The laws now in force relating to the support and maintenance of the indigent insane in the State hospitals for the insane, and the payment of the expenses thereof, shall apply to the Eastern State Hospital for the Insane.

Section 12. The said board of trustees shall make, under oath by their president or treasurer, a quarterly report to the Auditor General and to the State Board of Public Charities, containing an itemized statement of the expenses of the hospital during the previous quarter. Unless such itemized report is made and approved by the State Board of Public Charities, the Auditor General and the State Treasurer, the State Treasurer shall not pay any money to said institution until such report is made and approved, as aforesaid.

Section 13. Whenever said hospital shall have sufficient accommodation for the proper care of a larger number of insane patients than have been committed to it, the Committee on Lunacy of the Board of Public Charities may transfer to said hospital patients from any other State hospital for the insane. The expense of such transfers shall be paid from the appropriation for the care and maintenance of the indigent insane.

Section 14. The Governor, the judges of the several courts of record of the Commonwealth, the members of the Legislature, and the members of the Board of Public Charities, shall be ex officio visitors of the said hospital.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 18, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, without my approval, House bill No. 1417, entitled, "An act to

provide for the selection of a site and the erection of buildings for a State Hospital for the Insane, to be erected east of the Alleghany Mountains and to be known as the Eastern State Hospital for the Insane; providing for the management of the same and making an appropriation for the purchase of said site, and the preparation of plans for the construction of buildings for the said hospital."

I withhold my approval from this bill because of insufficient State revenue.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 166.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to the Erie County Anti-Tuberculosis Society, located at Erie, Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the sum of five hundred dollars ($500), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby specifically appropriated to the Erie County Anti-Tuberculosis Society, located at Erie, for the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred fifteen, for the purpose of maintenance.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 18, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, without my approval, Senate bill No. 6, entitled, "An act making an appropriation to the Erie County Anti-Tuberculous Society, located at Erie, Pennsylvania."

I withhold my approval from this bill because of insufficient State revenue.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 167.

AN ACT

To provide for the erection of a tablet, marker, or monument to commemorate the services and patriotism during the Civil War of the Allen Infantry, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, officially known as Company "G," Twenty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and commonly styled "The First Defenders;" providing for the appointment of a commission to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and making an appropriation therefor.

Whereas, A company officially styled Company "G," Twenty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and commonly known and called "Allen Infantry," of Allentown, Pennsylvania, and also known as

"The First Defenders," was one of the five companies being the first to respond to the call for troops by President Lincoln, dated April fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and reached the national capitol building on April eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, said companies being the first troops to reach Washington after the publication of said call; therefore,—

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the Governor is authorized to appoint a commission consisting of three persons, one of whom shall be a survivor of Company "G," Twenty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, known as the "Allen Infantry," of Allentown Pennsylvania.

This commission shall be known as the "First Defenders Commission," and shall serve without compensation other than expenses actually and necessarily expended in the performance of the duties herein prescribed. The Governor may fill the vacancy that may in any manner occur in the commission.

Section 2. The duties of the commission shall be to erect upon a site in the City Park, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, donated by the municipal authorities, a tablet, marker, or monument, of such design, material, and inscription as to it seems proper, to commemorate the services, valor, and patriotism of the Allen Infantry Company, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, officially known as Company "G," Twenty-fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and commonly known as "The First Defenders," and to enter into a contract for the erection and construction of such tablet, marker, or monument. Such tablet, marker, or monument shall not exceed in cost the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars ($1,500).

Section 3. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, the sum of one thousand six hundred dollars ($1,600), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is specifically appropriated, to be applied as follows, namely:

For the erection of a tablet, marker, or monument, as aforesaid, the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars ($1,500), or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For the purpose of defraying all necessary and actual expenses of the commission, the sum of one hundred dollars ($100), or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 18, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, without my approval, Senate bill No. 71, entitled, "An act to provide for the erection of a tablet, marker, or monument to commemorate the services and patriotism during the Civil War of the Allen Infantry, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, officially known as Company "G," Twenty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and commonly styled "The First Defenders;" providing for the appointment of a commission to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and making an appropriation therefor."

I withhold my approval from this bill because of insufficient State revenue.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 168.

AN ACT

To establish a Secondary School of Agriculture at Pennsburg, Pennsylvania, and making appropriation for the said school.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That a Secondary School of Agriculture is hereby established at Pennsburg, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, in connection with the Perkiomen Seminary. It shall give courses in instruction in raising and caring for farm crops, dairying, animal husbandry, horticulture, farm management, domestic economy, and such other subjects of study as shall be valuable in teaching more effective methods in developing the agricultural resources of the State: Provided, That the trustees of Perkiomen Seminary shall supply a sufficient quantity of land and suitable farm buildings for experimental work and practical demonstration in scientific agriculture.

Section 2. The Secretary of Agriculture, the President of the Pennsylvania State College, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the President of Perkiomen Seminary shall arrange for regular courses of study and for such special courses as may be found necessary to give the students in said school a theoretical and practical knowledge of agriculture, such as will qualify them for entrance into the Pennsylvania State College, and shall have general supervision of the said school.

Section 3. The tuition for all students residents of Pennsylvania before their entrance into the school shall be free of charge to them.

Section 4. The trustees of Perkiomen Seminary shall, on or before the first day of December of every year hereafter, make a written report to the Secretary of Agriculture showing the condition and progress of the school.

Section 5. The sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby specifically appropriated to the trustees of Perkiomen Seminary, for the establishment and maintenance of the said school for the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred fifteen.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 18, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, without my approval, Senate bill No. 292, entitled, "An act to establish a Secondary School of Agriculture at Pennsburg, Pennsylvania, and making appropriation for the said school."

I withhold my approval from this bill because of insufficient State revenue.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 169.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to the Babies' Hospital of Philadelphia, at Philadelphia.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby specifically appropriated to the Babies' Hospital of Philadelphia, at Philadelphia, for the purpose of maintenance during the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen (1915).

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 18, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, without my approval, Senate bill No. 562, entitled, "An act making an appropriation to the Babies' Hospital of Philadelphia, at Philadelphia."

I withhold my approval from this bill because of insufficient State revenue.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 170.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to the Philadelphia Osteopathic Hospital of Philadelphia.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby specifically appropriated to the trustees of the Philadelphia Osteopathic Hospital of Philadelphia, for the following purpose, namely:

The sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, for maintenance during the two fiscal years beginning July first, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 18, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, without my approval, House bill No. 1255, entitled, "An act making an appropriation to the Philadelphia Osteopathic Hospital of Philadelphia."

I withhold my approval from this bill because of insufficient State revenue.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 171.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to the Nesbitt West Side Hospital, Dorranceton, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the sum of three thousand dollars ($3,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby specifically appropriated to the Nesbitt West Side Hospital, located at Dorranceton, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, for the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, for the purpose of maintenance, for the equipment of a pathological and clinical laboratory, and for the maintenance of a department of anaesthesia,—said laboratory and department to be approved by the Bureau of Medical Education and Licensure.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 18, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, without my approval, House bill No. 754, entitled, "An act making an appropriation to the Nesbit West Side Hospital, Dorranceton, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania."

I withhold my approval from this bill because of insufficient State revenue.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 172.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to the Providence General Hospital, located between Germantown and Roxboro, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is specifically appropriated to the Providence General Hospital, located between Germantown and Roxboro, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, for the following purposes, to wit:

For the purpose of maintenance, the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 18, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, without my approval, House bill No. 864, entitled, "An act making an appropriation to the Providence General Hospital, located between Germantown and Roxboro, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania."

I withhold my approval from this bill because of insufficient State revenue.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 173.

AN ACT

Making a deficiency appropriation to the Northwestern Anti-Tuberculosis League, for the Grandview Sanatorium and the Bonair Sanatorium.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars ($7,500), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby specifically appropriated to the Northwestern Anti-Tuberculosis League, for the Grandview Sanatorium and the Bonair Sanatorium, to cover a deficiency in maintenance.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 18, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, without my approval, House bill No. 242, entitled, "An act making a deficiency appropriation to the Northwestern Anti-Tuberculosis League, for the Grandview Sanatorium and the Bonair Sanatorium."

I withhold my approval from this bill because of insufficient State revenue.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 174.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to the trustees of the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and

the same is hereby specifically appropriated to the trustees of the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, for the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen; the said amount to be applied as follows:

For the general maintenance of the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, and the purchase of apparatus and equipment as the trustees may deem best for the interest of said college, the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000).

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 18, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, without my approval, Senate bill No. 38, entitled, "An act making an appropriation to the trustees of the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia."

I withhold my approval from this bill because of insufficient State revenue.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 175.

AN ACT

To fix the salaries of the clerks, tellers, and employes in the office of the county treasurer of any county having a population of one million four hundred thousand inhabitants, or over.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That after the thirty-first day of May, one thousand nine hundred fifteen, the compensation of the clerks and employes in the office of the county treasurer of any county having a population of one million four hundred thousand inhabitants, or over, shall be as follows:—

Paying teller, three thousand dollars ($3,000) per annum.

First assistant paying teller, two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500) per annum.

Second assistant paying teller, two thousand dollars ($2,000) per annum.

Third assistant paying teller, one thousand eight hundred dollars ($1,800) per annum.

Receiving teller, three thousand dollars ($3,000) per annum.

First assistant receiving teller, two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500) per annum.

Second assistant receiving teller, two thousand dollars ($2,000) per annum.

Book-keeper, two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500) per annum.

First assistant book-keeper, two thousand dollars ($2,000) per annum.

Second assistant book-keeper, one thousand six hundred dollars ($1,600) per annum.

Third assistant book-keeper, one thousand five hundred dollars ($1,500) per annum.

Executive clerk, three thousand dollars ($3,000) per annum.

Warrant clerk, two thousands dollars ($2,000) per annum.

First assistant warrant clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars ($1,500) per annum.

Second assistant warrant clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars ($1,500) per annum.

State clerk, three thousand dollars ($3,000) per annum.

First assistant State clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500) per annum.

Second assistant State clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars ($1,800) per annum.

Third assistant State clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars ($1,800) per annum.

Fourth assistant State clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars ($1,800) per annum.

Fifth assistant State clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars ($1,800) per annum.

All other clerks not herein mentioned or provided for, one thousand eight hundred dollars ($1,800) each, per annum.

Messenger, one thousand two hundred dollars ($1,200) per annum.

Stenographer, one thousand two hundred dollars ($1,200) per annum.

Telephone operator, one thousand dollars ($1,000) per annum.

Watchmen, one thousand one hundred dollars ($1,100) per annum, each.

Janitors, Nine hundred dollars ($900) per annum, each.

Such compensation as herein provided for shall be paid monthly, or otherwise as provided by law.

Section 2. All laws and parts of laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 19, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 314, entitled "An act to fix the salaries of the clerks, tellers, and employes in the office of the county treasurer of any county having a population of one million four hundred thousand inhabitants or over."

This bill purposes substantial increases in salaries of employes in the office of the treasurer in counties having a population of 1,400,000 or more. The total increase is at least $12,950. To increase salaries of county officials by legislative direction is of doubtful propriety. The county concerned should do this of its own initiative. The State is not advised of the wisdom of placing this added charge upon the taxpayers of the county. In the present general depression it would be well if all gave themselves to retrenchment, and to the task of lessening, not increasing, the cost of public service.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 176.

AN ACT

To amend the first section of an act, entitled "An act to amend the first section of an act, approved the fourth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and seven, entitled 'An act to fix the salaries of the deputy register, clerks, and employes in the office of the register of wills, of any county of this Commonwealth having a population of one million or over,' so as to make it apply to counties containing a population of one million four hundred thousand or over," approved the fifth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and eleven, so as to change the salaries of the said deputy register, clerks, and employes of the office of register of wills of said counties.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the first section of an act, approved the fifth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and eleven, entitled "An act to amend the first section of an act, approved the fourth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and seven, entitled 'An act to fix the salaries of the deputy register, clerks, and employes in the office of the register of wills of any county of this Commonwealth having a population of one million or over, so as to make it apply to counties containing a population of one million four hundred thousand or over," which now reads as follows:—

"Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the salaries or compensation of the deputy register, clerks, and employes in the office of the register of wills, of any county of this Commonwealth having a population of one million four hundred thousand or over, as computed by the last preceding United States census, shall be as follows: Deputy register, at the rate of twenty-five hundred dollars per annum; one chief clerk, seventeen hundred dollars; one assistant chief clerk, sixteen hundred dollars; one bookkeeper and cashier, fifteen hundred dollars; transcribing clerks, recording clerks, inventory clerks, index clerks, compare clerks, miscellaneous clerks, and stenographer, each, at twelve hundred dollars per annum; custodians of records and a messenger, each at one thousand dollars per annum. Such salaries and compensation to be paid monthly by the treasurer of such county, according to existing laws," be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:—

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the salaries or compensation of the deputy register, clerks, and employes in the office of the register of wills of any county of this Commonwealth having a population of one million four hundred thousand or over, as computed by the last preceding United States census, shall be as follows: Deputy register, at the rate of thirty-five dollars per annum; one chief clerk, two thousand dollars; one assistant chief clerk, eighteen hundred dollars, one bookkeeper and cashier, eighteen hundred dollars; one chief account clerk, eighteen hundred dollars; one chief compare clerk, twenty-two hundred dollars; assistant chief compare clerks, eighteen hundred dollars; compare clerks, transcribing clerks, recording clerks, inventory clerks, index clerks, miscellaneous clerks, temporary clerks, search clerks, account clerks, and stenographer, each, fifteen hundred dollars per annum; custodians of records and a messenger, each, at twelve hundred dollars per annum; one janitor, at seven hundred and twenty dollars per annum. Such salaries and compensation to be paid monthly by the treasurer of such county according to existing laws.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 19, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 452, entitled "An act to amend the first section of an act, entitled 'An act to amend the first section of an act approved the fourth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and seven, entitled 'An act to fix the salaries of the deputy register, clerks, and employes in the office of the register of wills of any county of this Commonwealth having a population of one milion or over,' so as to make it apply to counties containing a population of one million four hundred thousand or over,' approved the fifth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and eleven, so as to change the salaries of the said deputy register, clerks, and employes of the office of register of wills of said counties."

This bill increases salaries of employes in the office of the register of wills in counties having a population of 1,400,000 or over. The gross sum thus proposed is largely in excess of the sum now devoted to this service in the counties concerned. Moreover, additional and new positions, such as chief and assistant chief, compare clerks and janitor. A strict construction of Article III, Section 3, of the Constitution would doubtless render these new offices invalid.

But the principal objection lies in the fact that it adds a substantial fixed charge upon the taxpayers of these counties without their knowledge and consent. At the present time, when municipalities, like industries, find it difficult to maintain themselves, it is unwise to add to the burdens of the people.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 177.

AN ACT

Fixing the salaries of employes of the board of revision of taxes in counties containing a population of more than one million five hundred thousand.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That, in counties containing a population of more than one million five hundred thousand, the employes of the board of revision of taxes shall, from and after July first, one thousand nine hundred fifteen, receive the following annual salaries: Chief clerk, two thousand five hundred dollars ($2500); assistant chief clerk, two thousand dollars ($2,000); registration clerk, two thousand dollars ($2000); allowance clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars ($1800); division and locality clerk, one thousand seven hundred dollars ($1700); certificate clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars ($1800); special clerk, one thousand five hundred

dollars ($1500; all other clerks, one thousand five hundred dollars ($1500)) each; stenographer, one thousand two hundred dollars ($1200); doorkeeper, nine hundred and sixty dollars ($960); janitors, seven hundred and twenty dollars ($720) each.

Section 2. All acts and parts of acts, general, local, or special, inconsistent with this act are repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 19, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 1293, entitled "An act fixing the salaries of employes of the board of revision of taxes in counties containing a population of more than one million five hundred thousand."

This bill fixes salaries of employes of the board of revision of taxes in counties having over 1,500,000 population. It is in reality a salary raiser. The employes in this department now receive $1200 per year. This increase of salaries is perhaps warranted. But if so, no one has given such information save the employes concerned. The heads of the deparment have not indicated that in their judgment this is necessary. The whole matter of salaries of county officials should be carefully studied and an equitable schedule fixed for these officers. To have each department or each group of employes conduct an independent campaign for salary increases is manifestly not in the interest of economy, not in the interest of justice. The county affected is now struggling to make its income meet its expenditures and it is unwise at this time—worthy as this case may be—to increase these salaries.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 178.

AN ACT

To amend the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, eleventh, twelfth, and fifteenth sections of an act, entitled "An act establishing the office of State Fire Marshal; defining his powers and duties; providing for his compensation, and the maintenance of his office; giving courts the power to punish witnesses for contempt of his authority, and to review his orders; and making it the duty of officers of public instruction and persons in charge of public or private schools to instruct children as to the dangers of fire and the prevention of fire waste," approved the third day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven; by extending the powers and duties of the State Fire Marshal, his deputies and assistants, and providing penalties for violations of said act as amended; and to repeal the fourteenth section of said act and substitute a new section fourteen therefor; providing that said act and this amendment thereto shall not apply to cities having a population of five hundred thousand or over.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the second section of an act, entitled "An act establishing the office of State Fire Marshal; de-

fining his powers and duties; providing for his compensation, and the maintenance of his office; giving courts the power to punish witnesses for contempt of his authority, and to review his orders; and making it the duty of officers of public instuction and persons in charge of public or private schools to instruct children as to the dangers of fire and the prevention of fire waste," approved the third day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, which now reads as follows:—

"Section 2. The State Fire Marshal shall appoint a chief assistant fire marshal, who shall receive an annual salary of four thousand ($4,000) dollars; and a first and second deputy fire marshal, each of whom shall receive an annual salary of three thousand ($3,000) dollars. Each such assistant and deputy shall also be paid his actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of the duties of his office. The State Fire Marshal shall also appoint one or more stenographers, at an annual salary not to exceed one thousand two hundred ($1,200) dollars each; and such other clerks and assistants as may be needed, at a cost of not exceeding three ($3) dollars per day each. In case of the absence of the State Fire Marshal, or his inability, for any cause, to discharge the duties of his office, such duties shall devolve upon the chief assistant fire marshal. In case of the absence or inability, for any cause, of both the State Fire Marshal and chief assistant fire marshal, their duties and powers shall devolve upon the first deputy, and, failing him, upon the second deputy," be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:—

Section 2. The State Fire Marshal shall appoint a chief deputy fire marshal, who shall receive an annual salary of four thousand ($4,000) dollars; an assistant chief deputy fire marshal, who shall receive an annual salary of three thousand ($3,000) dollars; and a first, second, third, and fourth special deputy fire marshals, who shall each receive an annual salary of three thousand ($3,000) dollars. He may also appoint such deputies as may be deemed necessary from time to time, not to exceed forty (40), at an annual salary not to exceed fifteen hundred ($1,500) dollars each; and said State Fire Marshal, chief deputy assistant, chief deputy, special deputies, and deputies and assistants, shall also be paid their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of the duties of their offices. The State Fire Marshal shall appoint a statistician, at an annual salary of twenty-five hundred ($2,500) dollars; also a chief clerk, at an annual salary of two thousand ($2,000) dollars; and he may also appoint one or more stenographers, at an annual salary not to exceed twelve hundred ($1,200) dollars each; also a messenger, at an annual salary of one thousand one hundred dollars; also such clerks as the work of the department may require, at an annual salary not to exceed fourteen hundred ($1,400) dollars each. In case of the absence of the State Fire Marshal, or his disability for any cause to discharge the duties of his office, such duties shall devolve upon the chief deputy fire marshal. In the case of the absence or disability, for any cause, of both the State Fire Marshal and chief deputy fire marshal, their duties shall devolve upon the assistant chief deputy; and, failing him, upon the first special deputy; and, failing him, upon the second special deputy; and, failing him, upon the fourth special deputy fire marshal,

Section 2. That the third section of said act, which now reads as follows:—

"Section 3. The chief of the fire department in any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, where such fire department is established, or, where no such fire department exists, the burgess of any borough, or president or chairman of the board of supervisors of any township or other municipality or incorporated district, shall be, by virtue of such office held by them, assistants to the State Fire Marshal, and subject to the duties and obligations imposed by this act, and subject to the directions of the State Fire Marshal in the execution of the provisions hereof. The State Fire Marshal may also appoint individual citizens as assistants, who shall be subject to the duties and obligations aforesaid, and to directions of the State Fire Marshal. Immediately upon taking office, the State Fire Marshal shall prepare instructions to the assistant fire marshals, and forms for their use in the reports required by this act, and shall cause them to be printed and sent, together with a copy of this law, to each such officer in the Commonwealth," be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 3. The chief of the fire department of any county, city, borough, township, town, or other municipality or incorporated district, where such fire department is established, or, where no such fire department exists, the burgess of any borough, president or chairman of the board of supervisors of any township, or other municipality or incorporated district, shall, by virtue of such office held by them, be assistants to the State Fire Marshal, and subject to the duties and obligations imposed by this act, and subject to the directions of the State Fire Marshal in the execution of the provisions thereof. The State Fire Marshal may also appoint individual citizens as assistants, who shall be subject to the duties and obligations aforesaid, and to the directions of the State Fire Marshal. The State Fire Marshal shall have power to prescribe rules and regulations governing the having, using, storage, sale, and keeping of gasoline, naphtha, kerosene, or other substance of like character; blasting powder, gunpowder, dynamite or any explosive or other inflammable or combustible chemical products, or substances, or materials, whatsoever. He shall also have power to make rules and regulations requiring the placing of chemical or liquid gas fire-extinguishers in garages and other buildings. He shall also prepare instructions for the special deputy fire marshals, deputy fire marshals, and assistant fire marshals; and shall prescribe the form and manner in which the reports required by this act shall be made; and shall cause such instructions and forms of reports to be printed and sent, together with a copy of this act and of the act to which this act is an amendment, to each officer and assistant having official duties to perform as herein provided.

Section 3. That the fourth section of said act, which now reads as follows:—

"Section 4. The assistants of the State Fire Marshal shall investigate the cause, origin, and circumstances of every fire occurring in this State, by which life or property has been destroyed, damaged, or endangered, and so far as possible shall determine whether the fire was the result of design or carelessness. Such investigation

shall be begun immediately upon the occurrence of the fire, by the assistant in whose territory it has occurred, and if it appears to the assistant making such investigation to be of suspicious origin the State Fire Marshal shall be immediately notified of such fact. Every fire occurring in this State shall be reported in writing to the State Fire Marshal, within ten days after its occurrence, by the assistant in whose jurisdiction it occurred. Such report shall be in the form prescribed by the State Fire Marshal, and shall contain a statement of all facts relating to the cause and origin of such fire that can be ascertained, the extent of damage thereof, the insurance upon the property injured or destroyed, and such other information as may be required: Provided, however, That the duties to be performed by the assistant fire marshals, or any of them, may be limited by the State Fire Marshal so as to reasonably accord with their pre-existing public duties," be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:—

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the aforesaid assistants to the State Fire Marshal, and of each of them, to investigate the origin, cause, and other circumstances of every fire, by which any property or life has been destroyed, damaged, or endangered, occurring within the territorial limits of their respective counties, boroughs, townships, towns, or other municipality or incorporated districts, respectively; and make every effort to determine whether such fires were of incendiary origin, or the result of design, carelessness, or accident. Upon the occurrence of any fire, such assistant shall report the same to the State Fire Marshal, within ten days of its occurrence, and shall begin the investigation thereof, and, if it appears to the assistant making such investigation to be of such character and origin as shall require thorough and exhaustive investigation, he shall immediately notify the State Fire Marshal to that effect; and shall, under the directions of the State Fire Marshal, aid and assist in the making of such investigation. The aforesaid reports of the occurrence of any fire shall be made in writing, and in the manner and form prescribed by the State Fire Marshal on the blanks furnished by the latter to such assistants for that purpose. Such reports shall, in every case, contain a statement of all the facts relating to the cause of such fire that can be ascertained; the extent of the loss and damage to property, as well as the loss of life and personal injuries, caused thereby, or resulting therefrom; the amount of insurance upon the property destroyed or damaged; and such other information as may be required by the State Fire Marshal: Provided, however, That such assistants shall notify the State Fire Marshal, at his office in Harrisburg, immediately, by telephone or telegraphic message of not more than ten words, of the occurrence of any incendiary fire: And provided further, That the duties herein above prescribed to be performed by the said assistant fire marshals, or any of them, may be limited by the State Fire Marshal, at his discretion, when requested in writing so to do.

Any of the aforesaid deputies or assistants of the State Fire Marshal who shall neglect or refuse to report to the State Fire Marshal, or to make reports or investigations of fires, as herein above pre-

scribed, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to undergo imprisonment not exceeding ten days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 4. That the fifth section of said act, which now reads as follows:—

"Section 5. The State Fire Marshal, his deputies or assistants, upon the complaint of any person, or whenever he or they shall deem it necessary, shall inspect the buildings and premises within their jurisdiction. Whenever any of the said officers shall find any building or structure which, for want of repairs, or by reason of age or dilapidated condition, or for any other cause, is especially liable to fire and so situated as to endanger other property, he or they shall order the same to be removed or remedied, if the same is reasonably practicable, thereby lessening the danger from fire. Whenever such officer shall find in any building combustible or explosive matter or inflammable conditions which are in violation of any law or ordinance applicable thereto, or are dangerous to the safety of such buildings, thereby endangering other property, he or they shall order the same to be removed or remedied, and such order shall forthwith be complied with by the owner or occupant of such premises or building. If such order is made by a deputy or assistant of the State Fire Marshal, such owner or occupant may, within five days, appeal to the State Fire Marshal, who shall within ten days review such order and file his decision thereon; and unless, by his authority the order is revoked or modified, it shall remain in full force and be obeyed by such owner or occupant: Provided, however, That any such owner or occupant, who feels himself aggrieved by such order, may, within five days after the same has been affirmed by the State Fire Marshal, file his petition with the court of common pleas of the proper county, praying a review of such order; and it shall be the duty of the court to hear the same at the first convenient day, and to make such order in the premises as right and justice may require.

"Any owner or occupant failing to comply with such order within ten days after said appeal shall have been determined, or, if no appeal is taken, then within twenty days after the service of said order, shall be liable to a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each day's neglect thereafter. The service of any such order shall be made upon the occupant of the premises to whom it is directed, by either delivering a true copy of same to such occupant personally, or by delivering the same to and leaving it with any person in charge of the premises, or, in case no such person is found upon the premises, by affixing a copy thereof in a conspicuous place on the door to the entrance of the said premises. Whenever it may be necessary to serve such an order upon the owner of premises, such order may be served either by delivering to and leaving with the said person a true copy of the said order, or, if such owner is absent from the jurisdiction of the officer making the order, by mailing such copy to the owner's last known post-office address. The penalties herein provided may be recovered as debts are by law collectible, in any courts having jurisdiction of the parties. Such action shall be brought in the name of the Commonwealth, under the direction of the State

Fire Marshal or any of his deputies or assistants, by the Attorney General, or by any district attorney or legally constituted law officer of any county, city, borough, township, or other municipality, who may be designated by the Attorney General; or, at the option of the Attorney General, he may designate any attorney to bring such action," be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Section 5. The State Fire Marshal, on his own motion, or upon complaint in writing, shall inspect any buildings, premises, or property which, in his judgment, require inspection. The said deputies or assistants shall likewise upon their own motion, or upon complaint in writing, inspect any buildings, premises, or property within their respective territories, which, in their judgment, may require inspection; and shall make inspection of any buildings, premises, or property whenever directed by the State Fire Marshal so to do, within their respective territories. Whenever the State Fire Marshal or any of the said officers shall find any building, premises, or property, which, for want of repairs, or by reason of age or dilapidated condition, is defective or because of poorly installed electric wiring or equipment, defective chimneys, defective gas connection, defective heating apparatus, or for any other cause or reason, is especially liable to fire; or shall find that any building, premises, or property is so situated as to endanger any other building, premises, or property; said State Fire Marshal or said officer shall order such building or buildings, premises or property, to be repaired and all dangerous conditions remedied, and that such buildings, premises, or property be placed in a safe condition, within such reasonable time as may be specified in said order. If said State Fire Marshal or any of said officers shall find in any building or upon any premises any material, rubbish, rags, waste, oil, naphtha, gasoline, kerosene, blasting-powder, gunpowder, dynamite, or any other explosive or highly inflammable combustible substance; or shall find any condition whatsoever which endangers the safety as against fire or explosion, in such building, premises, or property; he shall order the same removed or the conditions remedied within such reasonable time as may be specified in said order, so that the same shall be in a safe condition as against such danger.

Whenever the State Fire Marshal, or any of the said officers, shall find any building, or part thereof, which, for any cause or reason, constitutes a fire menace which cannot be removed by repairs to said building, or in any other way than by the demolition thereof, said State Fire Marshal or said officer shall order said building, or any part thereof, to be demolished, specifying in said order the reason or reasons therefor, and specifying a reasonable time within which the work of tearing down and removing said building shall be commenced and prosecuted to completion.

All such orders shall be in writing, and shall be made and served upon the owner, life tenant, lessee, or bailee of such building, premises, or property, or upon the agent for any of the same, either—

(a) By handling a true copy thereof to such owner, life tenant, lessee, bailee, or agent; or

(b) By posting a copy thereof in a conspicuous place on the said building, premises, or property; and mailing a copy thereof to the said owner, life tenant, lessee, bailee, or agent, whose address is known or can with reasonable diligence be ascertained, by said State Fire Marshal or any of said officers making such order. In case such address is not known or cannot be ascertained, as aforesaid, then, in lieu of such mailing, a copy of said order shall, in addition to the above-mentioned posting thereof, be handed to the responsible occupant or person, if any, in charge of said building, premises, or property.

Any owner, life tenant, lessee, bailee, or agent, upon whom any such order may be made or served by any of the aforesaid officers, other than the State Fire Marshal, may, within five days from the service of said initial order, appeal to the State Fire Marshal, by petition in writing, setting forth succinctly, under oath or affirmation, the facts and reasons upon which said appeal is based; whereupon the State Fire Marshal shall forthwith investigate the facts upon which such order was made, and the grounds or reason for such appeal, and make his final order, in writing, affirming, revoking or modifying the original order. Appeal from which said final order of said State Fire Marshal, and any initial orders made by him, shall be filed in his office, and shall be open to the inspection of the appellant or any person against whom the same may have been made.

If the said initial order be affirmed upon such appeal, the same shall be and remain in full force against, and in all respects be complied with by, such owner, life tenant, lessee, bailee, or agent named therein, within the time therein specified, and, in the event that such initial order be modified, the same shall remain in full force, and be in all respects complied with as modified.

Any owner, life tenant, lessee, bailee, or agent, aggrieved by any initial or final order of the State Fire Marshal, may appeal therefrom to the court of common pleas of the county in which the real or personal property in question is situate, within five days after the making and filing of such orders of the State Fire Marshal: Provided, That such owner, life tenant, lessee, bailee, or agent shall, as a condition precedent to such right of appeal, first give notice in writing to said State Fire Marshal of his intention to take such appeal to said court of common pleas. Such notice of intention to appeal shall be given by mailing the same by registered mail to the office of the State Fire Marshal in the city of Harrisburg.

Said appeal to said court of common pleas shall be taken by presenting to and filing in said court by the appellant of a petition, in writing, certified by the oath or affirmation of the appellant, setting forth succinctly the facts and reasons upon which said appeal is based; and there shall be filed with said appeal proof of service upon the State Fire Marshal, in the manner aforesaid, of the said notice of intention to take such appeal. A copy of such petition shall be mailed by registered mail to the State Fire Marshal, at his office in the city of Harrisburg, on the same day upon which said petition is presented and filed in said court of common pleas.

Upon the presentation of such petition, the court shall proceed summarily to hear and determine, at a date to be fixed by the court, as early as possible, the reasonableness and lawfulness of the said

final order of the State Fire Marshal appealed from. Of the date so fixed for said hearing the said appellant shall give immediate notice, in writing, by registered mail to the State Fire Marshal, at his office in the city of Harrisburg. Upon the presentation of said petition, the court may, in its discretion, enter an order superseding the order of the State Fire Marshal appealed from, pending the final hearing and judgment of the court upon said appeal, upon the appellant filing a bond, with surety or sureties approved by said court, in such amount, not less than one hundred dollars, as said court shall direct, conditioned as the court may deem proper and correct, under the circumstances of the case, including, however, the condition that the appellant shall pay all the costs of such appeal in the event that the same is dismissed.

The appellant at the time of the presentation of said petition shall have the right to demand, by writing presented and filed with his appeal, a trial by jury; and, if the order of the State Fire Marshal appealed from shall, in effect, be of such a character that its enforcement would affect any rights of the petitioner concerning the determination of which trial by jury is secured by the Constitution of the Commonwealth, the court shall direct an issue to be framed to determine such matters as may be within such right of trial by jury, and shall advance said case to the head of the next trial list of said court for final determination. Pending such trial by jury and the final judgment thereon, the court may enter an order superseding the said order of the State Fire Marshal appealed from, in the same manner as is herein provided in cases where no trial by jury is demanded, and, in the event that trial by jury is not demanded at the time and in the manner aforesaid, the court shall proceed summarily to hear and determine said appeal, at a date as early as possible.

The judgment of said court of common pleas upon said appeal, affirming, modifying, or revoking the order of the State Fire Marshal appealed from, shall be final; and, in the event that said judgment is against the appellant, or in the event that said appeal be dismissed for any cause, judgment for costs shall be entered against the appellant.

Any owner, life tenant, lessee, or bailee against and upon whom, or against or upon whose agent, any initial or final order of the State Fire Marshal, or any order of the officers aforesaid, shall have been made and served as aforesaid, who shall neglect, fail, or refuse to comply with the terms of such order within thirty days after the service thereof; or, in the event that an appeal be taken as herein provided, then within thirty days after the final order of the State Fire Marshal, or the final judgment of the court of common pleas, as the case may be, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than ten dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, for each day's neglect, or to be imprisoned in the county jail of the proper county for a period not exceeding thirty days, or both, or either, at the discretion of the court.

In case any initial or final order shall direct the repair of any building, or part thereof, or the removal of any building, or part thereof, and the owner or owners shall fail, neglect, or refuse to comply with such order, then the State Fire Marshal is authorized and empowered to cause such building to be repaired or demolished, and

the materials removed, as the case may be, at the expense of the owner or owners. The initial expense of such repairs or removal shall be paid by the State Fire Marshal, out of funds appropriated for such purposes; and if the owner or owners shall thereafter fail, neglect, or refuse to pay the costs and expenses thus incurred, into the State Treasury, within thirty days from the receipt of notice of the amount thereof, said State Fire Marshal shall forthwith certify said costs and expenses, together with twenty-five per centum penalty thereon, to the prothonotary of the county in which said real estate is situate, for entry as a lien against the property in question; and such lien shall have priority to, and be fully paid and satisfied out of the proceeds of any judicial sale of said property, before any other obligation, judgment, claim, lien, or estate with which said property may become charged, or for which it may become liable, save and except only the costs of the sale and of the writ upon which it is made. Said lien shall be revived and collected as municipal liens are now by law revived and collected; and when the amount of said lien, penalty, and costs has been paid to the State Fire Marshal, he shall cause such lien to be satisfied of record and proceeds paid into the treasury of this Commonwealth.

Section 5. That the sixth section of said act, which now reads as follows:—

"Section 6. The State Fire Marshal or his deputies, in addition to the investigation made by any of the assistants, may at any time investigate the origin or circumstances of any fire occurring in this Commonwealth. The State Fire Marshal, his deputies and assistants, shall have the power to summon witnesses, and compel them to attend before them, or either of them, and to testify in relation to any matter which is by the provisions of this act a subject of inquiry and investigation; and may require the production of any books, papers, or documents deemed pertinent or necessary to the inquiry; and shall have the power to administer oaths and affirmations to any person appearing as a witness before them. Such examination may be public or private, as the officers conducting the investigation may determine.

"No person shall be excused from attending before the said Fire Marshal, or any of his deputies or assistants, when summoned so to attend; nor, when ordered so to do, shall be excused from testifying or producing any books, papers, or documents before such officer, upon any investigation, proceeding, or inquiry instituted under the provisions of this act; upon the ground or for the reason that the testimony or the evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him, may tend to convict him of a crime or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture; but no person shall be prosecuted, or subjected to a penalty or forfeiture, for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerning which he may have been required so to testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise; and no testimony, so given or produced, shall be received against him upon any criminal investigation or proceeding. If after any such examination the State Fire Marshal, or any of his deputies or assistants, is of the opinion that the facts in relation to such fire indicate that a crime has been

committed, he shall present the testimony taken on such examination, together with any other data in his possession, to the district attorney of the proper county, with the request that he institute such criminal proceedings as such testimony or data may warrant.

"The State Fire Marshal, or his deputies or his assistants, may, at all reasonable hours, enter any building or premises within his or their jurisdiction, for the purpose of making an inspection, which, under the provisions of this act, he or they may deem necessary to be made," be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:—

Section 6. The State Fire Marshal or his deputies, in addition to any investigation made by any of the assistants, may at any time investigate the origin or circumstances of any fire occurring in this Commonwealth. The State Fire Marshal, his deputies and assistants, shall have the power to summon witnesses, and compel them to attend before them, or either of them, and to testify in relation to any matter which is by the provisions of this act a subject of inquiry and investigation; and may require the production of any books, papers, or documents deemed pertinent or necessary to the inquiry; and shall have the power to administer oaths and affirmations to any person appearing as a witness before them. Such examination may be public or private, as the officers conducting the investigation may determine, and persons other than those required to be present may be excluded from the place where such examination is held; and witnesses may be kept separate and apart from each other, and not allowed to communicate with each other, until they have been examined; and false swearing, in any matter aforesaid, shall be deemed perjury and prosecuted as such.

No person shall be excused from attending before the said State Fire Marshal, or any of his deputies or assistants, when summoned so to attend; nor, when ordered so to do, shall he be excused from testifying, or producing any books, papers, or documents, before such officer, upon any investigation, proceeding, or inquiry instituted under the provisions of this act, upon the ground or for the reason that the testimony or the evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him, may tend to convict him of a crime or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture; but no person shall be prosecuted or subjected to a penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which he may have been required so to testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise; and no testimony, so given or produced, shall be received against him upon any criminal investigation or proceeding. If after any such examination the State Fire Marshal, or any of his deputies or assistants, is of the opinion that the facts in relation to such fire indicate that a crime has been committed, he shall present the testimony taken on such examination, together with any other data in his possession, to the district attorney of the proper county, who shall institute such criminal proceedings as such testimony or data may warrant.

Each witness who shall appear at any such investigation, in compliance with a notice to attend, shall be entitled to receive from the Commonwealth, through the said State Fire Marshal, such fees and mileage as are now allowed by law to witnesses in courts of record of this Commonwealth.

If, after any examination, the State Fire Marshal, or any of his deputies or assistants, shall be of the opinion that the facts in relation to such fire indicate that the same has been of incendiary origin, the State Fire Marshal, or any of his deputies or assistants, shall be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to arrest, without warrant, any person or persons whose guilt of arson may be indicated by the evidence in the possession of the State Fire Marshal, or any of his deputies or assistants.

In the event of such an arrest, the person or persons so arrested shall be forthwith taken before a justice of the peace, alderman, or magistrate of the county in which said crime is alleged to have been committed, and an information there made against said person or persons, which information shall be proceeded with according to law.

Any constable who shall refuse or neglect to execute any warrant of the Fire Marshal, his deputy or assistants, directed to him, for the arrest of any person or persons on the charge of arson; or any person or persons who shall wilfully hinder or obstruct the Fire Marshal, his deputy or assistants, in the performance of their duties, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and, upon the conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred ($100.00) dollars and imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

The State Fire Marshal may, at his discretion, employ from time to time one or more competent attorneys to represent the Commonwealth in any investigation, hearing, or trial instituted or conducted at the instance of said State Fire Marshal, his deputies or assistants. He may also employ detectives when, in his opinion, it becomes necessary so to do. Such attorneys and detectives shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by the State Fire Marshal, to be paid out of the funds appropriated to the State Fire Marshal for such purpose.

The State Fire Marshal, his deputies or assistants, may, at all reasonable hours, enter any building or premises within his or their jurisdiction, for the purpose of making any inspection he or they may deem necessary in order to carry into effect the provisions of this act; and any owner, life tenant, or lessee of said premises, or any agent or representative of any of the same, in possession thereof, who shall refuse permission for such inspection, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than ten dollars ($10.00), nor more than fifty dollars ($50.00), or undergo an imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 6. That the seventh section of said act, which now reads as follows:—

"Section 7. Any witness who refuses to obey a summons of the State Fire Marshal, his deputies or assistants; or who refuses to be sworn or to testify; or who disobeys any lawful order of the State Fire Marshal, his deputies or assistants, in relation to any investigation instituted by him or them; or who fails or refuses to produce any books, papers, or documents touching any matter under investigation or examination; or who is guilty of any contempt, after

being summoned to appear before him or either of them to give testimony in relation to any matter or subject under examination or investigation as aforesaid,—may be punished as for contempt of court. For this purpose, application may be made to any court within whose jurisdiction the contempt in question took place, and for which purpose the courts of common pleas of this Commonwealth are hereby given jurisdiction," be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:—

Section 7. Any person who shall refuse to obey a summons or notice of the State Fire Marshal, his deputies or assistants, to appear and testify, or who, when duly notified, shall refuse to be sworn, or to testify in relation to any investigation instituted by him or them; or, who shall fail or refuse to produce any books, papers, or documents touching any matter under investigation or examination, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than fifty dollars ($50.00), nor more than two hundred dollars ($200.00), or to undergo an imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding three months, either or both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 7. That the eighth section of said act, which reads as follows:—

"Section 8. The State Fire Marshal shall keep in his office all records, which may be sent him in accordance with law, relative to the physical condition of buildings, whether the laws and ordinances have been complied with so far as the same relate to fire protection, records of application for fire insurance upon any buildings or other information relating thereto which may be sent him in compliance with law; and shall also keep a record of all fires occurring in this State, and of all the facts concerning the same, including statistics as to the extent of such fires and the damage caused thereby, and whether such losses were covered by insurance, and, if so, in what amount. Such records shall be made daily, from the reports made to him by his assistants, under the provisions of this act. All such records shall be public, except that any testimony, taken in investigations under the provisions of this act, may be withheld from the public, in the discretion of the State Fire Marshal.

"It shall be the duty of the State Fire Marshal to prepare blank forms for the furnishing of information, by owners or occupants of buildings, throughout the Commonwealth, of the condition of such buildings with regard to fire protection. The said blanks shall contain notice to such property owners or occupiers of proper rules and regulations to minimize the danger of fire and to suppress fire waste; and shall contain certain questions requesting information of a definite character, to show the condition of the buildings as aforesaid. These blank forms shall be furnished by the Fire Marshal to officers whose duty it is to receipt for taxes on real property, in every part of the Commonwealth, to be given by them to property owners together with their tax bills (two forms for each property); with the requirements that one, properly filled out, be forwarded to the State Fire Marshal at once, for filing among the records of his office, and that the other be so forwarded six month thereafter," be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:—

Section 8. The State Fire Marshal shall keep and preserve in his office a record of all fires occurring in this Commonwealth, and of all the facts concerning the same, which, to the State Fire Marshal, shall seem pertinent and important, including, however, in all cases, statistics showing the extent of such fires and the damage caused thereby, and whether such losses were covered by insurance, and, if so, in what amount. Such records shall be made daily, from the reports made to him by his assistants, under the provisions of this act. All such records shall be public, except that any testimony taken in investigations conducted by the State Fire Marshal, or any of his deputies or assistants, under the provisions of this act, may, at the discretion of the State Fire Marshal, be withheld from the public.

Section 8. That the eleventh section of said act, which now reads as follows:—

"Section 11. The State Fire Marshal shall make an annual report to the Governor of the Commonwealth, on or before the first day of February of each year, setting forth a full report of the work of his office during the preceding calendar year, including such statistics as he may desire to include therein. He shall also recommend in his report such legislation, if any, as in his judgment may be desirable to further carry out the purpose of this law for the prevention of fire waste; such recommendation shall include a draft of an act providing for the adoption of a standard municipal building code, and a draft of an act providing for a standard fire insurance policy, for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which drafts shall be reported on or before January first, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen," be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:—

Section 11. The State Fire Marshal shall make an annual report to the Governor of the Commonwealth, on or before the first day of September of each year, setting forth a full report of the work of his office during the preceding year, including such satistics as he may desire to include therein. He shall also recommend in his report such additional or other legislation, if any, as in his judgment may be desirable, to more effectually accomplish the purpose of this act.

Section 9. That the twelfth section of said act, which now reads as follows:—

"Section 12. The assistants of the State Fire Marshal, not receiving a salary for the performance of public duties, shall receive, upon the audit of the State Fire Marshal, fifty cents for each report of each separate fire reported to the State Fire Marshal under this act; and, in addition thereto, shall be paid the sum of fifteen cents for each mile traveled to the place of fire; and, in the discretion of the State Fire Marshal, where an investigation has been made, a sum not to exceed three ($3) dollars for each day's services spent in such investigation," be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:—

Section 12. The assistants of the State Fire Marshal shall receive quarterly, upon the audit and certificate of the State Fire Marshal, for each report of each separate fire made to the State Fire Marshal, under the provisions of this act, the following fees:—

In all cities, boroughs, towns, or townships, fifty (50) cents for each fire reported.

In addition to said fees, each assistant located in a township shall receive the sum of fifteen (15) cents for each mile actually traveled to and from the place of the fire reported; and, at the discretion of the State Fire Marshal, where an investigation has been made, each assistant shall receive a sum, not to exceed three dollars ($3.00) for each day during which he was necessarily employed in said investigation. In no case shall a report of a fire or investigation be paid for unless the same shall be made out in the manner and form prescribed by the State Fire Marshal under the provisions of this act.

Section 10. That the fourteenth section of said act, which now reads as follows:—

"Section 14. This act shall not be construed to repeal an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of a fire marshal for Allegheny County,' approved the eighteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (Pamphlet Laws, four hundred sixty-five). It is further hereby declared to be the true intention and meaning of this act, that the same shall not apply or be operative in any city or county of this Commonwealth where, under existing laws, whether special or general, the position and duties of a fire marshal are provided for," be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and the following new section fourteen is hereby substituted therefor, to read as follows:—

Section 14. The provisions of this act and the act to which this act is an amendment shall not be operative in cities having a population of five hundred thousand and over.

Section 11. That the fifteenth section of this act, which now reads as follows:—

"Section 15. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed," be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:—

Section 15. All acts or parts of acts, general, local, or special, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

Section 16. Construction—It is hereby declared that this act and the act to which this is an amendment is necessary for the public safety, health, peace, and welfare; is remedial in nature; and shall be construed liberally; and this act shall not be declared unconstitutional and void for the reason that any section or provision thereof may be in contravention of the Constitution.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Executive Chamber.
Harrisburg, June 19, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 1012, entitled "An act to amend the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, eleventh, twelfth, and fifteenth sections of an act, entitled 'An act establishing the office of State Fire Marshal; defining his powers and duties; providing for his compensation, and the maintenance of his office; giving courts the power to punish witnesses for contempt of his

authority and to review his orders; and making it the duty of officers of public instruction and persons in charge of public or private schools to instruct children as to the dangers of fire and the prevention of fire waste;' approved the third day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven; by extending the powers and duties of the State Fire Marshal, his deputies and assistants, and providing penalties for violations of said act as amended; and to repeal the fourteenth section of said act and substitute a new section fourteen therefor; providing that said act and this amendment thereto shall not apply to cities having a population of five hundred thousand or over."

This bill amends the State Fire Marshal act of June 3, 1911. It provides for two additional special deputies at $3,000 each; 40 deputies at $1,500 each, a statistician at $2,500, and a chief clerk at $2,000,—a total added expense of $70,500,—a sum which the Commonwealth at this time could ill afford to add to its already heavy charges for salaries. It authorizes State Fire Marshal to employ attorneys and detectives, their services to be paid for at a rate fixed by the State Fire Marshal. The title does not include section 14 for amendment, but in the body of the bill it is amended. The present Legislature wisely put the direction of all legal work of the Commonwealth where it belongs—with the Attorney General. This bill directly opposes that purpose.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 179.

AN ACT

Regulating the commitment of certain persons in cities of the first class to houses of correction, employment, and reformation; with the duties of certain city officers and the municipal court incidental thereto.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That in any city of the first class, the Director of Public Safety may commit to any house of correction, employment, and reformation, in the city, any person who is willing to be so committed, and any judge of the municipal court of such city may commit thereto, for any period of time not less than three nor more than twelve months, any person who under the existing laws is liable to be committed to a place of confinement, who shall apply to them for such purpose. Every person, whether adult or minor, who may hereafter be convicted according to law, before the mayor or any magistrate of said city, as a vagrant or drunkard, and every person, whether adult or minor, who may hereafter be convicted as a disorderly street-walker, according to law, before any judge or judges of said municipal court, which court is hereby given exclusive jurisdiction therein, may be sentenced to suffer confinement in the said house of correction, employment, or reformation for the terms hereinafter mentioned; and to be fed,

clothed, and treated according to the laws governing such house of correction. Any minor over sixteen years of age who, without the permission of the Director of Public Safety, absents himself or herself from school, or who shall disobey the command of his or her parents, or shall be found idle in the streets, may be arrested upon the complaint of the parents of the minor, or upon the complaint of any citizen, and, after an examination of the case, if the judge or judges of the said court shall deem the charges sustained, the minor may be committed to said house of correction for such length of time as the court may deem proper. The time of incarceration in such institution for a boy shall not exceed the time of his arriving at the age of twenty-one years, and for a girl shall not exceed her arriving at the age of eighteen years, except where a commitment for a period of not less than three months nor more than twelve months would exceed the ages specified. The Director of Public Safety may, in his discretion, place the said children committed to his care (during the time of commitment of the said children) at such employments, and cause them to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge, as may be suited to their years and capacities; and may place them at such work as they may be able to do; and may bind them out to such tradesmen or employers as may offer to receive them until the expiration of their term of commitment, under such regulations and conditions as the director may prescribe.

Section 2. Upon complaint made, on oath, to any judge or judges of the municipal court of such city, against any child within the city, not under the age of sixteen, by his or her parent or guardian, or other person standing to him or her in place of a parent, as being disorderly, such judge, or judges, of such municipal court, shall issue his warrant for the apprehension of the offender, and cause him or her to be brought before himself or any other judge of the municipal court of examination.

Section 3. If such judge or judges of the municipal court be satisfied by competent testimony that such person is a disorderly child within the description aforesaid, he may make up and sign a record of conviction thereof, and may by warrant, under his hand, commit such person to the house of correction, employment, and reformation; and the powers and duties of said Director of Public Safety in relation to said children shall be the same in all things as are prescribed as to other minors received by them. It shall be the duty of such judge or judges of the municipal court, as aforesaid, in addition to the record of conviction, to annex the names and residences of the different witnesses examined before him or them, and the substance of the testimony given by them, respectively, on which the said conviction was founded. Any person committed shall have the same right of appeal as is now secured by law to persons convicted of criminal offenses; but, on such appeal, mere informality in the issuing of any warrant shall not be held to be sufficient cause for granting a discharge.

Section 4. The third, fifth, and sixth sections of an act approved the second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, entitled "An act to establish and maintain for the city of Philadelphia a house of correction, employment, and reformation for adults and minors," are hereby repealed, together with all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with or supplied by this act.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 19, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 547, entitled, "An act regulating the commitment of certain persons in cities of the first class to houses of correction, employment, and reformation; with the duties of certain city officers and the municipal court incidental thereto."

This bill amends the act of June 1, 1885, by regulating the commitment of certain persons in cities of the first class to houses of correction, employment, and reformation, and giving the Director of Public Safety and the Municipal Court certain duties incidental thereto.

Under its provisions the Director of Public Safety in Philadelphia, who is not a judicial officer, in given the extraordinary power—not given to any other non-judicial officer,—of committing for an indefinite period any person voluntarily desiring to be committed to any house of correction, employment or reformation whether or not such person is liable to such commitment: Whereas, a judge of the municipal court is limited to commitment for not less than three nor more than twelve months of any person who under existing laws is liable for such commitment.

The bill further provides that any minor over 16 years of age who absents himself from school without the permission of the Director of Public Safety, or who, shall disobey the command of his parents or who shall be found idle upon the streets may be arrested upon the complaint of the parents or upon the complaint of any citizen. If a judge finds the charges sustained, if the boy or girl has absented himself or herself from school (the bill does not say for how long); or, if the boy or girl has disobeyed his or her parents (the bill does not define disobedience); or, if the boy or girl be found idle in the streets (nothing in the bill defines what idleness is—and it might be any condition of the child when not actually at work), he may commit the child to the House of Correction for as long a period as he may deem proper; or, at least, until the boy is 21 or the girl is 18, unless a commitment of not less than 3 nor more than 12 months should overlap this period. That is to say, that a boy of 16 may be committed for five years or a girl for three years in case he or she is found guilty of being absent from school, or of disobeying the command of a parent or of being idle at any time.

The mere recital of the terms of the bill is enough to arouse resentment against such rank abuse of childhood. If this were not enough to condemn it, the Director of Public Safety is given the power to place these children at work at trades until the expiration of their sentence, to such tradesmen as may receive them and under such regulation as the Director may prescribe. It would if enforced tend to the disparentizing of childdren who should be disciplined in much more humane ways.

As a general proposition it is unwise to commit the care and supervision of children to a police department. The consensus of opinion among social experts and welfare workers is that juvenile offenders should be treated apart from men and women. To put children

guilty of breaches of parental or school discipline under the care of the head of the police department is a step backward and a complete innovation without the hope of benefit.

The intent of the framers was doubtless altruistic. It intends to put juvenile offenders in the care of the Director of Public Safety and the Municipal Court. But experience would undoubtedly prove that the end desired would not justify the means employed. In the matter of allowing any citizen to make information against a child found idle in the street one could scarcely conceive a more fertile soil for propagating neighborhood hate than this bill provides.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 180.

AN ACT

To amend sections one, two, and eight of an act, entitled "An act regulating certain political parties; providing for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices, the election of delegates and alternate delegates to National party conventions, and of certain party officers, including State committeemen; a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choice of candidates for the office of President of the United States; and the payment by the several counties, and their reimbursement by the State, of the expenses of the same; authorizing the State committee of a political party to make, and to alter, amend, and revoke, rules; and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act, and for the punishment of certain offenses provided for herein; and repealing inconsistent legislation," approved the twelfth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen; by providing for the election of National committeemen at the meeting for organization of the respective State committees, unless the rules of the National party otherwise provide; by changing the per centum of the vote required to constitute a political party in the State; by changing the reasons or provisions for setting aside a nomination petition; and by repealing all acts, or parts of acts, inconsistent herewith.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That section one of an act, entitled "An act regulating certain political parties; providing for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices, the election of delegates and alternate delegates to National party conventions, and of certain party officers, including State committeemen; a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choice of candidates for the office of President of the United States; and the payment by the several counties, and their reimbursement by the State, of the expenses of the same; authorizing the State committee of a political party to make, and to alter, amend, and revoke, rules; and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act, and for the punishment of certain offenses provided for herein; and repealing inconsistent legislation," approved the twelfth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, which reads as follows:—

"Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That hereafter all candidates of political parties, as herein defined, for the office of United States Senator, for the office of Representative in Congress, for all elective State, county, city, ward, borough, township, school district, and election division or district offices, and for all other elective public offices except that of presidential elector, shall be nominated, and

delegates and alternate delegates to National party conventions and State committeemen shall be elected, at primaries held in accordance with the provisions of this act, and in no other manner. All such party officers as are required by the rules of the several political parties to be elected by the vote of the party electors shall be elected at primaries held in accordance with the provisions of this act, excepting members of the National committee, who shall be elected as hereinafter provided. In the years when candidates for the office of President of the United States are to be nominated, every qualified elector of a political party, herein defined to be a political party within the State, shall have opportunity at the primaries held in such years, subject to the provisions of this act, to vote his preference for one person to be the candidate of his political party for President. This act shall not apply to the nomination of candidates to be voted for at special elections to fill vacancies, except when such special election is held at the time of a regular election and such vacancy occurred or existed at least sixty days prior to the regular primary antecedent to such regular election; and nothing herein contained shall prevent any body of electors not constituting a political party from nominating candidates by nomination papers, as is now or may hereafter be provided by law.

"The State committee of each political party may make such rules for the government of such State committee, not inconsistent with law, as it may deem expedient; and may also revoke or alter or amend, in any manner not inconsistent with law, any present or future rules of such State committee.

"National committeemen shall be elected by the State committee of each respective party, unless the rules of the National party otherwise provide; in which case they shall be elected in the manner provided by the rules of the National party, and all State committeemen shall be elected by Senatorial districts. Each Senatorial district shall be entitled to elect two members of the State committee, except where a Senatorial district is composed of more than one county or part of a county; in which event the electors residing in each county or part of a county embraced in the said Senatorial district shall be entitled to elect one State committeeman. The State committeemen thus elected shall meet for organization not later than the third Wednesday following their election, at such hour and place as shall be designated by the State chairman of each respective body. The said State committeemen shall be elected at the fall primary in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, and shall hold office until their successors are duly elected and qualified at the spring primary of the year one thousand nine hundred and fourteen: Provided, however, That where the existing rules of a party provide for the election of State committeemen by the county committeemen of the respective counties, in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, the State committeemen so elected shall serve until their successors are duly elected and qualified under the provisions of this act at the spring primary in the year one thousand nine hundred and fourteen. Thereafter the said State committeemen of all parties shall be elected at the spring primary.

"Vacancies happening at any time in the office of National committeemen shall be filled by the State committee of the respective party, unless the rules of the National party otherwise provide; in

which case vacancies shall be filled in the manner provided by the rules of the National party.

"Vacancies happening at any time in the office of State committeeman shall be filled by the city or county committee of the respective parties: Provided, That, when said vacancy occurs in a county composed of more than one Senatorial district, the members of the city or county committee embraced within the Senatorial district in said county shall elect said committeeman; and when a vacancy occurs in a Senatorial district composed of more than one county or part of a county, the members of the county committee embraced within said county or part of a county shall elect said committeeman," shall be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:—

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That hereafter all candidates of political parties, as herein defined, for the office of United States Senator, for the office of Representative in Congress, for all elective State, county, ward, borough, township, school district, and election division or district offices, and for all other elective public offices except that of presidential elector, shall be nominated, and delegates and alternate delegates to National party conventions and State committeemen shall be elected, at primaries held in accordance with the provisions of this act, and in no other manner. All such party officers as are required by the rules of the several political parties to be elected by the vote of the party electors shall be elected at primaries held in accordance with the provisions of this act, excepting members of the National committee, who shall be elected as hereinafter provided. In the years when candidates for the office of President of the United States are to be nominated, every qualified elector of a political party, herein defined to be a political party within the State, shall have opportunity at the primaries held in such years, subject to the provisions of this act, to vote his preference for one person to be the candidate of his political party for President. This act shall not apply to the nomination of candidates to be voted for at special elections to fill vacancies, except when such special election is held at the time of a regular election and such vacancy occurred or existed at least sixty days prior to the regular primary antecedent to such regular election; and nothing herein contained shall prevent any body of electors not constituting a political party from nominating candidates by nomination papers, as is now or may hereafter be provided by law.

The State committee of each political party may make such rules for the government of such State committee, not inconsistent with law, as it may deem expedient, and may also revoke or alter or amend, in any manner not inconsistent with law, any present or future rules of such State committee.

National committeemen shall be elected by the State committee of each respective party, at the meeting for organization of the respective State committees, unless the rules of the National party otherwise provide; in which case they shall be elected in the manner provided by the rules of the National party and all State committeemen shall be elected by Senatorial districts. Each Senatorial district shall be entitled to elect two members of the State committee, except where a Senatorial district is composed of more than one county or part of a county; in which event the electors re-

siding in each county or part of a county embraced in the said Senatorial district shall be entitled to elect one State committeeman. The State committeemen thus elected shall meet for organization not later than the third Wednesday following their election, at such hour and place as shall be designated by the State chairman of each respective party. The said State committeemen shall be elected at the fall primary in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, and shall hold office until their successors are duly elected and qualified at the spring primary of the year one thousand nine hundred and fourteen: Provided, however, That where the existing rules of a party provide for the election of State committeemen by the county committeemen of the respective counties, in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, the State committeemen so elected shall serve until their successors are duly elected and qualified, under the provisions of this act, at the spring primary in the year one thousand nine hundred and fourteen. Thereafter the said State committeemen of all parties shall be elected at the spring primary.

Vacancies happening at any time in the office of National committeemen shall be filled by the State committee of the respective party, unless the rules of the National party otherwise provide; in which case vacancies shall be filled in the manner provided by the rules of the National party.

Vacancies happening at any time in the office of State committeeman shall be filled by the city or county committee of the respective parties: Provided, That when said vacancy occurs in a county composed of more than one Senatorial district, the members of the city or county committee embraced within the Senatorial district in said county shall elect said committeeman; and when a vacancy occurs in a Senatorial district composed of more than one county or part of a county, the members of the county committee embraced within said county or part of a county shall elect said committeeman.

Section 2. That section two of the aforesaid act, which reads as follows:—

"Section 2. Any party or body of electors, one of whose candidates at the general election next preceding the primary polled in each of at least ten counties of the State not less than two per centum of the largest entire vote cast in each of said counties for any elected candidate, and polled a total vote in the State equal to at least two per centum of the largest entire vote cast in the State for any elected candidate, is hereby declared to be a political party within the State, and shall nominate all its candidates for any of the offices provided for in this act, and shall elect its delegates and alternate delegates to the National convention, State committeemen, and also such party officers, including members of the National committee, as its rules provide shall be elected by a vote of the party electors, in accordance with the provisions of this act.

"Any party or body of electors, one of whose candidates at either the general or municipal election preceding the primary polled at least five per centum of the largest entire vote cast for any elected candidate in any county, is hereby declared to be a political party within said county; and shall nominate all its candidates for office in such county, and in all political districts within said county, or

of which said county forms a part, and shall elect such party officers as its rules provided shall be elected therein by a vote of the party electors, in accordance with the provisions of this act," shall be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:—

Section 2. Any party or body of electors, one of whose candidates at the general election next preceding the primary polled in each of at least ten counties of the State not less than five per centum of the largest entire vote cast in each of said counties for any elected candidate, and polled a total vote in the State equal to at least four per centum of the largest entire vote cast in the State for any elected candidate, is hereby declared to be a political party within the State; and shall nominate all its candidates for any of the offices provided for in this act, and shall elect its delegates and alternate delegates to the National convention, State committeemen, and also such party officers, including members of the National committee, as its rules provide shall be elected by a vote of the party electors, in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Any party or body of electors, one of whose candidates at the general or municipal election preceding the primary polled at least five per centum of the largest entire vote cast for any elected candidate in any county, is hereby declared to be a political party within said county; and shall nominate all its candidates for office in such county, and in all political districts within said county, or of which said county forms a part, and shall elect such party officers as its rules provide shall be elected by a vote of the party electors, in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Any party or body of electors who shall be entitled by reason of any law of this Commonwealth to participate in the primaries as a political party shall be, and is hereby, declared to be a political party within the meaning of this act; and shall nominate all its candidates for offices in the State, or in any electoral district or division, as the case may be, in which they shall, under said law, have the right to nominate, all its candidates for public offices in the State, or in the electoral district or division, as the case may be, and shall elect such party officers as its rules provide shall be elected by a vote of the party electors, in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Section 3. That section eight of the aforesaid act, which reads as follows:—

"Section 8. No nomination petition shall be refused or set aside except for—

"(a) Material error or defects apparent on the face thereof, or on the face of the appended or accompanying affidavits; or

"(b) Material alterations made after signing, without the consent of the signers; or

"(c) Want of a sufficient number of genuine signatures of persons qualified, with respect to age, sex, residence, and citizenship, to be electors.

"The invalidity of any sheet of a petition shall not affect the validity of such petition, if a sufficient petition remains after eliminating such invalid sheet.

"Application to set aside any nomination petition shall be by petition to the court of common pleas of the county in which such nomination petition has been filed, setting forth specifically the matters objected to, and must be filed within five days after the

last day for filing said nomination petition. Upon the presentation of such a petition the court shall make an order fixing a time for hearing, which shall not be later than ten days after the last day for filing said nomination petition, and specifying the time and manner of notice that shall be given to the candidate named in the nomination petition sought to be set aside.

"If the matters objected to are such as are specified in subdivision (a) of this section, the court upon hearing the case may, in its discretion, permit amendments, within such time and upon such terms as to payment of costs, as the said court may specify.

"In case the petition to set aside a nomination petition is dismissed, the petitioner shall pay the whole of the costs of the proceeding, including all witness fees," shall be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:—

Section 8. No nomination petition shall be refused or set aside except for—

(a) Material error or defects apparent on the face thereof, or on the face of the appended or accompanying affidavits; or

(b) Material alterations made after signing, without the consent of the signers; or

(c) Want of a sufficient number of genuine signatures of persons qualified, with respect to age, sex, residence, and membership in the designated party.

The invalidity of any sheet of a petition shall not affect the validity of such petition, if a sufficient petition remains after eliminating such invalid sheet.

Application to set aside any nomination petition shall be by petition to the court of common pleas of the county in which such nomination petition has been filed, within five days after the last day for filing said nomination petition. Upon the presentation of such a petition, the court shall make an order fixing a time for hearing, which shall not be later than ten days after the last day for filing said nomination petition, and specifying the time and manner of notice that shall be given to the candidate named in the nomination petition sought to be set aside.

If the matters objected to are such as are specified in subdivision (a) of this section, the court upon hearing the case may, in its discretion, permit amendments, within such time and upon such terms as to payment of costs as the said court may specify.

In case the petition to set aside a nomination petition is dismissed, the petitioner shall pay the whole of the costs of the proceeding, including all witness fees.

Section 4. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 19, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 627, entitled "An act to amend sections one, two, and eight of an act, entitled 'An act regulating certain political parties; providing for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices, the

election of delegates and alternate delegates to National party conventions, and of certain party officers, including State committeemen; a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choice of candidates for the office of President of the United States; and the payment by the several counties, and their reimbursement by the State, of the expenses of the same; authorizing the State committee of a political party to make, and to alter, amend and revoke, rules; and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act, and for the punishment of certain offenses provided for herein; and repealing inconsistent legislation,' approved the twelfth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen; by providing for the election of National Committeemen at the meeting for organization of the respective State Committees, unless the rules of the National party otherwise provide; by changing the per centum of the vote required to constitute a political party in the State; by changing the reasons or provisions for setting aside a nomination petition; and by repealing all acts or parts of acts, inconsistent herewith."

This bill amends the act of July 12, 1913, by providing for the election of National Committeemen at the meeting for organization of the respective State Committees, unless otherwise provided by National party rules. It also changes the per centum of the vote required to constitute a political party. This change of per centum of the vote required to constitute a political party in the State, I assume, was not intended to destroy certain existing political parties. But in reality it accomplishes that result, which is unfair and unreasonable.

This bill was not intended to apply in the future to the selection of National Committeemen. However, it is retroactive. It provides that those committeemen "elected at the fall primary in 1913 shall hold office until their successors are duly elected and qualified at the spring primary in 1914." The Legislature evidently intended to provide for the election of State Committeemen at the spring primary in 1916 to hold office until their successors are duly elected and qualified. It is to be regretted that this intention cannot be written into the bill, as it is reasonable that the State Committee existing in the year of a National Convention should be qualified to select the National Committeemen to represent the party in the National Committee and in the National Convention and in the proceedings preliminary thereto, but the language of the bill is retroactive and hence inoperative.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 181.

AN ACT

To amend the fourteenth section of an act, entitled "An act to further amend the ninth and fourteenth sections of the act, entitled 'An act to regulate the nomination and election of public officers, requiring certain expenses incident thereto to be paid by the several counties, and punishing certain offenses in regards to such elections,' approved the tenth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, as amended by an act approved the ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven; also to amend the twenty-second, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, and thirtieth sections of said act to regulate the nomination and election of public officers, requiring certain expenses incident thereto to be paid by the several counties, and punishing certain offenses in regard to such elections, approved the tenth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, by repealing the limit upon the number of times the names of candidates shall appear on the official ballots; by specifying the form, contents, and manner of printing and counting of official ballots, and of making return of all votes, and of announcing the total vote; by directing the manner in which voters may designate their choice of candidates, and their votes upon constitutional amendments or other questions submitted for their votes; by prescribing the duties of voters, election officers, police officers, constables, deputy constables, and helpers; and prescribing forms of punishment for violations thereof," approved the twenty-ninth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and three; by providing the manner in which parties, party groups, Presidential electors, and candidates shall be arranged on the official ballot at elections.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That section fourteen of an act, entitled "An act to further amend the ninth and fourteenth sections of the act, entitled 'An act to regulate the nomination and election of public officers, requiring certain expenses incident thereto to be paid by the several counties, and punishing certain offenses in regard to such elections,' approved the tenth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, as amended by an act approved the ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven; also to amend the twenty-second, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, and thirtieth sections of said act to regulate the nomination and election of public officers, requiring certain expenses incident thereto to be paid by the several counties, and punishing certain offenses in regard to such elections, approved the tenth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, by repealing the limit upon the number of times the names of candidates shall appear on the official ballot; by specifying the form, contents, and manner of printing and counting of official ballots, and of making return of all votes, and of announcing the total vote; by directing the manner in which voters may designate their choice of candidates, and their votes upon constitutional amendments or other questions submitted for their votes; by prescribing the duties of voters, election officers, police officers, constables, deputy constables, and helpers; and prescribing forms of punishment for violations thereof," approved the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and three, which reads as follows:—

"Section 14. When Presidential electors are to be voted for, the names of candidates for Presidential electors shall be arranged in party groups, as presented in the several certificates of party nomination and nomination papers, and the groups shall be printed upon the ballot in order of the vote obtained in the State, at the last Presidential election, by the parties nominating, beginning with the

party which obtained the highest vote: Provided, That in the case of political parties not represented on the ballot in the last Presidential election, the order of arrangement shall be alphabetically.

"At the head of each group of candidates shall be printed the appropriate party name or political appellation, together with the surnames of the candidates of such party for President and Vice-President, underneath which shall be printed the names of the appropriate candidates for Presidential electors.

"At the right of the space containing the surnames of the candidates for President and Vice-President, and their party name or political appellation, there shall be a square, of sufficient size for the convenient insertion of a cross-mark (X), and at the right of the name of each candidate for Presidential elector, there shall be a similar, but smaller square.

"The names of candidates for all other offices, shall, in all cases, be arranged under the title of the office for which they are candidates, and be printed in the order of the votes obtained for the head of the respective tickets of the parties or bodies nominating at the last Presidential election, beginning with the party obtaining the highest vote: Provided, That in the case of parties not represented on the ballot at the last Presidential election the name of the nominees of such parties shall be arranged alphabetically, according to the party name or political appellation. At the right of the name of each nominee or candidate shall be printed the name or appellation of the political party presenting or nominating him, and at the right of such party name, or political appellation, there shall be a square of sufficient size for the convenient insertion of a cross-mark.

"Whenever any candidate shall receive more than one nomination for the same office, his name shall be printed once, and the names of each political party, so nominating him, shall be printed to the right of the name of such candidate, arranged in the same order as candidates' names are grouped; that is to say, in the order of the votes obtained by such party at the last preceding Presidential election, beginning with the party obtaining the highest vote. If such candidate shall be nominated by any political party not represented on the ballot in the last Presidential election, the name of such parties shall follow the other names, and be arranged alphabetically, according to the party name or appellation. At the right of every party name or political appellation shall be a square of sufficient size for the convenient insertion of a cross-mark.

"There shall be left, at the end of the groups of candidates for Presidential electors, and of the list of candidates for each different office (or under the title of the office itself for which an election is to be held, in case there be no candidates legally nominated therefor), as many blank spaces as there are persons to be voted for, for such office, in which space the voter may insert the name of any person whose name is not printed on the ballot as a candidate for such office, and such insertion shall count as a vote, without the cross-mark as hereinafter mentioned.

"Whenever the approval of a constitutional amendment, or other question, is submitted to the vote of the people, such question shall be printed upon the ballot in brief form, and followed by the words 'yes' and 'no,' and if such question be submitted at an election of public officers, it shall be printed after the list of candidates.

"The ballots shall be so printed as to give to each voter a clear opportunity to designate his choice of candidates by a cross-mark (X), in a square of sufficient size, at the right of the name of each candidate, and inside the line enclosing the column, and, in like manner, answers to questions submitted, by similar marks, in squares at the right of the words 'yes' and 'no.' And on the ballot may be printed instruction how to mark, and such words as will aid the voter to do this, as 'mark one,' 'mark two,' and the like.

"Provided, That a voter may designate his choice of an entire group of candidates for Presidential electors by one cross-mark (X), in a large square, which shall be placed at the right of the names of the candidates for President and Vice-President, at the head of such group, and such mark shall be equivalent to a mark against every name in the group.

"Provided further, That each voter may have the opportunity of designating his choice for all the candidates, as nominated by one political party, there shall be printed on the extreme left of the ballot, and separated from the rest of the ballot by a space of at least one-half inch, a list of the names of all the political parties or groups of nominees, represented on such ballot and presenting candidates to be voted for at such election. Such names shall be arranged in the order of the votes obtained, at the last Presidential election, by the candidate at the head of the respective tickets of the parties or bodies nominating, beginning with the party that received the highest vote cast. Following the names of such political parties shall be the names of the parties or principles not presented on the ballot at the last Presidential election, arranged alphabetically, according to the party name or political appellation. A square, of sufficient size for the convenient insertion of a cross-mark (X), shall be placed at the right of each party name or appellation. Every mark within such square shall be equivalent to a mark against every name designated by that political appellation, or party name, including candidates nominated by more than one party, or group of citizens.

"At the head of every ballot shall be printed the following instructions:—

"To vote a straight party ticket, mark a cross (X) in the square opposite the name of the party of your choice, in the first column. A cross-mark in the square opposite the name of any candidate, indicates a vote for that candidate," shall be, and the same is hereby, further amended to read as follows:—

Section 14. When Presidential electors are to be voted for, the names of candidates for Presidential electors shall be arranged in party groups, as presented in the several certificates of party nomination and nomination papers, and the groups shall be printed upon the ballot in the order of the vote obtained in the State, at the last General election, by the parties nominating, beginning with the party which obtained the highest vote: Provided, That in the case of political parties not represented on the ballot in the last General election, the order of arrangement shall be alphabetically.

At the head of each group of candidates shall be printed the appropriate party name or political appellation, together with the surnames of the candidates of such party for President and Vice-President, underneath which shall be printed the names of the appropriate candidates for Presidential electors.

At the right of the space containing the surnames of the candidates for President and Vice-President, and their party name or political appellation, there shall be a square of sufficient size for the convenient insertion of a cross-mark (X), and at the right of the name of each candidate for Presidential elector there shall be a similar but smaller square.

The names of candidates for all other offices, shall, in all cases, be arranged under the title of the office for which they are candidates, and be printed in the order of the votes obtained for the head of the respective tickets of the parties or bodies nominating at the last General election, beginning with the party obtaining the highest vote: Provided, That in the cases of parties not represented on the ballot at the last General election, the name of the nominees of such parties shall be arranged alphabetically, according to the party name or political appellation. At the right of the name of each nominee or candidate shall be printed the name or appellation of the political party presenting or nominating him, and at the right of such party name or political appellation there shall be a square of sufficient size for the convenient insertion of a cross-mark.

Whenever any candidate shall receive more than one nomination for the same office, his name shall be printed once, and the names of each political party so nominating him shall be printed to the right of the name of such candidate, arranged in the same order as candidates' names are grouped; that is to say, in the order of the votes obtained by such party at the last preceding General election, beginning with the party obtaining the highest vote. If such candidate shall be nominated by any party not represented on the ballot in the last preceding General election, the name of such parties shall follow the other names, and be arranged alphabetically, according to the party name or appellation. At the right of every party name or political appellation shall be a square of sufficient size for the convenient insertion of a cross-mark.

There shall be left, at the end of the groups of candidates for Presidential electors, and of the list of candidates for each different office (or under the title of the office itself for which an election is to be held, in case there be no candidates legally nominated therefor), as many blank spaces as there are persons to be voted for, for such office, in which space the voter may insert the name of any person whose name is not printed on the ballot as a candidate for such office, and such insertion shall count as a vote, without the cross-mark as hereinafter mentioned.

Whenever the approval of a constitutional amendment, or other question, is submitted to the vote of the people, such question shall be printed upon the ballot in brief form, and followed by the words "yes" and "no," and if such question be submitted at an election of public officers it shall be printed after the list of candidates.

The ballots shall be so printed as to give to each voter a clear opportunity to designate his choice of candidates by a cross-mark (X), in a square of sufficient size, at the right of the name of each candidate, and inside the line enclosing the column, and, in like manner, answers to questions submitted, by similar marks in squares at the right of the words "yes" and "no." And on the ballot may be printed instructions how to mark, and such words as will aid the voter to do this; as, "mark one," "mark two," and the like.

Provided, That a voter may designate his choice of an entire group of candidates for Presidential electors by one cross-mark (X), in a large square, which shall be placed at the right of the names of the candidates for President and Vice-President, at the head of such group, and such mark shall be equivalent to a mark against every name in the group.

Provided further, That each voter may have the opportunity of designating his choice for all the candidates, as nominated by one political party, there shall be printed on the extreme left of the ballot, and separated from the rest of the ballot by a space of at least one-half inch, a list of the names of all the political parties or groups of nominees, represented on such ballot and presenting candidates to be voted for at such election. Such names shall be arranged in the order of the votes obtained at the last preceding General election, by the candidate at the head of the respective tickets of the parties or bodies nominating, beginning with the party that received the highest vote cast. Following the names of such political parties shall be the names of the parties or principles not presented on the ballot at the last preceding General election, arranged alphabetically, according to the party name or political appellation. A square, of sufficient size for the convenient insertion of a cross-mark (X), shall be placed at the right of each party name or appellation. Every mark within such square shall be equivalent to a mark against every name designated by that political appellation or party name, including candidates nominated by more than one party or group of citizens.

At the head of every ballot shall be printed the following instructions:

To vote a straight party ticket, mark a cross (X) in the square opposite the name of the party of your choice, in the first column. A cross-mark in the square opposite the name of any candidate indicates a vote for that candidate.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 19, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objections, Senate bill No. 628, entitled "An act to amend the fourteenth section of an act, entitled 'An act to further amend the ninth and fourteenth sections of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the nomination and election of public officers, requiring certain expenses incident thereto to be paid by the several counties," and punishing certain offenses in regards to such elections, approved the tenth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, as amended by an act approved the ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven; also to amend the twenty-second, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, and thirtieth sections of said act to regulate the nomination and election of public officers, requiring certain expenses incident thereto to be paid by the several counties, and punishing certain offenses in regard to such elections, approved the tenth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, by repealing the limit

upon the number of times the names of candidates shall appear on the official ballots; by specifying the form, contents, and manner of printing and counting of official ballots, and of making return of all votes, and of announcing the total vote; by directing the manner in which voters may designate their choice of candidates, and their votes upon constitutional amendments or other questions submitted for their votes; by prescribing the duties of voters, election officers, police officers, constables, deputy constables, and helpers; and prescribing forms of punishment for violations thereof,' approved the twenty-ninth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and three; by providing the manner in which parties, party groups, Presidential electors, and candidates shall be arranged on the official ballot at elections."

This bill amends the election law of June 10, 1893, as amended by act of July 9, 1897, by changing the order of party designation on the ticket for Presidential electors. The present law provides that the names of Presidential electors shall be arranged in party groups in the order of the vote obtained at the last Presidential election, beginning with the party having the highest vote. This bill changes this. It makes the last State election the basis for determining the order of party electors. Under the present law the Democratic Party has the "right of line" or preference at the next Presidential election. Under this bill the Republican Party would have the "right of line" or preference.

To deny the Democratic Party the preference in place on the ballot won at the last Presidential election is of doubtful advantage to a party which for a time was in the minority, but which is usually overwhelmingly in the majority. It is a "ripper" measure which would provoke justifiable criticism.

A political party is entitled to all the advantage it can fairly win at the polls. The place of a party on the ballot is no longer of great significance. Voters are quite capable of finding the candidates they desire and the will of the people will be fairly expressed. Having the right of line is of little advantage, but whatever it may be, it should be won at the polls and not by legislative enactment.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 182.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to the Erie Infants' Home and Hospital, at Erie, Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby specifically appropriated to the Erie Infants' Home and Hospital, located at Erie, Pennsylvania, for the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, for the purpose of maintenance.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 19, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, without my approval, House bill No. 161, entitled "An act making an appropriation to the Erie Infants' Home and Hospital, at Erie, Pennsylvania."

I withhold my approval from this bill because of insufficient State revenue.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 183.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to the Fairfax Babies' Home, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the sum of five hundred dollars ($500), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby specifically appropriated to the Fairfax Babies' Home, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred fifteen, for the purpose of maintenance.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 19, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, without my approval, House bill No. 244, entitled "An act making an appropriation to the Fairfax Babies' Home, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania."

I withhold my approval from this bill because of insufficient State revenue.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 184.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to carry out further the provisions of the act approved the fourteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred eleven, entitled "An act making an appropriation for the improvement of the State canal basins at the port of Erie by dredging the said basins; for widening the piers and bridge over the water channel between the said canal basins, and erecting certain walls in the same; for the protection of said State canal basins, with harbor of Erie; authorizing the appointment of a commission to make said improvements; and providing for regulating the manner in which said basins shall be used by the public, and kept in repairs."

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby

specifically appropriated to the commission in charge of improvement and dredging of the State canal basins at the port of Erie; to be used in further carrying out the purposes of the act approved the fourteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred eleven, entitled "An act making an appropriation for the improvement of the State canal basins at the port of Erie by dredging the said basins; for widening the piers and bridge over the water channel between the said canal basins, and erecting certain walls in the same; for the protection of said State canal basins, with harbor of Erie; authorizing the appointment of a commission to make said improvements; and providing for regulating the manner in which said basin shall be used by the public, and kept in repairs." The moneys hereby appropriated shall be paid out in the same manner and under the same conditions as prescribed for the payment of moneys appropriated in said act.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 19, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, without my approval, House bill No. 376, entitled "An act making an appropriation to carry out further the provisions of the act approved the fourteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred eleven, entitled 'An act making an appropriation for the improvement of the State canal basins at the port of Erie, by dredging the said basins; for widening the piers and bridge over the water channel between the said canal basins, and erecting certain walls in the same; for the protection of said State canal basins, with harbor of Erie; authorizing the appointment of a commission to make said improvements; and providing for regulating the manner in which said basins shall be used by the public and kept in repairs.'"

I withhold my approval from this bill because of insufficient State revenue.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 185.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to the Hayes Mechanics' Home, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby specifically appropriated to the Hayes Mechanics' Home, located at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of maintenance during the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 19, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, without my approval, House bill No. 453, entitled "An act making an appropriation to the Hayes Mechanics' Home, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania."

I withhold my approval from this bill because of insufficient State revenue.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 186.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to the Duquesne University, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the sum of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000), is hereby specifically appropriated to the Duquesne University, of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of maintenance, for the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 19, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, without my approval, House bill No. 698, entitled "An act making an appropriation to the Duquesne University, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania."

I withhold my approval from this bill because of insufficient State revenue.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 187.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to the State Highway Department, to be used in deepening, straightening, widening, and otherwise improving Turtle Creek, so as to prevent damage and danger from floods and overflows, and granting to the said State Highway Department the authority to make said improvements.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purpose of deepening, straightening, widening, and otherwise improving Turtle Creek, at such points as the said Highway Department deems most necessary, for the protection of

the State Highway and the health of the public; also including, if found necessary, the construction of retaining walls, dredging, and the removal of obstructions from the bed of said creek.

Section 2. The said Highway Department is authorized, directed, and empowered to make the improvements provided for in section one of this act, either with or without co-operation and assistance from the abutting and adjacent owners of property along and near to said creek; to prepare plans and specifications therefor, and let contract or contracts therefor.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 19, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, without my approval, House bill No. 759, entitled "An act making an appropriation to the State Highway Department, to be used in deepening, straightening, widening, and otherwise improving Turtle Creek, so as to prevent damage and danger from floods and overflows, and granting to the said State Highway Department the authority to make said improvements."

I withhold my approval from this bill because of insufficient State revenue.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 188.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to the Saint Francis Country House, located in Darby, Delaware County, Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby specifically appropriated to the Saint Francis Country House, located in Darby, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, for the following purposes, namely:

The sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purpose of maintenance during the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred fifteen.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 19, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, without my approval, House bill No. 787, entitled "An act making an appropriation to the Saint Francis Country House, located in Darby, Delaware County, Pennsylvania."

I withhold my approval from this bill because of insufficient State revenue.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 189.

AN ACT

Continuing the work of the commission to consider the revision and amendment of the penal laws of Pennsylvania, and making an appropriation.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the commission appointed, in pursuance of an act approved the twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand nine hundred thirteen, entitled "An act authorizing the appointment of a commission to consider the revision and amendment of the penal laws of the State, so as to provide for the employment of all inmates of all penal institutions, to provide for compensation for their labor, and to devise a system whereby the results of such labor shall be utilized in the penal and charitable institutions of the State, and making an appropriation to the expenses of said commission," is hereby authorized to continue its labors, within the scope of said act, and make its final report and recommendations at the first day of the session of the General Assembly of one thousand nine hundred seventeen.

Section 2. To enable the commission to carry on its labors, the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby specifically appropriated to the use of the commission, to be expended in carrying out the intent of said act.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 19, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, without my approval, House bill No. 1055, entitled "An act continuing the work of the commision to consider the revision and amendment of the penal laws of Pennsylvania, and making an appropriation."

I withhold my approval from this bill because of insufficient State revenue.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 190.

AN ACT

Authorizing the State Department of Health to establish and maintain a place of detention and treatment for lepers, on the State Forest Reserve, or elsewhere, and making an appropriation therefor.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the State Department of Health is hereby authorized to establish and to maintain, upon a State Forest Reserve, or elsewhere in Pennsylvania, a suitable place

of detention for persons afflicted with leprosy. The department is authorized to construct such building as may be necessary, and to provide for the care, attention, and treatment of persons afflicted with such disease.

Section 2. To carry out the purpose of this act, the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000) is hereby specifically appropriated. for the two fiscal years commencing June first, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

Section 3. Upon the completion of such place of detention, the Department of Health is authorized to remove thereto all persons afflicted with leprosy now in any house or other place of detention and treatment in Pennsylvania.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 19, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, without my approval, House bill No. 1266, entitled "An act authorizing the State Department of Health to establish and maintain a place of detention and treatment for lepers, on the State Forest Reserve, or elsewhere, and making an appropriation therefor."

I withhold my approval from this bill because of insufficient State revenue.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 191.

AN ACT

Providing for a plan to include in and make part of Valley Forge Park the site of Sullivan's Bridge, and certain other land and of ways thereto, and for report thereof and its publication, and making an appropriation.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the Valley Forge Park Commission be, and it is hereby, authorized and directed to have prepared and submitted to the Governor, within one year from the approval of this act, a plan to make part of and connect with Valley Forge Park the sites of the shore abutments of the bridge erected over the Schuylkill River, near Valley Forge, by order of General Washington, for the service of the encampment of the Continental Army in the winter of one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven and one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, and known as Sullivan's Bridge, of so much other land adjacent to said sites as includes existing memorials or markers of said sites, and as may hereafter be necessary or desirable for the erection on or near said sites of an appropriate memorial, of useful and monumental character, by said commission, when authorized, and of such other land as may be necessary or desirable for ways to give public access to said sites from other parts of said park and from nearby public highways on each side of said river.

Section 2. The said commission shall submit with said plan a statement showing in detail the character and quantity of each part of the land included in said plan, and a sketch of the desirable ways; and said commission shall have a sufficient number of copies of said plan and report printed and distributed for public information.

Section 3. The sum of one thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the expenses of said commission in complying with the foregoing; said expenses to be paid on the warrant of the Auditor General, on a settlement made by him and the State Treasurer.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 19, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, without my approval, House bill No. 1770, entitled "An act providing for a plan to include in and make part of Valley Forge Park the site of Sullivan's Bridge, and certain other land and of ways thereto, and for report thereof and its publication, and making an appropriation."

I withhold my approval from this bill because of insufficient State revenue.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 192.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation for the use of the Topographic and Geologic Survey Commission of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the act of May thirteenth, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and nine.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, annually, for the term two years, is hereby specifically appropriated for the use of the Topographic and Geological Survey Commission of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the act of May thirteenth, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and nine, entitled "An act authorizing the Topographic and Geologic Survey Commission of Pennsylvania to establish and maintain a topographic and geological survey of the State, fixing salaries, providing for the printing and binding of the results of said survey, and furnishing of supplies and stationery, and making an appropriation therefor."

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 19, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 363, entitled "An act making an appropriation for the use of the Topographic and Geologic Survey Commission of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the act of May thirteenth, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and nine."

In withholding my approval of this bill I do so reluctantly. The survey work committed to this department is of great value to the Commonwealth. It should be done in a commanding way. To make an appropriation as small as this is to trifle with a serious matter. Until at least $100,000 can be set aside for this work, it is unwise to make a pretense at the great work. This appropriation would scarcely keep the department salaries in force, leaving such a pittance for real survey work that it is better to await action of the Legislature commensurate with the dignity and importance of this work to our people.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 193.

AN ACT

Directing the State Librarian to cause certain old church records of this State to be translated, preserved, and published, and making an appropriation therefor.

Whereas, The records of the old churches of this State, both English and German, contain much valuable historical information, which records by reason of their age and frequent handling are rapidly becoming illegible; therefore,—

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the State Librarian is hereby directed and authorized to secure the services of a competent person whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the State Librarian, to transcribe and translate the old English and German church records of the State, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred thirty; and the State Librarian is authorized to publish the same in the next series of State Archives, when published.

Section 2. The person so selected to transcribe and translate the records shall receive, during two years, a salary of not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars ($1,500) per annum, to be paid monthly. The State Librarian is authorized to appoint for said work one competent stenographer and typewriter, at an annual salary not to exceed seven hundred twenty dollars ($720).

Section 3. To carry out the purposes of this act, the sum of four thousand eight hundred forty dollars ($4,840), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby specifically appropriated, to pay for the said salaries and for expenses actually and necessarily incurred

by the said transcriber and translator. Payment of the moneys hereby appropriated shall be on order of the State Librarian, upon warrant of the Auditor General, and shall be subject to such further conditions as may be imposed by the Auditor General.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 19, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, without my approval, Senate bill No. 728, entitled "An act directing the State Librarian to cause certain old church records of this State to be translated, preserved, and published, and making an appropriation therefor."

I withhold my approval from this bill because of insufficient State revenue.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 194.

AN ACT

Providing for an examination into the feasibility of constructing a storage reservoir at or in the vicinity of the headwaters of the Youghiogheny River, for the purpose of conserving, controlling, and regulating the flow of water in said river and its branches, and the river or rivers to which they are tributary; for the preparation of surveys, maps, plans, and estimates of cost; and making an appropriation therefor.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the Water Supply Commission of Pennsylvania is hereby authorized and directed to examine into the feasibility of constructing a storage reservoir at or in the vicinity of the headwaters of the Youghiogheny River, for the purpose of conserving, controlling, and regulating the flow of water in said Youghiogheny River and its branches, and the river or rivers to which they are tributary. The said commission shall make a survey of the lands deemed necessary or convenient for the construction and operation of said storage reservoir; shall prepare maps, plans, and estimates of cost; and shall make a report, in writing, to the Legislature of one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, giving the results of such survey and examination, and such additional information and recommendations as to the said commission may seem proper.

Section 2. That the sum of six thousand dollars ($6,000.00), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby specifically appropriated to the Water Supply Commission of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 19, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, without my approval, Senate bill No. 746, entitled "An act providing for an examination into the feasibility of constructing a storage reservoir, at or in the vicinity of the headwaters of the Youghiogheny River, for the purpose of conserving, controlling, and regulating the flow of water in said river and its branches, and the river or rivers to which they are tributary; for the preparation of surveys, maps, plans, and estimates of cost; and making an appropriation therefor."

I withhold my approval from this bill because of insufficient State revenue.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 195.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Authorizing the appointment of a commission to consider the revision and amendment of the laws of the State, penal and otherwise, in reference to juvenile offenders, juvenile courts, and all offenses or crimes committed by minors and the punishment thereof, and to make a report on the same, and making an appropriation to the expenses of said commission.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the Governor is hereby authorized to appoint a commission of seven citizens, two of whom shall be members of the State Senate, two of whom shall be members of the House of Representatives, one of whom shall be a member of the State Board of Public Charities, and one of whom shall be learned in the law, who shall serve without compensation, but who shall be allowed all expenses actually and necessarily incurred in the performance of their duties. It shall be the duty of the commission to make a complete investigation of the laws of the Commonwealth, both penal and otherwise, relating to all juvenile offenders, including the procedure and method of carrying out the laws by the juvenile courts, and including the question of care, education, and support of delinquent and dependent children, and the administration of all laws relating thereto, and shall revise and codify the same.

Section 2. The commission shall name its own chairman and secretary, and it shall have power to employ such legal counsel, and other officers and employes, as it may deem necessary to properly perform its duties. The salaries of any persons employed by the commission shall be fixed by it.

Section 3. Said commission shall make a full report, in writing, of its findings, together with such recommendations as it may deem proper, to the next meeting of the General Assembly, which will convene in January, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

Section 4. The sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the expenses of the said commission and for the purpose of carrying out the purposes of this act. Payment of moneys hereby appropriated shall be made on the order of the chairman of the commission, countersigned by the secretary, and on the warrant of the Auditor General.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 19, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 750, entitled "A joint resolution authorizing the appointment of a commission to consider the revision and amendment of the laws of the State, penal and otherwise, in reference to juvenile courts, and all offenses or crimes committed by minors, and the punishment thereof, and to make a report on the same, and making an appropriation to the expenses of said commission."

This joint resolution provides for a commission of seven to study and report upon all laws relating to juvenile offenders, juvenile courts, and crimes committed by minors. It carries an appropriation of $5,000.

This work can be done and well done by the Legislative Reference Bureau, with the advice and assistance of the Attorney General. To expend the sum here suggested through a commission is unnecessary.

For these reasons this bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 196.

AN ACT

Providing for the care, protection, and maintenance of the brig Niagara, Commodore Perry's Flag-ship at the Battle of Lake Erie, and now the property of the State of Pennsylvania; creating a commission to be The Niagara Commission, and making an appropriation for such care, protection, and maintenance.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the Governor of Pennsylvania is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint three persons, who shall be, and the same are hereby constituted, a commission to be called The Niagara Commission, whose duty it shall be to take charge of Commodore Perry's Flag-ship the Niagara, now at Erie, Pennsylvania, have the custody and control of the same, and make provision for its care, protection, and maintenance as herein or hereafter authorized.

Section 2. That the sum of six thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, specifically appropriated, from any money in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of dredg-

ing a berth or mooring place, for said Brig Niagara, on the east side of the West Canal Basin, in the harbor at the city of Erie, next to State street, and extending southwardly along said east side of West Canal Basin, from the water-channel connecting the East Canal Basin with the said West Canal Basin; and doing such other dredging in said canal basin as the welfare and convenience of said Brig Niagara may require, in the opinion of said Niagara Commission; and the further purpose of providing for the care, protection, and maintenance of said Brig Niagara, by employing a watchman therefor, erecting a covering for its decks, and doing such other things as the proper preservation of said Flag-ship may require, in the opinion of said Niagara Commission.

Section 3. After appointment, said Niagara Commission shall organize by the election of a president, secretary, and treasurer; and all of the money hereby appropriated to be paid to said Niagara Commission, on the warrant of the Auditor General, upon requisitions of the president and treasurer of said commission, and itemized for all expenditure thereof, shall be filed with the Auditor General within a reasonable time thereafter.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 19, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, without my approval, Senate bill No. 792, entitled "An act providing for the care, protection, and maintenance of the Brig Niagara, Commodore Perry's Flag-ship at the Battle of Lake Erie, and now the property of the State of Pennsylvania; creating a commission to be The Niagara Commission, and making an appropriation for such care, protection, and maintenance."

I withhold my approval from this bill because of insufficient State revenue.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 197.

AN ACT

Providing for the compilation and publication of a synopsis of the election laws, and making an appropriation therefor.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the chief clerk of the State Department is hereby authorized and directed to prepare a pamphlet containing a synopsis of all acts in force at the close of the present session of the General Assembly relating to elections, giving all dates for registration in all cities, dates when petitions for nomination may be signed and filed, when taxes are to be assessed and paid, and all such other data as may be useful to the voters of the State. The sum of five hundred dollars is hereby specifically appropriated to pay for the compiling, typewriting, and all the other work incident

thereto; to be paid on warrant of the Auditor General, upon the filing in his office by the Superintendent of Printing and Binding a certificate that the work has been completed and the pamphlet published. The edition of the pamphlet shall consist of such number as the Secretary of the Commonwealth may deem proper. The further sum of five hundred dollars is also hereby specifically appropriated to cover the expenses for a similar pamphlet of the elections of one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 19, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, without my approval, Senate bill No. 822, entitled "An act providing for the compilation and publication of a synopsis of the election laws, and making an appropriation therefor."

I withhold my approval from this bill because of insufficient State revenue.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 198.

AN ACT

To enable the Commission of the Statutes at Large, and the compiler and editor, appointed under the act of July twenty-fifth, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, one thousand two hundred and seventy-three), to complete their work, and re-appropriating the amount withheld.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, specifically appropriated, to carry to a conclusion the purposes of the act of twenty-fifth July, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen; said appropriation being for the two years beginning June the first, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, to be paid by the State Treasurer to the editor already appointed under section three of said act, upon warrants drawn by the Auditor General, upon certificates of the commission of the services performed, approved by the Secretary of the Commonwealth and filed in the office of the Auditor General.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 19, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, without my approval, Senate bill No. 1411, entitled "An act to enable the Commission of the Statutes at Large, and the compiler and editor, appointed under the act of July twenty-fifth, one thousand nine

hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws, one thousand two hundred and seventy-three), to complete their work, and re-appropriating the amount withheld."

I withhold my approval from this bill because of insufficient State revenue.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 199.

AN ACT

Providing for a survey and study of French Creek, a public highway in and through the city of Meadville and the townships of Vernon, West Mead, and Union, in the county of Crawford, for the purpose of protecting public highways, and for the improvement of sanitary conditions, and making an appropriation therefor.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the Water Supply Commission of Pennsylvania is hereby directed to make a careful survey and study of French Creek, a public highway in and through the city of Meadville, the townships of Vernon, West Mead, and Union, in the county of Crawford, for the purpose of determining upon the best method of preventing the said stream from overflowing its banks in order to improve sanitary conditions and protect the public highways along and adjacent to said stream. The said commission shall prepare maps, plans, and estimates and report in writing to the Legislature of one thousand nine hundred seventeen, giving the results of such survey, study, and examination, and make such recommendations and suggestions as the commission shall deem proper.

Section 2. The sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby specifically appropriated to the Water Supply Commission of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

Section 3. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent therewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 19, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, without my approval, Senate bill No. 1474, entitled "An act providing for a survey and study of French Creek, a public highway in and through the city of Meadville and the townships of Vernon, West Mead, and Union, in the county of Crawford, for the purpose of protecting public highways, and for the improvement of sanitary conditions, and making an appropriation therefor."

I withhold my approval from this bill because of insufficient State revenue.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 200.

AN ACT

Prohibiting any member or employe of any bureau or department having charge of police and fire protection of any cities of the first class from taking any active part in politics, political movements, or elections, from canvassing election precincts, or from interfering with elections; or from using his office to influence politics, political movements, or elections; and providing penalties for violation thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That no member or employe of any bureau or department having charge of police and fire protection of any cities of the first class shall be a member of, or delegate or alternate to, any political convention; nor shall he be present at any such convention except on the performance of his official duty. No such member or employe of said bureau or department shall serve as a member of, or attend the meetings of, any committee of any political party; or take any active part in political management, or in political campaigns, or canvassing political precincts; or use his office to influence political movements or influence the political action of any other such officer, clerk, or employe; nor shall he in any way or manner interfere with the conduct of any election or the preparation therefor at the polling-place, or with the election officers while counting the vote or returning the ballot-boxes, books, and papers to the place provided by law for that purpose, save only for the purpose of marking and depositing his ballot as speedily as it reasonably can be done; or be within any polling-place, or within fifty feet thereof, except for purposes of ordinary travel or residence, during the period of time beginning within one hour preceding the opening of the polls for holding such election and ending with the time when the election officers shall have finished counting the votes, and have left the polling-place for the purpose of depositing the ballot-boxes and papers in the place provided by law for that purpose; excepting only police officers of the particular cities, who may temporarily approach or enter the polling-place in order to make any arrest permitted by law, or for the purpose of preserving order, and in each case only long enough to accomplish the duties aforesaid, after which the said officers shall at once withdraw.

Section 2. Any such number or employe of any bureau or department having charge of police and fire protection who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county of not less than three months nor more than twelve months. In addition to the fine and imprisonment, such member or employe shall forfeit his office or position, and shall during a period of five years thereafter be disqualified from holding any position of honor or trust or profit within the limits of this Commonwealth.

Section 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 19, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 79, entitled "An act prohibiting any member or employe of any bureau or department having charge of police and fire protection of any cities of the first class from taking any active part in politics, political movements, or elections; from canvassing election precints, or from interfering with elections; or from using his office to influence politics, political movements, or elections; and providing penalties for violation thereof."

This bill prohibits policemen and firemen in cities of the first class from canvassing election precincts. It in effect does away with what is popularly known as the "Shern Act." When this bill was on passage it was suggested that a penal clause to the "Shern Act"—a clause which that act ought to carry—would accomplish in a better way the purposes visioned by this bill. City employes should not be in politics, but extraordinary conditions may arise in which it would be proper for the municipal officials to endeavor to secure data independent of those whose special duty it is to secure such data or information. To prevent by law so commanding a civic force as these departments from performing what may at times be a public service of great moment is unwise. This bill in limiting its directive and punitive provisions to policemen and firemen is discriminative in a manner not contemplated by the Constitution. If some city employes are to be affected why not all?

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 201.

AN ACT

Repealing section three of an act, entitled "An act to regulate the nomination and election of public officers, requiring certain expenses incident thereto to be paid by the several counties, and punishing certain offenses in regard to such elections," approved the tenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, as amended by an act approved the ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and repealing all legislation inconsistent herewith.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That section three of an act, entitled "An act to regulate the nomination and election of public officers, requiring certain expenses incident thereto to be paid by the several counties, and punishing certain offenses in regard to such elections," approved the tenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, as amended by an act approved the ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, which reads as follows:—

"Section 3. Nominations of candidates for any public office may also be made by nomination papers, signed by qualified electors of the State, or of the electoral district or division thereof for which the nomination is made, and filed in the proper office as provided in section five of this act. Blank forms for making such nomination shall be furnished by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and no other form than the ones so prescribed shall be used for such purpose. Where the nomination is for any office to be filled by the voters of the State-at-large, the number of the qualified electors of the State signing such nomination paper shall be at least one-half of one per centum of the largest vote for any officer elected in the State at the last preceding election at which a State officer was voted for. In the case of all other nominations, the number of qualified electors of the electoral district or division signing such nomination paper shall be at least two per centum of the largest entire vote for any officer elected at the last preceding election in the said electoral district or division for which said nomination papers are designed to be made. Each elector signing a nomination paper shall add to his signature his place of residence and occupation, and no person may subscribe to more than one nomination for each office to be filled. The signatures to each nomination paper and the qualification of the signers shall be vouched for by the affidavit of at least five of the signers thereof, which affidavit shall accompany the nomination paper: Provided, That if five of the electors composing any political body making a nomination by nomination papers shall file with the prothonotary of the county in which the nomination paper or papers are to be filed an affidavit, setting forth that they have adopted a certain political appellation to designate their policy, subject to the limitations of this act regarding the selection of names, that thereafter such political body shall have the exclusive right to use the said name or appellation for the election for which such nomination or nominations are made, provided that a certificate from the prothonotary setting forth such a compliance with the act be filed with the nomination papers filed by such political body," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Section 2. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 19, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 539, entitled "An act repealing section three of an act, entitled 'An act to regulate the nomination and election of public officers, requiring certain expenses incident thereto to be paid by the several counties, and punishing certain offenses in regard to such elections,' approved the tenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, as amended by an act approved the ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and repealing all legislation inconsistent herewith."

This bill repeals section three of the act of June 10, 1893, as amended by act of July 9, 1897. The repealed section provides for nomination of candidates by nomination papers, and gives certain electors the right to preempt a certain political appellation.

The evident purpose of the repealer is to prevent independence of action on the part of any group of voters. It compels acceptance of party control and makes it difficult for those not willing to abide by the outcome of the primaries to find a means of registering their dissent. It distinctly restricts the voter in that freedom of action which he may abuse, but which, if we believe in our common democracy, we must accept and abide by. If we believe that the people should govern through their chosen delegates, we can scarcely justify an attempt to prevent the people from having freedom of approach to the polls in order to express in their own way their rights as free citizens.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 202.

AN ACT

To provide for the creation by bodies of electors of political parties not otherwise entitled under the law to participate in primaries and elections, and giving such parties the right to praticipate in primaries and elections; providing the manner in which such parties may be created; providing the manner in which such parties may have the exclusive right to use certain designated names for their parties or policies; providing a method of objecting to petitions filed for the purpose of obtaining such exclusive right to use a party name, under which to participate in primaries and elections; providing for the enrolment of qualified electors so as to entitle them to vote the ballot of such parties at primaries; providing for the designation of a person upon whom shall be served notice of objection to such petitions, or other notices, required by law to be served upon such parties, and who shall serve such notices as are required to be made or filed by such parties under the law in the matter of the nomination of candidates; providing for the payment of costs incident to objections to such petitions, and also for the expense incident to holding such primaries; providing penalties for violations of the provisions of this act, and the punishment for certain offenses hereunder; and providing for the repeal of inconsistent legislation.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That whenever a body of electors, not otherwise entitled under the law to participate as a political party in a primary or election, desire to organize a political party for the purpose of nominating candidates for public offices or party offices at a primary, and of electing candidates for public offices or party offices at the succeeding election, they are hereby authorized so to do under the following provisions, conditions and limitations:

When the object of such body of electors shall be to organize a political party to nominate and elect candidates for public offices or party offices to be voted for by the electors of the State-at-large, the said body of electors shall file with the Secretary of the Commonwealth a petition setting forth that they have adopted a certain political appellation to designate their policy or party; that they intend to nominate candidates for public offices or for party offices at the succeeding primary and election, and that they desire to have the exclusive right to the use of the said certain political appellation at the said succeeding primary, and at the said succeeding special, general, or municipal election, to designate their said party or policy.

Section 2. Such petition shall be signed, where it is intended to give the electors the right to nominate and elect candidates for public offices or party offices to be voted for by the electors of the State-at-large, by such number of electors as is equal to at least four per centum of the largest vote for any officer elected in the State-at-large at the last preceding election at which such a State officer was voted for, and, of the said four per centum of signers, there shall be at least two hundred from each of thirty counties of the State.

Where such petition is intended to give the electors the right to nominate and elect candidates for public offices or for party offices in any electoral district or division less than the State-at-large, such petition shall be signed by such number of qualified electors as will equal at least five per centum of the largest vote cast for any officer elected at the last preceding general election in said electoral district or division in which the said body of electors desire to nominate or elect candidates.

The said petitions shall be signed by the qualified electors in person, and each elector so signing shall write after his name his place of residence (with street and number, if any), and the name of his county, city, township, borough, ward, or election division, as the case may be, and also his profession, business, or occupation.

No elector may subscribe to more than one of such petitions; and the signatures to each of such petitions and the qualifications of the signers thereof shall be vouched for by at least five of the signers thereof, by affidavit, which shall accompany and be attached to such petition. The affiants in such affidavit shall also designate one qualified elector, who has signed such petition, as the chairman of the said policy or party, giving his name, his address in full, and his occupation; and such elector, so named as chairman, shall be the person who shall serve all notices required to be served by said policy or party, or filed under the general primary law of this Commonwealth.

Said petitions shall be upon forms to be furnished by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and no other forms than those prescribed and so furnished by the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall be used for the purpose.

No words shall be used in any of said petitions, describing or designating said political party or policy, similar to or identical with words used by any body of electors or political party entitled to participate in said succeeding primary or general election.

Section 3. Said petitions, when intended to give the electors the right to nominate and vote for officers to be voted for by the electors of the State-at-large, or for members of the House of Representatives of the United States, or for State officers, including Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly, and judges of the court (if the law shall provide for the nomination and election of judges of the courts by political parties), shall be filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on or before the first day of February preceding the primary or general election at which the said body of electors or party proposes to participate, in even-numbered years, and on or before the first day of July preceding such primary or general election, in odd-numbered years.

Such petitions, when intended to give the electors the right to nominate and vote for all other officers than those above enumerated, shall be filed with the county commissioners of the respective counties, on or before the first day of February preceding the primary or general election at which said body of electors or party proposes to participate, in even-numbered years, and on or before the first day of July preceding such primary or general election, in odd-numbered years.

It shall be the duty of the officer or officers, with whom a petition for the use of a political appellation and the right to participate as a party, at a primary or election, when such petition is brought to him or them for filing under the provisions of this act, to examine said petition, and if such petition lack sufficient signatures or be otherwise manifestly defective it shall not be filed; but the action of such officer or officers, in refusing to accept such petition for filing, may be reviewed by the court of common pleas of the county in which the petition is presented for filing, upon application for mandamus to compel its receipt as of the date when it was first brought to such officer or officers for filing.

Section 4. Upon the filing of such petition with the proper officer or officers, as above set forth, the said body of electors, so filing such petition, shall have the exclusive right to the use of the said name or political appellation designating their said political party or policy; and they shall have the same right to nominate candidates for party offices and public offices at the succeeding primary and the succeeding election as have other political parties or bodies who are now entitled to nominate candidates at a primary, unless objection thereto shall be made by any qualified elector of the State, or of the electoral district or division, as the case may be, for which said petition is filed, by writing filed in the court of common pleas of the county in which said petition is filed, within fifteen days after the last day fixed for filing such petitions.

In case such court is in session, one or more of the judges thereof shall proceed to fix a time to hear said objections, and at such time fixed shall, without unnecessary adjournment or delay, give such hearing precedence over all other business before him or them, and such objections shall be heard and determined within at least fifteen days from the date of the filing of the objections.

In case said court be not in session, any judge thereof, on presentation to him of a certificate of the prothonotary that such objections have been filed as aforesaid, shall proceed to fix a time and hear such objections as aforesaid. Provided, That no objections of any nature whatever shall be heard unless accompanied by proper proof of service of notice of the proposed objection upon the person designated as the chairman of said body of electors, by the affiants to said petition; or, in case of the death of such chairman, or inability of the objector or objectors to serve him with such notice, then on any two of the affiants to said petition; said service of such notice to be made at least five days prior to the time fixed by the court for the hearing of such objections.

If the court decide that said petition is not signed by a sufficient number of qualified electors, or that the name proposed to be used is the same or similar to the name of any other party entitled to

participate in said succeeding primary or election, or shall adjudge that said petition for the use of said name and the right to participate in the succeeding primary or election is not first in point of time of filing with the proper officer or officers, then the said court shall decree that said petition be wholly void and of no effect.

If the court shall find that said petition is filed in accordance with the provisions of this act, then said court shall dismiss said objections; and the said body of electors, so presenting and filing said petition, shall have the exclusive right to the use of said party name at the succeeding primary and election. In cases where the objections to petitions filed are not sustained by the court, the objector or objectors shall be liable for all costs of the proceeding, including witness fees.

Section 5. When said body of electors have filed their petition under the provisions of this act, and the same has not been objected to, or, if objected to, the objection has been dismissed by the court, they shall be entitled to the exclusive use of said name or political appellation; and they shall be entitled as a political party to participate in the succeeding primary and election in the matter of the nomination and election of party officers and of public officers, in the same manner and under the same terms, and subject to the same conditions, provisions, and limitations, as political parties are now entitled to participate in such primaries and elections: Provided, That any qualified elector desiring to vote the ballot of the party thus securing the right, under this act, to participate in said primary, must enroll as a member of said party before he may exercise his right at the said primary; and the fact that such qualified elector has theretofore been enrolled, before the filing of the said petition, as a member of another party, or has at any time prior to the filing of said petition voted for another party, shall not operate to prevent his enrolment with said new party.

Section 6. Any additional expense incident to the carrying out of the provisions of this act shall be accounted for and paid for in the manner now provided for the accounting for and payment of expenses of primaries.

Section 7. Any person or persons who shall falsely make any such petition for the exclusive use of a party name or political appellation, or file any such petition knowing the same or any part thereof to be falsely made, or suppress any such petition or any part thereof which has been duly filed, or shall forge or cause to be forged any name or names thereto, or who shall make any false affidavit to any such petition, or who shall wilfully alter any material portion of any such petition, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and undergo an imprisonment for not more than one year, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

Section 8. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 19, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 631, entitled "An act to provide

for the creation by bodies of electors of political parties not otherwise entitled under the law to participate in primaries and elections, and giving such parties the right to participate in primaries and elections; providing the manner in which such parties may be created; providing the manner in which such parties may have the exclusive right to use certain designated names for their parties or policies; providing a method of objecting to petitions filed for the purpose of obtaining such exclusive right to use a party name, under which to participate in primaries and elections; providing for the enrolment of qualified electors so as to entitle them to vote the ballot of such parties at primaries; providing for the designation of a person upon whom shall be served notice of objection to such petitions, or other notices, required by law to be served upon such parties, and who shall serve such notices as are required to be made or filed by such parties under the law in the matter of the nomination of candidates; providing for the payment of costs incident to objections to such petitions, and also for the expense incident to holding such primaries; providing penalties for violations of the provisions of this act, and the punishment for certain offenses hereunder; and providing for the repeal of inconsistent legislation."

This bill provides a means of forming a new political party prior to the primaries, and giving said party exclusive use of certain designated name for its followers. This compels all parties whose candidates are to be voted for in November of any even-numbered year to form its organization on or before February first of said year. It prevents any change in appellation or any reorganization after this latter date. Its whole intent is to define party lines early in the year, to prevent fusion thereafter, and hence to make the primary the potential election and the election that follows more or less a matter of course.

To compel voters before February first, to define their ultimate purpose as to the election in November, is to restrict and hamper that independence of action which, though juggling and shifting of candidates and parties may sometimes be done, cannot in fairness be denied the electorate if we are to take the spirit of our government seriously. If people are to rule, it is only fair to give them the opportunity so to do.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 203.

AN ACT

Providing for the publication and distribution of a revised edition of the railroad map of Pennsylvania heretofore issued by the Department of Internal Affairs; making an appropriation for the work of revising, compiling, and proof-reading, and an appropriation for printing, binding, and mounting the same, and for paper.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That there shall be published by the Department of Public Printing and Binding, on the order and under

the direction of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, sixteen thousand five hundred copies of a revised edition of the railroad map of Pennsylvania heretofore issued by the Department of Internal Affairs; seven thousand eight hundred copies of which are to be printed on heavy map paper, one thousand copies to be printed on muslin-mounted paper, two hundred copies to be printed on heavy map paper, without county colors, and seven thousand five hundred copies in book form.

Section 2. The distribution of the aforesaid revised edition of the railroad map shall be as follows:—

Five hundred copies, in book form, for the use of the Governor.

One thousand six hundred copies printed on heavy map paper, and one thousand copies in book form, for the use of the Senate.

Four thousand copies printed on heavy map paper, and four thousand copies in book form, for the use of the House of Representatives.

Two thousand copies printed on heavy map paper, one thousand copies printed on muslin-mounted paper, two hundred copies printed on heavy map paper without county colors, and one thousand eight hundred copies in book form, for the use of the Department of Inter Affairs.

Two hundred copies printed on heavy map paper, and two hundred copies in book form, for the State Library.

Section 3. For the work of revising, compiling, and proof-reading said railroad maps, and necessary expenses connected therewith, the sum of five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby specifically appropriated. For printing, binding, and mounting said railroad maps, and for paper, the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby specifically appropriated.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 19, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, without my approval, House bill No. 458, entitled "An act providing for the publication and distribution of a revised edition of the railroad map of Pennsylvania heretofore issued by the Department of Internal Affairs; making an appropriation for the work of revising, compiling, and proof-reading, and an appropriation for printing, binding, and mounting the same and for paper."

I withhold my approval from this bill because of insufficient State revenue.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 204.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation for the purpose of reimbursing the several counties of the Commonwealth for moneys alleged to have been erroneously deducted from sums due them from the Commonwealth, on account of amounts due the Commonwealth from townships, boroughs, or incorporated towns, within such counties, as the share of such townships, boroughs, or incorporated towns in the cost of the improvement and maintenance of State-aid highways therein, and prescribing the duties of the State Treasurer with reference thereto.

Whereas, The act of Assembly approved the thirty-first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, relating to the State Highway Department, provides that upon the failure of any county or counties, township or townships, borough or boroughs, or incorporated town or towns, to pay to the State Treasurer the amount due the Commonwealth therefrom on account of their share of the cost of improvement and maintenance of State-aid highways in such county, township, borough, or incorporated town, within thirty (30) days after said cost has been certified to the proper authorities, as provided for in said act, then the said shares of such county, township, borough, or incorporated town shall be charged by the State Treasurer against any funds of such county, township, borough, or incorporated town which may be in the hands of the State Treasurer, or which may thereafter come into his hands, excepting school funds; and

Whereas, Said provision has been construed by the State Treasurer to authorize and direct him to deduct from any amounts that may be due the respective county from the Commonwealth any sums that may be due the Commonwealth from such townships, boroughs, or incorporated towns, within such county, on account of State-aid highway inprovement and maintenance; and

Whereas, An action is now pending in the court of common pleas of Dauphin County to determine the authority of the State Treasurer to make such deductions, now, therefore,—

Be it enacted, &c., That the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purpose of reimbursing the several counties of the Commonwealth for moneys so deducted by the State Treasurer from amounts due from the Commonwealth to such counties, by reason of indebtedness due to the Commonwealth from the townships, boroughs, or incorporated towns located within such counties: Provided, however, That this appropriation shall not be available unless it shall be decided by the court that such deductions were made by the State Treasurer without authority of law: And provided further, That no county shall be reimbursed for such deductions unless and until it shall have furnished to the State Treasurer proper proof that it has not been reimbursed by the township, borough, or incorporated town on account of whose indebtedness to the Commonwealth the deduction was made: And provided further, That this act shall not be construed so as to relieve such townships, boroughs, or incorporated towns from payment to the Commonwealth of any indebtedness due the Commonwealth from such townships, boroughs, or incorporated towns, on account of such highway improvement or maintenance, or both; and in cases in which the State Treasurer has made

such deduction of amounts due the Commonwealth from such townships, boroughs, or incorporated towns, from funds due to such counties from the Commonwealth, and by reason thereof has credited such townships, boroughs, or incorporated towns with the payment of such indebtedness to the Commonwealth, he is hereby authorized and directed to recharge such townships, boroughs, and incorporated towns with the amounts so due, and to collect the same according to the method prescribed by law.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 19, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, without my approval, House bill No. 1776, entitled, "An act making an appropriation for the purpose of reimbursing the several counties of the Commonwealth for moneys alleged to have been erroneously deducted from sums due them from the Commonwealth, on account of amounts due the Commonwealth from townships, boroughs, or incorporated towns, within such counties, as the share of such townships, boroughs, or incorporated towns in the cost of the improvement and maintenance of State-aid highways therein, and prescribing the duties of the State Treasurer with reference thereto."

I withhold my approval from this bill because of insufficient State revenue.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 205.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to the German Baptist Home for the Aged, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby specifically appropriated to the German Baptist Home for the Aged, located at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of maintenance during the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred fifteen.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 19, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, without my approval, House bill No. 88, entitled "An act making an appropriation to the German Baptist Home for the Aged, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania."

I withhold my approval from this bill because of insufficient State revenue.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 206.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation to the Woman's Union Day Nursery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby specifically appropriated to the Woman's Union Day Nursery, located at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of maintenance during the two fiscal years beginning June first, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 19, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, without my approval, House bill No. 1045, entitled "An act making an appropriation to the Woman's Union Day Nursery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania."

I withhold my approval from this bill because of insufficient State revenue.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 207.

AN ACT

To protect all persons in their equal rights, regardless of race, color, or creed, in places of public accommodation, entertainment, or amusement, and providing penalty for violation of the same.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That all persons within the jurisdiction of this State shall be entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, and privileges of any place of public accommodations, entertainment, or amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all persons. No person, being the owner, lessee, proprietor, manager, superintendent, agent, or employe of any such place, shall directly or indirectly refuse, withhold from, or deny to any person any of the accommodations, advantages or privileges thereof; or, directly or indirectly, publish, circulate, issue, display, post, or mail any written or printed communication, notice, or advertisement to the effect that any of the accommodations, advantages, and privileges of any such place shall be refused, withheld from, or denied to any person on account of race, creed, or color, or that the patronage or custom thereat of any person belonging to or purporting to be of any particular race, creed, or color is unwelcome, objectionable, or not acceptable, desired, or solicited.

Section 2. The production of any written or printed communication, notice, or advertisement purporting to relate to any such place, and to be made by any person, being the owner, lessee, proprietor, superintendent, or manager thereof, shall be prima facie evidence in any civil or criminal action that the same was authorized by such person. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the mailing of a private communication in writing, sent in response to specific written inquiry.

Section 3. A place of public accommodation, entertainment, or amusement, within the meaning of this act, shall be deemed to include any inn, tavern, or hotel, whether conducted for the entertainment of transient guests or for the accommodation of those seeking health, recreation, or rest, any restaurant, eating-house, public conveyance on land or water, bath-house, barbershop, theater, theatorium nickelodion, motion-picture house, and music hall.

Section 4. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of the foregoing sections may, for each and every violation thereof, be liable to a penalty of not more than fifty dollars; and may also, for every such violation, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and, upon conviction thereof, may be fined not more than fifty dollars.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 19, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 662, entitled "An act to protect all persons in their equal rights, regardless of race, color, or creed, in places of public accommodation, entertainment, or amusement, and providing penalty for violation of the same."

This bill is designated to protect all persons in their equal rights, regardless of race, color, or creed, in places of public accommodation, entertainment, or amusement, and providing for penalties for its violation.

The act of May 19, 1887 (P. L., 130), is substantially the same as this, with a more severe penalty for its violation. Pennsylvania would be remiss if she did not guarantee and secure equal rights to all her citizens. She has not been remiss. It further appears that this bill was greatly modified from its original form in its passage through the Legislature, and the bill as it comes to the Executive bears a written alteration or correction in red ink changing "exclude" to "include," which completely changes its purport, and although this alteration or correction is noted in the Journal and was so duly made by the Legislature, the Constitution provides that all bills must be printed before final action by the Legislature. This bill was not so printed, as the typographical error changing "include" to "exclude" was not discovered until the last day of the session of the Legislature when the bill was on final passage. It was then too late to have the correction made and printed as the Constitution required, and it is therefore impossible to give it Executive approval.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 208.

AN ACT

To fix the salaries of district attorneys, and providing for the appointment of assistant district attorneys, in the several counties of the Commonwealth having over one million two hundred thousand inhabitants; prescribing the powers and duties and fixing the salaries of the said assistant district attorneys and the first assistant district attorney.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That, in all counties of this Commonwealth having over one million two hundred thousand inhabitants, the annual salary of the district attorney shall be twelve thousand dollars; and the district attorneys of said counties shall have authority to appoint one or more assistants, learned in the law, not exceeding thirteen in number, to assist the district attorney in the discharge of his duties.

Section 2. The district attorney may appoint, from the number of his assistants allowed by this act, one of his assistants as his first assistant, who shall, in the absence of the district attorney from the jurisdiction, or when the district attorney is unable to perform the duties of his office through sickness, be vested with all the duties, powers, and privileges now given by law to the district attorney, and for his services such assistant district attorney shall receive an annual salary of seven thousand five hundred dollars; said salary to be paid out of the county treasury.

Section 3. Four of said assistant district attorneys shall receive salaries of five thousand dollars per annum each; four of the said assistant district attorneys shall receive salaries of four thousand dollars per annum each; four of said assistant district attorneys shall receive salaries at three thousand dollars per annum each. In the event of the appointment of a less number of assistant district attorneys than thirteen, the district attorney shall have power to determine in which class, as to salaries, the appointee or appointees shall be placed. Said salaries shall be paid out of the county treasury.

Section 4. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 19, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 848, entitled, "An act to fix the salaries of district attorneys, and providing for the appointment of assistant district attorneys in the several counties of the Commonwealth having over one million two hundred thousand inhabitants; prescribing the powers and duties and fixing the salaries of the said assistant district attorneys and the first assistant district attorney."

This bill is to fix salaries and increase the number of assistants in the office of the district attorney in counties having a population in excess of 1,200,000. It provides for an increase of this officer's

salary to $12,000, and also provides for thirteen assistants: one at $7,500; 4 at $5,000 each; 4 at $4,000 each; and 4 at $3,000 each,—a total cost in salaries of $67,500. The finances of the counties concerned do not now warrant this increased cost upon the taxpayers. No citizen has expresssed his approval. There are many objectors. It would seem unwise, in a time of financial depression in said counties, to add to the taxpayers' budget.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 209.

AN ACT

To amend sections seven and eleven of an act, entitled "An act to regulate the nomination and election of public officers, requiring certain expenses incident thereto to be paid by the several counties, and punishing certain offenses in regard to such elections," approved the tenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, by providing that the name of any person presented as a candidate shall not be permitted to be withdrawn from nomination, except in case of the death of such candidate, and repealing inconsistent legislation.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That section seven of an act, entitled "An act to regulate the nomination and election of public officers, requiring certain expenses incident thereto to be paid by the several counties, and punishing certain offenses in regard to such elections," approved the tenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, which reads as follows:—

"Section 7. Any person whose name has been presented as a candidate may cause his name to be withdrawn from nomination, by request in writing signed by him and acknowledged before an officer qualified to take acknowledgments of deeds, and filed in the office where his nomination certificate and paper is on file, within fifteen days, or, in the case of township or borough elections, twelve days, previous to the day of the election; and no name so withdrawn shall be printed upon the ballots.

"Where any office not in court of record shall, for any cause, become vacant after the time for making nominations for such office shall have elapsed, or when a writ for a special election to supply a vacancy shall direct such election to be held at a date which would prevent the making of nominations in time to comply with section five of this act, nominations for the office to be filled may still be made in accordance with sections two and three of this act, but in other respects the provisions of section twelve of this act shall apply to such nominations," be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:—

Section 7. The name of any person who has been presented as a candidate shall not be permitted to be withdrawn from nomination, except in case of the death of said candidate.

Where any office not in court of record shall, for any cause become vacant after the time of making nominations for such office shall have elapsed, or when a writ for a special election to supply a vacancy shall direct such election to be held at a date which would prevent the making of nominations in time to comply with section five of this act, nominations for the office to be filled may still be made in accordance with sections two and three of this act; but, in other respects, the provisions of section twelve of this act shall apply to such nominations.

Section 2. That section eleven of the said act, which reads as follows:—

"In case of the death or withdrawal of any candidate nominated as herein provided, the party convention, primary meeting, caucus, or board, or the citizens who nominated such candidate, may nominate a substitute in his place by filing in the proper office, at any time before the day of election, a nomination certificate or paper which shall conform to all the requirements of this act in regard to original certificates or papers: Provided, That if the said convention or citizens shall have authorized any committee, or if any executive committee of any political party be authorized by the rules of said party to make nominations in the event of the death or withdrawal of candidates, the said convention shall not be required to reconvene nor the said citizens to sign a new nomination paper; but the said committee shall have power to file the requisite nomination certificate or paper which shall recite the facts of the appointment and powers of the said committee (naming all its members), of the death or withdrawal of the candidate, and of the action of the committee thereon, and the truth of these facts shall be verified by the affidavit, annexed to the certificate or paper, of two members of the committee, and also of at least two of the officers of the convention who made affidavit in support of the original certificate, or two of the citizens who made affidavit to the original paper: And provided also, That in case of a substituted nomination paper not filed by a committee, but signed by citizens, it shall only be necessary that two-thirds of the signers of the said paper shall have been signers of the original paper," be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:—

Section 11. In case of the death of any candidtate nominated as herein provided, the party convention, primary meeting, caucus, or board, or the citizens who nominated such condidate may nominate a substitute in his place by filing in the proper office, at any time before the day of election, a nomination certificate or paper, which shall conform to all the requirements of this act in regard to original certificates or papers: Provided, That if the said convention or citizens shall have authorized any committee, or if any executive committee of any political party be authorized by the rules of said party to make nominations in the event of the death of candidates, the said convention shall not be required to reconvene nor the said citizens to sign a new nomination paper; but the said committee shall have power to file the requisite nomination certificate or papers, which shall recite the facts of the appointment and powers of the said committee (naming all its members) of the death of the candidate and of the action of the committee thereon and the truth of

these facts shall be verified by the affidavit, annexed to the certificate or paper, of two members of the committee, and also of at least two of the officers of the convention who made affidavit in support of the original certificate, or two of the citizens who made affidavit to the original paper: And provided also, That in case of a substituted nomination paper not filed by a committee, but signed by citizens, it shall only be necessary that two-thirds of the signers of the paper shall have been signers of the original paper.

Section 3. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 19, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 530 entitled "An act to amend sections seven and eleven of an act. entitled 'An act to regulate the nomination and election of public officers, requiring certain expenses incident thereto to be paid by the several counties, and punishing certain offenses in regard to such elections,' approved the tenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, by providing that the name of any person presented as a candidate shall not be permitted to be withdrawn from nomination except in case of the death of such candidate, and repealing inconsistent legislation."

This bill amends the election law of June 10, 1893, by providing that names of candidates may not after the primary be withdrawn from nomination, except in case of death of candidate. It is popularly known as an anti-fusion bill. Its purpose is to compel all parties nominating candidates at the primary to carry their tickets unchanged to the election. There are reasons for such a law. Any one conversant with the unnatural alliances of a recent campaign might well favor such an enactment, and such conditions undoubtedly provoked and prompted the introduction and passage of this bill. But the fact that some have abused what others would use is not sufficient warrant for the approval of this bill. It may well be that the time will come when under present law citizens may co-operate to promote the loftiest ends of good government. It would be unfortunate if by law this were prevented. It is a serious matter unduly to restrict the electorate and prevent such concert of action as will give the people relief in case a mistake is made in the nominations.

The party in power will always secure the sympathy and support of right thinking citizens when it meets in the open and unrestricted its political opponents. Any attempt to thwart concert of action or to limit reorganization of interests prior to election is likely to produce criticism and opposition. The American voter loves free, fair play; and, in the last analysis, those that abuse the freedom that should be given the voters will suffer, not profit, by their misalliance.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 210.

AN ACT

To amend an act approved the eleventh day of May, one thousand nine hundred eleven, entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures; providing for their compensation and expenses; prescribing their duties; prohibiting vendors from giving false or insufficient weights; and fixing the penalties for the violation of the provisions hereof," as amended by granting supervision over the inspectors to the Bureau of Standards, and providing clerical help incident thereto.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the first section of an act, approved the eleventh day of May, one thousand nine hundred eleven, entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures; providing for their compensation and expenses; prescribing their duties; prohibiting vendors from giving false or insufficient weights; and fixing the penalties for the violation of the provisions hereof," which, as amended by an act approved the twenty-fourth day of July, one thousand nine hundred thirteen, entitled "An act to amend an act, approved the eleventh day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, entitled 'An act to provide for the appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures; providing for their compensation and expenses; prescribing their duties; prohibiting vendors from giving false or insufficient weights; and fixing the penalties for the violation of the provisions hereof,' " reads as follows:—

"Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the mayors of cities of the second and third class, and the several boards of county commissioners, shall, respectively, appoint one or more competent persons as inspectors of weights and measures, in the respective county or city, whose salary shall not be less than one thousand dollars per annum, to be paid out of the respective revenues of such county or city: Provided, however, That the payment of a minimum salary shall not apply to counties having a population of fifteen thousand or less. In addition to the salary provided by law, the said county and city inspectors shall be entitled to receive the actual expenses incurred by them personally in performing the duties of their office; such as, transportation, hotel, livery, telephone, telegraph, and postal charges, to be paid by the boards of county commissioners of their respective counties, on bills itemized and properly sworn to: Provided, however, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent two or more counties, or any county and city, from combining the whole or any part of their districts, as may be agreed upon by the board of county commissioners and mayors of cities, with one set of standards and one inspector, upon the written consent of the chief of the bureau of standards: Provided further, In cities of the first class the inspectors shall be appointed by the county commissioners of the county in which the said city may be located. Any inspector appointed in pursuance of an agreement for such combination shall, subject to the terms of his appointment, have the same authority, and duties as if he had been appointed by each of the authorities who are parties to the agreement. The county and city inspectors of weights and measures, as appointed by the respective counties and

cities, shall hold their office during good behavior; and shall not be removed, discharged, or reduced in pay or position, except for inefficiency, incapacity, conduct unbecoming employes, or other just cause, and until the said officials shall have been furnished with written statements of the reason for such removal, discharge or reduction, and shall have been given reasonable time to make written answer thereto. Nor shall such removal, discharge, or reduction be made until the charge or charges shall have been examined into and found true in fact by the appointing power of such county or city, at a hearing, upon reasonable notice to the person charged, at which time he may be represented by counsel and offer testimony or witnesses in his own behalf. It shall be unlawful for any sealer or inspector of weights and measures, or any of his deputies, to perform clerical or other services for the county or city of their respective districts," is hereby further amended to read:—

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the mayors of cities of the second and third class, and the several boards of county commissioners, shall, respectively, appoint one or more competent persons as inspectors of weights and measures, in the respective county or city, whose salary shall not be less than one thousand dollars per annum, to be paid out of the respective revenues of such county or city. The payment of a minimum salary does not apply to counties having a population of fifteen thousand or less. In addition to the salary provided by law, the said county and city inspectors shall be entitled to receive the actual expenses incurred by them personally in performing the duties of their office; such as, transportation, hotel, livery, telephone, telegraph, and postal charges, to be paid by the boards of county commissioners of their respective counties, on bills itemized and properly sworn to. This act does not prevent two or more counties, or any county and city, from combining the whole or any part of their districts, as may be agreed upon by the board of county commissioners and mayors of cities, with one set of standards and one inspector, upon the written consent of the Chief of the Bureau of Standards. In cities of the first class the inspectors shall be appointed by the county commissioners of the county in which the city is located. Any inspector appointed in pursuance of an agreement for such combination shall, subject to the terms of his appointment, have the same authority, and duties as if he had been appointed by each of the authorities who are parties to the agreement. The county and city inspectors of weights and measures, as appointed by the respective counties and cities, shall hold their office during good behavior; and shall not be removed, discharged, or reduced in pay or position, except for inefficiency, incapacity, conduct unbecoming employes, or other just cause, and until the said officials shall have been furnished with written statements of the reason for such removal, discharge, or reduction, and shall have been given reasonable time to make written answer thereto. Nor shall such removal, discharge, or reduction be made until the charge or charges shall have been examined into and found true in fact by the appointing power of such county or city, at a hearing, upon reasonable notice to the person charged, at which time he may be represented by counsel, and offer testimony or witnesses in his own behalf. It shall be unlawful for any sealer or inspector

of weights and measures, or any of his deputies, to perform clerical or other services for the county or city of their respective districts. The Chief of the Bureau of Standards shall have supervision over the inspectors of weights and measures in the State, except those inspectors of cities of the first class, and he shall establish regulations governing weighing and measuring devices, and to carry out such supervisory work the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall appoint one competent person in the Bureau of Standards as a State Inspector, who shall receive a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500.00) annually, and be allowed traveling and other expenses actually incurred in performing his duties, which shall be prescribed by the Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Section 2. All acts or parts of an act, general, local or special, inconsistent with any of the provisions of this act, are repealed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 19, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Senate bill No. 639, entitled "An act to amend an act approved the eleventh day of May, one thousand nine hundred eleven, entitled 'An act to provide for the appointment of county and city inspectors of weights and measures; providing for their compensation and expenses; prescribing their duties; prohibiting vendors from giving false or insufficient weights; and fixing the penalties for the violation of the provisions hereof,' as amended by granting supervision over the inspectors to the Bureau of Standards, and providing clerical help incident thereto."

This bill amends the act of May 11, 1911, by granting supervision over the inspectors to the Bureau of Standards in the matter of weights and measures. It creates a new position at $2,500 per year and provides for nine clerical assistants. Senate bill 730 and House bill 260 relating to the same general topic were not approved. The creation of new positions at this time is inadvisable. This is a new department and its work is only now becoming clearly defined in the public mind. To multiply duties and salaries is not now warranted.

For these reasons the bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 211.

AN ACT

To empower the Public Service Commission to require railroad corporations to employ an adequate number of men upon trains, and to repeal an act, entitled "An act to promote the safety of travelers and employes upon railroads, by compelling common carriers by railroad to properly man their trains," approved the nineteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the Public Service Commission, created by the Public Service Company Law approved July twenty-

sixth, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, shall have power after hearing, upon notice, by order in writing, to require any railroad corporation, as defined in the Public Service Company Law, to employ a sufficient and adequate number of men upon any of its trains; and any such order shall be enforceable in the same manner as prescribed by such Public Service Company Law in respect to orders of the commission made thereunder; and all acts inconsistent herewith or supplied hereby are hereby repealed, including the act of June nineteenth, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, entitled "An act to promote the safety of travelers and employes upon railroads, by compelling common carriers by railroad to properly man their trains."

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 19, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, House bill No. 842, entitled "An act to empower the Public Service Commission to require railroad corporations to employ an adequate number of men upon trains, and to repeal an act, entitled 'An act to promote the safety of travelers and employes upon railroads by compelling common carriers by railroad to properly man their trains,' approved the nineteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven."

This bill empowers the Public Service Commission to require railroad corporations to employ an adequate number of men upon trains. It repeals the act of June 19, 1911. It is known popularly as the "Full Crew Repealer." There has been much discussion of this bill. An extensive and systematic publicity campaign was inaugurated to secure its passage. The members of the Legislature, so they informed me, were subjected to the pleadings of a large and persistent lobby until the bill had passed. Thousands of letters and other literature came to them and to the Executive. Employes in the offices of one corporation stated to me frankly that they were very anxiously working for the repealer because as one—their spokesman—put it, "If we help the company get this repealer we will get an increase of salary." All the discussion of this question seemed to indicate to the public mind that there are now, under law, a great army of unnecessary employes carried on the trains. As a matter of fact there is only one additional employe required by the present law, above the number necessarily and willingly carried by the companies. This one extra man has caused all this discussion and legislation. To this statement the companies assent quite as freely as do the employes. This one man is, then, the significant factor. The companies assert that he is not needed. The employes assert that he is needed. In arguing the matter the companies refer to the through passenger and express trains that make few if any stops between division terminals; whereas the employes refer to the large number of increasingly long freight trains made up of 75 to 125 cars, each of heavy tonnage. There has been no common basis of facts for the arguments for and against. In the meantime it has been proclaimed that the loss of life has, since this present law be-

came operative, been substantially reduced if not eliminated so far as passengers are concerned, and that this is due not so much to the manning of the passenger trains as to the fact that freight trains do not menace passenger traffic. In other words, the additional man on the freight crew has added to the safety of passenger traffic, just as trackmen, signalmen and other employes not on a passenger train add to the safety of passengers on those trains.

It is claimed that this additional man on the crew is a menace to the proper performance of duty by the other members of the crew. If so, and it is a challenged assertion, the corporation knows well how to secure and enforce discipline among its employes, as do all other companies and corporations employing men for definite services. This additional man is the emergency man on the train. He is not always busy. The same fact is true of other members of the crew. But he is needed when the unusual occurs, and his presence may save life or property, or both. In fact, the records show this to be the case.

Within one year the railroad companies secured an increased freight rate by action of the Inter-State Commerce Commission. A potential argument of the companies for this increase was the fact that the full crew law added to the expense of operating their service. They had scarcely secured the increased rate until steps were taken to repeal the law requiring this full crew. This situation has definite bearing upon the action now taken.

To deny these corporations their petition is a serious matter. They are public carriers acting under law. They have rights as such that the Commonwealth must and should conserve. They perform a vital service to all the people. They deserve fair consideration—the same that is guaranteed to the humblest citizens and no more. It has not been shown me that they are denied any equal protection under present law, and if they can demonstrate in the next two years that a law now in operation is not fair to them and to employes it will be the duty of all officials to do justly by them. Until then the matter should remain as it is.

For these reasons this bill is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

VETOES.

RESOLUTIONS RETURNED TO THE LEGISLATURE BY THE GOVERNOR, WITH HIS OBJECTIONS THERETO, DURING ITS REGULAR SESSION ENDING MAY 20, 1915.

No. 1.

In the Senate, February 9, 1915.

Resolved (If the House of Representatives concur), That the President pro tem. and the Chief Clerk of the Senate be authorized to employ in the Senate, and the Speaker and Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives be authorized to employ in the House, such additional officers and employes as they may deem expedient to expedite the business of the present session, and the compensation and mileage of such additional officers and employes shall be provided for in the Supplement to the general appropriation act of 1913.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, February 18, 1915.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, Concurrent Resolution from the Senate and House of Representatives, providing "That the President pro tem. and the Chief Clerk of the Senate be authorized to employ in the Senate, and the Speaker and the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives be authorized to employ in the House, such additional officers and employes as they may deem expedient to expedite the business of the present session, and the compensation and mileage of such additional officers and employes shall be provided for in the supplement to the general appropriation act of 1913."

I withhold my approval from this Resolution, for the reason that I am not convinced of the necessity for such additional officers and employes.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 2.

In the Senate, April 28, 1915.

Whereas, In compliance with a concurrent resolution approved May twelve, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, a commission of five persons was appointed by the Governor on December twentieth, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, to investigate and examine the various laws in effect in the different States relating to the recording of deeds, mortgages, the transfer of lands, the insurance of titles, and the practical operation of such laws, and to propose such changes in the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth as to insure the best system of recording; and,

Whereas, The said commission made a second report to the present Legislature, again recommending an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and also recommending that the commission shall be continued, because, in order that the relief needed may be effected, questions of great importance will have to be carefully and exhaustively considered, but the membership of the commission was left to the discretion of the present Legislature; therefore, be it

Resolved (If the House of Representatives concur), That the commission to investigate and examine the various laws in effect in the various States relating to the recording of deeds, mortgages, the transfer of lands, insurance of titles, and the practical operation of such laws, and to propose such changes in the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth as to insure the best system of recording, be authorized to continue its work, and to make report and recommendations to the next General Assembly in one thousand nine hundred and seventeen; and that the expenses therefor be limited to five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and that the same be provided for in the next general appropriation bill; and be it further

Resolved, That all the powers conferred upon said commission, under the resolution of May twelfth, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, authorizing the appointment of said commission, are hereby continued.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 7, 1915.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, a Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives providing for the continuation of a commission to investigate and examine the various laws in effect in the different States relating to the recording of deeds, mortgages, the transfer of lands, the insurance of titles, and the practical operation of such laws, and to propose such changes in the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth as to insure the best system of recording.

This resolution continues, in effect, a commission created by a concurrent resolution of the Assembly dated December 20, 1911. This resolution also provides for an expenditure of a sum limited to $5,000 to continue the work of this commission for two years more.

Inasmuch as the commission has already been at work for four years and has made two reports, it would seem to me that its continuance is not necessary and that this additional expense, in the present condition of our revenues, ought not be incurred.

For these reasons I withhold my approval from this concurrent resolution.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 3.

In the House of Representatives, May 6, 1915.

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That House bill No. 961, entitled "An act imposing certain liabilities on persons, firms, and corporations in cities of the second class, for the cost of extinguishing fires which occur through their criminal intent, design, or willful negligence, or where they have not complied with any law, ordinance, or other lawful regulation for the prevention of fire or the spreading thereof; providing a method for the ascertainment of such cost, and the manner of collecting the same," be recalled from the Governor for the purpose of amendment.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 7, 1915.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

I return herewith, without my approval, a Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, recalling House bill No. 961, entitled "An act imposing certain liabilities on persons, firms, and corporations in cities of the second class, for the cost of extinguishing fires which occur through their criminal intent, design, or wilful negligence, or where they have not complied with any law, ordinance, or other lawful regulation for the prevention of fire or the spreading thereof; providing a method for the ascertainment of such cost, and the manner of collecting the same."

This bill was approved, and became a law prior to the receipt of the resolution recalling it.

For this reason the resolution is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 4.

In the Senate, May 6, 1915.

For the appointment of a commission to investigate, and report to the next session of the Legislature, all matters pertaining to the construction of a ship canal across the State of New Jersey and connecting the port of Philadelphia with the Atlantic Ocean, and making an appropriation to meet the expenses of said commission.

Whereas, The suggestion has been made by members of the Board of Strategy of the Navy Department of the United States that a ship canal across New Jersey, connecting the port of Philadelphia with the Atlantic Ocean, would make the Philadelphia Navy Yard the greatest naval station in the world; and

Whereas, Such a ship canal of the width and depth of the Panama Canal would increase greatly the commercial and manufacturing prosperity of the State of Pennsylvania; therefore, be it

Resolved (if the House concur), That a committee of six members of the General Assembly be appointed—three to be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate, and three by the Speaker of the House of Representatives—to investigate, and to report at the next session of the General Assembly their findings upon the following questions:

1. The feasibility and advisability of a ship canal across New Jersey.
2. The route of such a canal.
3. The total cost of its construction.
4. The share that should be borne by the State of Pennsylvania:

Provided, That the actual expenses incurred by the committee in this investigation shall not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000), which shall be provided for in the general appropriation bill.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, May 14, 1915.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: I return herewith, without my approval, resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives providing for the appointment of a committee to report on the feasibility and advisability of a ship canal across New Jersey to connect Philadelphia with the Atlantic Ocean.

This Resolution provides for a State commission to study and report upon a ship canal across New Jersey, connecting the port of Philadelphia with the Atlantic Ocean. It also appropriates $10,000 for the payment of the expenses of this commission.

There is an official body in charge of such work, namely, the Engineering Corps of the United States Army. They have already made full and complete surveys of this whole project and published the same (See H. Doc. 391, 62nd Congress, 2nd Session, H. Doc. 196, 63rd Congress, 1st Session).

The State of New Jersey has already by law provided for the purchase and presentation to Congress of the necessary right of way.

Any alternative route would lead to confusion and delay in a project now under way and of Nation-wide significance. There seems no commanding reason for the expenditure of this sum of money for a purpose of such remote and doubtful value.

For these reasons this Resolution is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

RESOLUTIONS FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH BY THE GOVERNOR, WITH HIS OBJECTIONS THERETO, WITHIN THIRTY DAYS AFTER THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE ON THE 20TH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1915.

No. 5.

In the Senate, May 13, 1915.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That one thousand (1,000) copies of the report of the committee appointed to investigate the working of the civil service laws in the cities of the first class, be printed for distribution.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 16, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Concurrent Resolution, of the Senate and House of Representatives, of May 13th, which provides for the printing of the report of the committee appointed to investigate the working of the civil service laws in the cities of the first class.

This resolution requires the publication at State expense of 1,000 copies of a report upon the workings of civil service laws in Philadelphia. The public has already had the salient parts of this report given them through the public press. The revenues of the State are all needed to carry on the work already incumbent upon it.

For these reasons this Concurrent Resolution is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 6.

In the Senate, May 18, 1915.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That the Superintendent of Public Printing is authorized to have printed three thousand copies of the Report of the Economy and Efficiency Commission—one thousand of which shall be for the use of the Senate, and two thousand for the use of the House.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 16, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, Concurrent Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, of May 18th, which provides for the printing of three thousand copies of the Report of the Economy and Efficiency Commission.

This Concurrent Resolution requires the state printer, at public expense, to publish 3,000 copies of the Report of the Economy and Efficiency Commission. The commission, whose work ended November 1, 1914, did excellent work and made valuable suggestions. It did not for want of time cover fully the scope of its possible endeavor. At this session provisions is made and approved for a continuance of this study, and it would seem wise to withhold approval of this resolution to enable a fuller report to issue when the final work is done. It is not wise to expend money for two reports where one will serve.

For these reasons this Concurrent Resolution is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 7.

In the Senate, May 18, 1915.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That the Governor is authorized to appoint a commission of three citizens to revise and codify the laws relating to the mining of anthracite coal. The Governor shall designate who shall be chairman of said commission. The commissioners appointed shall serve without compensation. The commission may call into consultation any persons who may be able to give information that will assist in the work of codification and revision, and shall make a full report, in writing, of its deliberations, together with such recommendations as it may deem proper, to the next General Assembly.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 16, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, concurrent resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, of May 18th and May 19th, respectively, providing for a commission to revise and codify the laws relating to the mining of anthracite coal. This Concurrent Resolution authorizes the Governor to name a commission to revise and codify the laws relating to the mining of anthracite coal. This is work that can be

done by the departments of the State Government without additional cost to the Commonwealth. The commission here proposed is by implication, not by appropriation, permitted to spend public funds. No limit is given. Their report is to be made to the next General Assembly. Any report to be of value as guidance to legislation should be prepared, studied, formulated, and given publicity in advance of the sessions of the General Assembly, to the end that we may secure the best results.

For these reasons this Concurrent Resolution is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

No. 8.

In the House of Representatives, May 19, 1915.

Whereas, Measures have been introduced at the present session of the General Assembly proposing pensions for superannuated teachers in the public schools; and

Whereas, These measures, in the form in which they were presented, were either crudely prepared or unconstitutional; and

Whereas, It is highly proper that some adequate measure be prepared and enacted, giving to our teachers protection after their earning capacity has been impaired or destroyed; therefore, be it

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That a commission to be known as the Teachers' Retirement Fund Commission is hereby authorized. It shall consist of two members of the House, appointed by the Speaker; two members of the Senate, appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate, and one citizen, appointed by the Governor, who shall be a person experienced in educational matters. It shall be the duty of this commission to investigate the question of retirement fund for teachers in the public schools, and to prepare such measures as the commission will deem necessary towards carrying out in an adequate manner the results of the investigation hereby authorized. The members of the commission shall receive no compensation. Any expenditures they may make shall not exceed, in the aggregate, the sum of five thousand dollars.

The commission shall organize immediately after the appointment of the members thereof, and shall forthwith set about the performance of the duties herein imposed. Upon the completion of its labors the commission shall reduce its findings to writing, and shall report thereon to the next session of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, not later than the first day of February, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen. The report of the commission shall contain such recommendations and suggestions as the commission may deem proper, together with drafts of any proposed legislation.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, June 16, 1915.

I file herewith, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with my objection, concurrent resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives, of May 19th, which provides for a commission to be known as the Teachers' Retirement Fund Commission.

This Concurrent Resolution proposes a commission of five to investigate the question of a Teachers' Retirement Fund for the teachers of the Commonwealth. It carries an appropriation of $5,000 for the expenses of the commission. The facts relative to this matter are well known. The teachers are conversant with the same. The educational bodies of the State have given it full study. The larger cities by experience can at any time give practical data. This commission could add little if anything to the known facts. They are all accessible in the rooms of the State Board of Education. The cost is of concern. If the funds will give no advantage to the cause of the teachers, it ought not be used in this way.

For these reasons this Concurrent Resolution is not approved.

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

INDEX.

A.

Page.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY, and parts of acts, repeal of, ... 144
ADMINISTRATORS, foreign, awards to in certain cases, ... 62
ADVERTISING, legal, regulation of, ... 104
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, State College, appropriation, 407
AGRICULTURE, Secondary School of, Pennsburg, appropriation, ... 413
AIR-CUSHION, relative to the use of in passenger-elevators, ... 71
ALLEN INFANTRY, "The First Defenders," appropriation, ... 411
AMENDMENTS to the Constitution, proposed, payment of the expense of publication of, ... 11
AMUSEMENTS, amending act defining and regulating, ... 307
protection of all people in their equal rights in places of public, regardless of race or color, ... 476
public, repealing part of the act for the regulation of, in cities of the first class, ... 311
APPEALS from assessments of taxes, amending method of, ... 76
in case of summary conviction; amending act of 1876, ... 106
APPRAISERS, appointed by registers of wills, compensation of, ... 110
mercantile, appointment of in cities of the first class, ... 251
APPROPRIATIONS, Agricultural Experiment Station, State College, ... 407
Allen Infantry, "The First Defenders," 411
Babies' Hospital, Philadelphia, ... 414
Board of Game Commissioners, Resident Hunters' license tax, ... 25
Commission of the Statutes at Large, ... 463
Commission to consider the revision and amendement of the laws relating to juvenile courts, and offenses or crimes committed by minors, etc., 460
Commission to consider the revision and amendment of the penal laws, 455
Commission to investigate the question of a teachers' retirement fund, .. 493
compilation and publication of a synopsis of the election laws, ... 462
Dayton Normal Institute, ... 405
Department of Health, detention and treatment of lepers, ... 455
Department of Internal Affairs, publication and distribution of railroad maps, ... 472
Duquesne University, of Pittsburgh, ... 453
Ellwood City Hospital, ... 406
Erie County Anti-Tuberculosis Society, ... 411
Erie Infants' Home and Hospital, ... 450
Fairfax Babies' Home, Pittsburgh, ... 451
for the maintenance of the insane and other wards of the State, payment of, ... 130
German Baptist Home for the Aged, Philadelphia, ... 475
Hayes Mechanics' Home, Philadelphia, ... 452
Homeopathic Hospital, Pottstown, ... 406

APPROPRIATIONS—Continued. Page.
improvement of the State canal basins at the Port of Erie, ... 451
Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, ... 416
Northwestern Anti-Tuberculosis League, for the Grandview and Bonair sanatoriums, ... 416
Philadelphia Osteopathic Hospital, ... 414
Providence General Hospital, Philadelphia, ... 415
publication of proposed amendments to the Constitution, ... 11
refund to Clarence Balentine, ... 84
refund to Henry S. Reichard, ... 24
refund to Robinson Furniture Company, ... 107
reimbursing of counties for moneys alleged to have been erroneously deducted from sums due them from the Commonwealth, ... 474
Saint Francis Country Home, Darby, ... 454
Saint Mary's Keller Memorial Hospital, Scranton, ... 404
Secondary School of Agriculture, Pennsburg, ... 413
State Highway Department, Turtle Creek improvements, ... 453
State Librarian, translation and publication of certain old church records, 458
Taylor Hospital, Ridley Park, ... 405
The Niagara Commission; care, protection, and maintenance of the brig Niagara, Commodore Perry's Flag-ship at the Battle of Lake Erie, 461
Topographic and Geologic Survey Commission, ... 457
Valley Forge Park Commission, ... 456
Water Supply Commission, survey and study of French Creek, ... 464
Water Supply Commission, Youghiogheny River reservoir, ... 459
West Side Hospital, Dorranceton, ... 415
Woman's Union Day Nursery, Philadelphia, ... 476
ARMORIES, State, authorizing the use of, for certain purposes, ... 319
ASSESSMENTS, cities of the second class, abolishing distinction in, ... 323
damages for the appropriation of private property for public park purposes, etc., ... 99
seated lands, where township lines divide the tract, ... 33
tax, amending method of appeals from, ... 76
ASSESSORS, tax, appointment of by county commissioners in certain counties, ... 254
ASSOCIATIONS, change of location of principal office of,..... 333
charitable, religious, educational, etc., acquisition and holding of real and personal property, ... 37
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, admission to the Supreme and Superior Courts,.... 8
AUDITORS, county, compensation of, ... 121
AUTOMOBILES, amending act of 1913 relating to and regulating, ... 338

B.

BALENTINE, Clarence, refund to, ... 84
BALLOTS, amending the law of 1893, as amended, by changing the order of party designation for Presidential electors, ... 445
BANK EXAMINERS, compensation of, ... 312
BASEMENT, in buildings of cities of the first class, definition of the term, 317
BILLIARDS, pool, etc., repeal of the act of 1911, regulating in first class cities, ... 253

Page.

BOARD, Game Commissioners, appropriation to, ... 25
Public Charities, amending the act of 1911 for the establishment and maintenance of psychopathic wards in certain hospitals, ... 327
change of plans and specifications, ... 125
report of plan for support and care of the dependent insane, ... 398
Revision of Taxes, in counties having over 1,500,000 population, salaries of employes of, ... 420
Sanitary, creation of, for first class cities, ... 13
school directors, establishment of open air schools, ... 124
State Armory, authorizing the use of armories for certain purposes, ... 319
tax assessors, in certain counties, providing for the appointment of, by county commissioners, ... 254
Visitors, appointment of, etc., ... 83
Wardens, Philadelphia, increase in pilotage fees, ... 5
pilotage fees of coast-wise vessels, ... 1
BOARDS, Mine Inspectors' Examining, compensation of members, ... 240
increase of per diem, ... 53
BONDS, cities of the second class, issue of, ... 85
providing for the refunding of certain indebtedness and changing rate of interest, ... 138
required of public officers, payment of premiums, ... 314
stock, etc., acquirement of controlling interest in by public service companies, ... 140
tax-collectors', payment of premium on, ... 119
BOROUGHS, amending the act of 1893 for the election of chief burgess in, 336
amending act of 1911 providing for the building of sewers, and the grading and paving of streets and alleys, ... 326
changing the time for election of solicitors, ... 78
compensation for damages caused by changing of streets to be paid by, 97
creation and regulation of municipal liens, ... 111
election of councilmen in, ... 259
eligibility of burgesses to succeed themselves, ... 27
empowering councils to fix the salary of the burgess, ... 342
payment of employes of, ... 286
permitting farmers to hawk, peddle and sell products without paying license fee, ... 101
providing for the refunding of certain indebtedness and changing rate of interest, ... 138
BRIDGE COMPANIES, purchase by municipalities of entire capital stock of, 29
BRIDGES, county, advertisements for proposals for construction or repair of, 362
county, over navigable rivers, rebuilding of, ... 373
crossing railroads, providing a method of locating and erecting new, ... 329
BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, validating certain transactions of, etc., ... 75
BUILDING INSPECTION, Bureau of, cities of the first class, amending act creating, ... 287
BUILDINGS, cities of the first class, regulating construction of, and defining the term "basement", ... 317
cities of the first class, used for exhibition of moving-pictures, etc., exemption of, from supervision of the Fire Marshal, ... 305

BUILDINGS—Continued. Page.
used for exhibition of moving-pictures; erection and alteration of certain legalized, ... 310
used for public amusement, cities of the first class, repeal of part of the act for the regulation of, ... 311
used for public amusements, amending act defining and regulating, ... 307
BULLFROGS and tadpoles, protection of, ... 31
BUREAU, Building Inspection, cities of the first class, amending act creating, 287
Health, cities of the first class, collection, storing and transportation of manure, ... 51
Legislative Reference, system of municipal reference information, ... 109
Optometrical Education, Examination, and Licensure, ... 64
creation of, ... 231
Standards, supervision of inspectors of weights and measures, and providing clerical help, ... 482
BURGESS, chief, amending the act of 1893 for the election of, ... 336
empowering councils to fix the salary of, ... 342
BURGESSES, borough, eligibility to office for next succeeding term, ... 27
BURIAL-LOTS, or graves, exemption from taxation of bequests or devises for perpetual care of, ... 237

C.

CANAL, ship, connecting the Port of Philadelphia with the Atlantic Ocean; appointment of a commission to investigate and report upon the construction of, ... 490
CANDIDATES, amending sections seven and eleven of the act of 1893, by providing that the names of candidates may not, after the primary, be withdrawn from nomination, except in case of death, ... 479
for the office of district attorney, amending act relative to the eligibility of, ... 81
repealing section three of the act of 1893, as amended, providing for the nomination of candidates by nomination papers, ... 466
CAPITAL PUNISHMENT, providing that the penalty for murder shall be either death or life imprisonment, etc., ... 399
CHARTERS, amendment of the third section of the act of April 29, 1874, relating to, ... 371
CHECKS and drafts, relating to, and fixing penalties, ... 24
CHILDREN, inmates of certain public institutions, payment by the State for tuition of, ... 257
CITIES, providing for the refunding of certain indebtedness and changing of rate of interest, ... 138
CITIES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES, setting aside per centum of liquor license fees for the police pension funds, ... 57
CITIES OF THE FIRST CLASS, amending article fourteen of section one of the act providing for the better government of; relating to contracts, 365
amending the act creating a Bureau of Building Inspection, ... 287
appointment of mercantile appraisers, ... 251
creation of a Sanitary Board, etc., ... 13
erection of garages, ... 364
exemption of certain moving-picture buildings from supervision of Fire Marshal's department, ... 305

CITIES OF THE FIRST CLASS—Continued. Page.
prohibiting policemen and firemen from canvassing election precincts, etc., ... 465
publication of report of committee to investigate working of civil service laws, ... 491
regulating the collecting, storing, and transportation of manure, ... 51
regulating the commitment of certain persons to houses of correction, employment, and reformation, ... 435
regulating the construction of buildings and defining the term "basement", 317
relative to plans of proposed public improvements, ... 89
repealing part of the act regulating places of public amusement in cities of the first class, ... 311
repeal of act regulating the use of billiard-tables, etc., ... 253
CITIES OF THE SECOND CLASS, abolishing any distinction in assessments between land and the buildings thereon, ... 323
granting certain powers in relation to railways, etc., ... 127
granting certain powers in relation to tunnels, tubes and subways, ... 348
municipal pension fund for employes of, ... 35
recalling from the Governor act relating to liability for cost of extinguishing fires in, by persons, firms and corporations, ... 489
supplementing act of 1901 for the government of; issue of bonds, etc., 85
CITIES OF THE THIRD CLASS, amending the act for the incorporation, regulation, and government of, ... 262
giving to mayors the right to succeed themselves, ... 335
supplementing act for the incorporation, regulation, and government of, 131
CIVIL RIGHTS, of all people, in places of public accommodation, amusement, etc., regardless of race or color, ... 476
CIVIL SERVICE LAWS, cities of the first class, report of the committee to investigate working of, ... 491
"CLARK ACT" for the incorporation, regulation and government of third class cities, amendment of, ... 262
CLERKS, providing additional for the Senate and the House, ... 487
COAL-MINES, anthracite, creating the office of assistant inspector for, ... 244
commission to revise and codify laws relating to the mining of coal, 492
increasing the per diem of examiners, ... 53
bituminous, amending section 6 of article III of the Bituminous Mine Code, ... 82
CODE, Bituminous Mine, amending section 6 of article III, ... 82
COLD STORAGE, act to regulate, ... 344
repealing the act of May 16, 1913, ... 92
COMMISSION, Economy and Efficiency, printing of report of the, ... 491
Niagara; appropriation to care for and maintain the brig Niagara, Commodore Perry's Flag-ship, ... 461
Public Service, empowered to require railroad corporations to employ an adequate number of men on trains, ... 484
Revision and Amendment of the Penal Laws, report of, ... 10
Statutes at Large, appropriation, ... 463
to consider the revision and amendment of the penal laws, appropriation, 455
to consider the revision and amendment of laws relating to juvenile courts and offenses or crimes committed by minors; appropriation, ... 460
to investigate and examine the laws of the several States relating to the recording of deeds, etc., ... 488

COMMISSION—Continued. Page.
to investigate and report on construction of a ship canal connecting the Port of Philadelphia with the Atlantic Ocean, ... 490
to investigate the question of a Teachers' Retirement Fund, ... 493
to revise and codify the laws relating to the mining of anthracite coal, appointment of, ... 492
Topographic and Geologic Survey Commission, appropriation, ... 457
Valley Forge Park, appropriation, ... 456
Water Supply, appropriation for Youghiogheny River reservoir, ... 459
survey and study of French Creek; appropriation, ... 464
COMMISSIONER, Dairy and Food, act to regulate cold storage, ... 344
COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH, authorized to grant right of way through certain lands of the Commonwealth, ... 95
COMMISSIONERS, townships of the first class, election of, ... 229
term and election of, ... 313
COMMITTEE to investigate working of civil-service laws in cities of the first class, publication of report, ... 491
COMMITTEEMEN, amending the act providing for the election of, ... 438
COMMODITIES, act to regulate cold storage of certain, ... 344
repealing the Cold Storage Act of May 16, 1913, ... 92
to prevent fraud and deceit in the sale of fruit, vegetables, seeds trees, etc., ... 227
COMPANIES, bridge, purchase of entire capital stock of by municipalities, 29
charitable, religious, educational, etc., acquisition and holding of real and personal property, ... 37
electric light, heat, and power, authorized to purchase securities of water and water-power companies, ... 381
foreign, general laundry business, holding and conveyance of real estate by, ... 367
public service, acquirement of controlling interest in securities of another like company, without consent of the Public Service Commission, ... 140
stock, issue of shares without par value upon reorganization, merger or consolidation, ... 376
street-railway, operation of self-propelled omnibuses, ... 250
transportation, granting of reduced rates to ministers of religion, ... 63
CONSTITUTION, payment of expense of publication of proposed amendments, 11
CONTRACTS, for public improvements, cities of the first class, ... 365
CONTROLLERS, county, designation and appointment of solicitor, ... 137
CORONERS, appointment of physicians by, ... 126
inquests, providing fees and mileage for witnesses attending, ... 314
pay and mileage of, where no inquest is held, ... 243
their officers or assistants, powers, duties, and fees of, ... 242
CORPORATIONS, acquirement of controlling interest in securities of other public service company, without the consent of the Public Service Commission, ... 140
amendment of the third section of the act of April 29, 1874, for the incorporation of, ... 371
change of location of principal office of, ... 333
charitable, religious, educational, literary, scientific, benevolent, etc., acquisition and holding of real and personal property, ... 37
electric light, heat, and power, authorized to purchase securities of corporations formed for the supply, storage, or transportation of water and water-power, ... 381

CORPORATIONS—Continued. Page.
foreign, acquisition and holding of real estate, ... 54
foreign, general laundry business, holding and conveyance of real estate by, ... 367
granting certain powers to cities of the second class in relation to tunnels, subways, etc., ... 348
persons and firms, recalling from the Governor act relating to cost of extinguishing fires by, in cities of the second class, ... 489
stock, issue of shares without par value upon reorganization, merger or consolidation, ... 376
street-railway, operation of self-propelled omnibuses, ... 250
transportation, granting of reduced rates to ministers of religion, ... 63
validating acts done and conveyances or mortgages made before recording of charter, ... 401
validation of certain acts done and conveyances made by or to, ... 72
validation of certain acts done before the recording of charter, ... 105
COUNCILS, borough, appropriations to societies for Memorial Day exercises, 123
election of members of, ... 259
empowered to fix the salary of the burgess, ... 342
extension of terms of borough solicitors, ... 78
COUNTIES, appropriation for the reimbursement of, for moneys alleged to have been erroneously deducted from sums due them from the Commonwealth, ... 474
providing for the refunding of certain indebtedness and changing rate of interest, ... 138
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, appointment of Board of Assessors in certain counties, ... 254
appropriations to societies for Memorial Day exercises, ... 123
compensation of county auditors, ... 121
construction and repair of county bridges, ... 362
fees and mileage of coroners for view of dead body, where no inquest is held, ... 243
providing quarters in county buildings for county association of physicians and surgeons, ... 4
rebuilding of bridges over navigable rivers, ... 373
validation of certain sales of and titles to seated and unseated lands, 103
COURT, Municipal, Philadelphia, appointment of Board of Managers of the House of Detention, ... 98
commitment of certain persons to houses of correction, employment, and reformation, ... 435
supplementing and amending the act establishing, ... 114
orphans', administration of estate of intestate decedent, ... 28
amending act relating to the descent and distribution of the estates of intestates, ... 350
salary of assistant clerk in certain, ... 36
COURTS, awards to foreign executors and administrators in certain cases, 62
providing an additional law judge in the 45th judicial district, ... 380
providing for the taking of the testimony of non-resident witnesses in behalf of the defendant in criminal cases, ... 401
regulating the trial and detention of juvenile offenders, ... 122
Supreme and Superior, admission of attorneys at law, ... 8

D.

Page.

DAMAGES, caused by changes to streets in boroughs, payment of compensation for, ... 97
caused by the appropriation of private property for public park purposes, assessment of, ... 99
DEBT, cities of the second class; issue of bonds, ... 85
municipal, providing for the refunding of certain, ... 138
DECEDENTS, administration of estate of intestate, ... 28
DEEDS and other writings, fees for recording and exemplifying in certain counties, ... 316
etc., commission to investigate and examine the laws of the several States relating to the recording of, ... 488
DEPARTMENT, Attorney General's, authorizing Louis Gumbiner to sue the Commonwealth, ... 91
authorizing the Lebanon Sanatorium to sue the Commonwealth,..... 228
Christian Gerz authorized to sue the Commonwealth, ... 108
Auditor General's, collection of collateral inheritance taxes, ... 93
payment of moneys appropriated for maintenance of the insane and other wards of the State, ... 130
Banking, compensation of bank examiners, ... 312
Fire Marshal, amending act establishing the, ... 421
Fisheries, classification, and regulating the taking, of fish, ... 382
Health, detention and treatment of lepers, appropriation, ... 455
Highway, amending act of 1913 relating to and regulating motor vehicles, 338
improvement of Turtle Creek, appropriation, ... 453
free distribution of maps, ... 261
reimbursement of counties, appropriation, ... 474
Insurance, concerning violations of the laws relating to insurance, ... 343
Internal Affairs, publication and distribution of railroad maps, ... 472
Labor and Industry, exemption of certain female employes from the act regulating their employment, ... 248
legalizing the erection and alteration of certain buildings used for the exhibition of moving-pictures, ... 310
regulating upholstering, ... 261
Mines, compensation of members of Mine Inspectors' Examining Boards, 240
providing for the health and safety of persons employed in clay mines or quarries, ... 119
Public Instruction, amending sections 524 and 525 of the School Code, 73
Bureau of Optometrical Examination, Education, and Licensure in, 64
creation of the Bureau of Optometrical Education, Examination, and Licensure, ... 231
validation of certain teachers' permanent certificates, ... 70
Public Printing and Binding, printing of the report of the Economy and Efficiency Commission, ... 491
reprinting of "Pennsylvania at Gettysburg" and "Frontier Forts", .. 225
Public Safety, Philadelphia, commitment of certain persons to houses of correction, employment and reformation, ... 435
Treasury, refund to Clarence Balentine, ... 84
refund to Henry S. Reichard, ... 24
refund to Robinson Furniture Company, ... 107

Page.

DEPENDENTS, insane, report by Board of Public Charities of a plan for the support and care of, ... 308
DEPOSITIONS, providing for the taking of testimony of non-resident witnesses in behalf of the defendant in criminal cases, ... 401
DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, amending act relative to the eligibility of candidates for the office of, ... 81
appointment of secretaries by, ... 9
assistant, in certain counties, number and salary of, ... 478
DIVORCE, validation of certain proceedings in, ... 84
DRAFTS and checks relating to, and fixing penalties, ... 24
DUQUESNE UNIVERSITY, Pittsburgh, appropriation, ... 453

E.

EASTERN STATE HOSPITAL for the Insane, appropriation, ... 408
ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY COMMISSION, printing of the report of the, 491
ELECTIONS, amending act relative to the eligibility of candidates for the office of district attorney, ... 81
amending sections seven and eleven of the act of 1893, by providing that the names of candidates may not, after the primary, be withdrawn from nomination, except in case of death, ... 479
amending the law of 1893, as amended, by changing the order of party designation on the ticket for presidential electors, ... 445
borough, selection of councilmen, ... 259
cities of the third class, mayors given the right to succeed themselves, 335
commissioners in townships of the first class, ... 229
county treasurers, repealing section 15 of the act of 1841, ... 230
initiative and referendum provisions, cities of the third class, ... 131
providing for the creation by bodies of electors of political parties, ... 468
providing for the election of National Committeemen, ... 438
repealing section three of the act of 1893, as amended, providing for the nomination of candidates by nomination papers, and relating to the preemption of political apppellations, ... 466
ELECTORS, Presidential, amending the act of 1893, as amended, by changing the order of party designations on the ticket, ... 445
ELECTRIC CORPORATIONS, light, heat, and power, authorized to purchase the securities of water and water-power companies, ... 381
ELEVATORS, passenger, relative to the use of air-cushion, ... 71
EMINENT DOMAIN, in relation to construction of railways, granting power of, to cities of the second class, ... 127
EMPLOYES, borough and township, payment of, ... 286
cities of the second class, municipal pension fund for, ... 35
female, exemption of certain, from the act regulating their employment in certain establishments, ... 248
female, regulation of the hours of, in hotels, boarding-houses, and restaurants, ... 87
EQUAL RIGHTS, in places of public accommodation and amusement, of all people, regardless of race or color, ... 476
ERIE, appropriation for the improvement of State canal basins at, ... 451
ERIE COUNTY Anti-Tuberculosis Society, appropriation, ... 411
EXECUTORS, foreign, awards to in certain cases, ... 62

F.

Page.

FEES, coroners', and their officers and assistants, ... 242
for recording and exemplifying deeds, etc., in certain counties, ... 316
of witnesses attending coroners' inquests, providing for, ... 314
FEMALES, regulating the employment of, in hotels, boarding-houses, and restaurants, ... 87
FIRE MARSHAL, State, amending act establishing the office of, ... 421
FIREMEN and policemen, cities of the first class, prohibited from canvassing election precincts, ... 465
FIRES, recalling from the Governor act relating to cost of extinguishing, by persons, firms, and corporations, in cities of the second class, ... 489
FISH, classification, and regulating the taking of, etc., ... 382
"FISH CODE," classification, and regulating the taking of, fish, ... 382
FLOWER, State, designation of the Mountain-Laurel as the, ... 7
FRONTIER FORTS, reprinting of compilation, ... 225
FRUIT, to prevent fraud and deceit in the sale of, ... 227
"FULL CREW REPEALER" authorizing the Public Service Commission to require railroad companies to employ an adequate number of men on trains, ... 484
FUNDS, road, distribution of, in townships abutting on navigable lakes, 317

G.

GARAGES, in cities of the first class, erection of certain, ... 364
GENERAL ASSEMBLY, providing additional clerks for the Senate and the HOUSE, ... 487
GERZ, Christian, authority to sue the Commonwealth, ... 108
GINSENG, destruction or damage of cultivated, ... 259
GOLDENSEAL, destruction or damage of cultivated, ... 259
GRAVES, or burial-lots, exemption from taxation of bequests or devises for perpetual care of, ... 237
GREENER, Albert, authorizing the Lebanon Sanatorium to bring suit against the Commonwealth for treatment of, ... 228
GUARDIANS, amending act of 1856 respecting the estate of non-resident wards, ... 59
awards to foreign executors of administrators in certain cases, ... 62
executors, etc., validation of sales of real estate, ... 10
GUMBINER, Louis, authorized to sue the Commonwealth, ... 91

H.

HEALTH, Public, collection, storing, and transportation of manure in cities of the first class, ... 51
regulation of the employment of females in hotels, boarding-houses and restaurants, ... 87
repealing the Cold Storage Act of 1913, ... 92
HIGHWAYS, fixing the width of sidewalks along, ... 100
providing a method of locating and erecting new bridges to replace existing bridges crossing railroads, ... 329
HOME, Fairfax Babies', Pittsburgh, appropriation, ... 451
German Baptist, for the Aged, appropriation, ... 475
Hayes Mechanics', Philadelphia, appropriation, ... 452
Saint Francis Country, Darby, appropriation, ... 454

Page.

HOSPITAL, Babies', Philadelphia, appropriation, ... 414
Eastern State, appropriation, ... 408
Ellwood City, appropriation, ... 406
Erie Infants' Home and; appropriation, ... 450
Homeopathic, Pottstown, appropriation, ... 406
Philadelphia Osteopathic, appropriation, ... 414
Providence General, Philadelphia, appropriation, ... 415
Saint Mary's Keller Memorial, Scranton, appropriation, ... 404
Taylor, Ridley Park, appropriation, ... 405
West Side, Dorranceton, appropriation, ... 415
HOSPITALS, amending the act of 1911 for the establishment and maintenance of psychopathic wards in, ... 327
HOTELS, inns, taverns, etc., protection of all people in their equal rights in, regardless of race or color, ... 476
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, providing additional clerks for, ... 487
HOUSING AND SANITATION, Philadelphia, regulating, ... 13

I.

INDIGENTS, wards of the State, payment of moneys appropriated for the maintenance of, ... 130
INITIATIVE and referendum, cities of the third class, ... 131
INSANE, Eastern State Hospital for the, appropriation, ... 408
payments of moneys appropriated for the maintenance of, ... 130
report by Board of Public Charities of plan for the support and care of all the dependent, ... 398
INSPECTORS, assistant, anthracite coal-mines, creating the office of, ... 244
weights and measures, amending the act for the appointment of, etc., 321
supervision of by the Bureau of Standards, ... 482
tenure of, ... 237
INSTITUTE, Dayton Normal, appropriation, ... 405
INSTITUTIONS, State, for the insane, feeble-minded, injured, etc., payment of moneys appropriated for the care and treatment of, ... 130
INSURANCE, concerning violations of the laws relating to, ... 343
INTESTATES, amending act relating to descent and distribution of the estates of intestates, ... 350

J.

JUDICIARY, additional law judge in the 45th judicial district, ... 380
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, appeals in case of summary conviction, ... 106
viewing of dead body, where no inquest is held, fees and mileage of, ... 243
JUVENILES, regulating the detention and trial of, ... 122

L.

LABOR, female, exempting certain employes from the act regulating their employment in certain establishments, ... 248
providing for health and safety of persons employed in clay mines or quarries, ... 119
regulating the employment of females in hotels, boarding-houses and restaurants, ... 87

Page.

...lating certain sales of and titles to, ... 103
FEES, coroners', and th... ...of, for non-payment of taxes, ... 332
for recording and e... ...the tract, assessment of, ... 33
of witnesses attend... ...as the State flower, ... 7
FEMALES, regulating ... the first class, publication of report of committee
restaurants, ... 491
FIRE MARSHAL, St... ...Statutes at Large, appropriation, ... 463
FIREMEN and polic... ...and publication of a synopsis of, ... 462
ing election pr... ...consider the revision and amendment of, appro-
FIRES, recalling fr... 455
persons, firm... ...report of Commission to consider Revision and Amend-
FISH, classification 10
"FISH CODE," cl... ...that the penalty for murder shall be either death or
FLOWER, State, ... 399
FRONTIER FOR... ...mining of anthracite coal, commission to revise and codify, 492
FRUIT, to preven... ...acts and parts of acts of Assembly, ... 144
"FULL CREW R... ...SANATORIUM, authorized to bring suit against the Com-
require rai... 228
trains, ...REFERENCE BUREAU, system of municipal reference
FUNDS, road, ... 109
...repealing act of 1867 regulating the salary of the treas-
..... 252
...appropriation for the translation, preservation, and pub-
GARAGES, in c... ...old church records, ... 458
GENERAL ASS... ...non-sectarian, establishment and regulation of, 352
HOUSE, ...the first and second classes, setting aside per
GERZ, Christia... ...pension funds, ... 57
GINSENG, des... ...hawk, peddle, and sell in boroughs without pay-
GOLDENSEAL 101
GRAVES, or b... ...and regulation of, by boroughs, ... 111
perpetua... ...money mortgages to secure priority, ... 2
GREENER, A...
the Com...
GUARDIANS,
wards,
awards to... ...appeals in case of summary conviction, ... 106
executors... ...storing, and transportation of, in cities of the first
GUMBINER, ... 51
...bution of by the Highway Department, ... 261
...ication and distribution of, appropriation, ... 472
HEALTH, ...regulating the making of, ... 261
...of the third class, given the right to succeed themselves, .. 335
...AND WEIGHTS, amending the act for the appointment of city
...inspectors, ... 321
...inspectors, ... 237
...PLANTS, destruction or damage of certain, ... 259
...RGICAL COLLEGE, Philadelphia, appropriation, ... 416
...Y, appropriations to societies for expenses of, ... 123
...APPRAISERS, cities of the first class, appointment of, ... 251
...CONSOLIDATION of certain stock companies, issue of
...t par value upon reorganization, ... 376

M.

Page.

MINES [illegible] increasing the per diem of examiners, [illegible] 33
commission to revise and codify the laws relating to the mining of coal, [illegible] 400
compensation of members of examining boards, [illegible] 200
creating the office of assistant mine inspector for, [illegible] 244
anthracite coal, amending section 4 of article III of the Bituminous Mine Code, [illegible] 32
city, providing for health and safety of persons employed in, [illegible] 169
coal, grant of right of way to the Taylor and Morley Coal and Coke Company, [illegible] 30
MINORS, regulating the detention and trial of juvenile offenders, [illegible] 132
MORTGAGES, purchase money, recording of to secure priority of lien, [illegible] 7
MOTOR VEHICLES, amending act of 1913 relating to and regulating, [illegible]
operation of self-propelled omnibuses by street railway companies, [illegible] 250
MOVING-PICTURES, amending act defining and regulating public amusements and places used therefor, [illegible]
cities of the first class, exempting certain buildings from the supervision of the Fire Marshal, [illegible]
legalizing the erection and alteration of certain buildings used for exhibition of, [illegible] 310
MUNICIPAL COURT, Philadelphia, appointment of Board of Managers of the House of Detention, [illegible]
commitment of certain persons to houses of correction, employment, and reformation, [illegible] 433
supplementing and amending act establishing, [illegible] 114
MUNICIPALITIES, lease of waterworks, etc., with consent of the Public Service Commission, [illegible] 318
prohibiting the location of streets through lands belonging to educational institutions conducted by the Commonwealth, [illegible] 368
providing for refunding of certain indebtedness and changing rate of interest, [illegible] 138
purchase of entire capital stock of bridge companies, [illegible] 20
MURDER, providing that the penalty for commission of shall be either death or life imprisonment, etc., [illegible]

N.

NEWSPAPERS, regulation of legal advertising, ... 104
NOMINATION and election of public officers, amending the act of 1893, as amended, ... 445
NOMINATIONS, amending sections seven and eleven of the act of 1893, by providing that the names of candidates may not, after the primary, be withdrawn from nomination, except in case of death, ... 479
repealing section three of the act of 1893, as amended, providing for the nomination of candidates by nomination papers, and relating to the pre-emption of political appellations, ... 466

O.

OMNIBUSES, self-propelled, operation of, by street-railway companies, ... 250
OPTOMETRY, regulation of the practice of, ...64, 231
ORDINANCES, city and borough, validation of certain, ... 7
initiative and referendum provisions of, cities of the third class, ... 131

Page.
LANDS, seated and unseated, validating certain sales of and titles to, ... 103
seated, providing for the return of, for non-payment of taxes, ... 332
where township lines divide the tract, assessment of, ... 33
LAUREL, Mountain, designation as the State flower, ... 7
LAWS, civil service, cities of the first class, publication of report of committee to investigate, ... 491
Commission of the Statutes at Large, appropriation, ... 463
election, compilation and publication of a synopsis of, ... 462
penal, commission to consider the revision and amendment of, appropriation, ... 455
penal, printing of report of Commission to consider Revision and Amendment of, ... 10
penal, providing that the penalty for murder shall be either death or life imprisonment, etc., ... 399
relating to the mining of anthracite coal, commission to revise and codify, 492
repeal of certain acts and parts of acts of Assembly, ... 144
LEBANON SANATORIUM, authorized to bring suit against the Commonwealth, ... 228
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU, system of municipal reference information, ... 109
LEHIGH COUNTY, repealing act of 1867 regulating the salary of the treasurer of, ... 252
LIBRARIAN, State, appropriation for the translation, preservation, and publication of certain old church records, ... 458
LIBRARIES, free, public, non-sectarian, establishment and regulation of, 352
LICENSE FEES, cities of the first and second classes, setting aside per centum of for police pension funds, ... 57
permitting farmers to hawk, peddle, and sell in boroughs without payment of, ... 101
LIENS, municipal, creation and regulation of, by boroughs, ... 111
recording of purchase money mortgages to secure priority, ... 2

M.

MAGISTRATES, appeals in case of summary conviction, ... 106
MANURE, collection, storing, and transportation of, in cities of the first class, ... 51
MAPS, free distribution of by the Highway Department, ... 261
railroad, publication and distribution of, appropriation, ... 472
MATTRESSES, regulating the making of, ... 261
MAYORS, cities of the third class, given the right to succeed themselves, .. 335
MEASURES AND WEIGHTS, amending the act for the appointment of city and county inspectors, ... 321
tenure of inspectors, ... 237
MEDICINAL PLANTS, destruction or damage of certain, ... 259
MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL COLLEGE, Philadelphia, appropriation, ... 416
MEMORIAL DAY, appropriations to societies for expenses of, ... 123
MERCANTILE APPRAISERS, cities of the first class, appointment of, ... 251
MERGER OR CONSOLIDATION of certain stock companies, issue of shares without par value upon reorganization, ... 376

Page.

MINES, anthracite coal, increasing the per diem of examiners, ... 53
commission to revise and codify the laws relating to the mining of coal, ... 492
compensation of members of examining boards, ... 240
creating the office of assistant mine inspector for, ... 244
bituminous coal, amending section 6 of article III of the Bituminous Mine Code, ... 82
clay, providing for health and safety of persons employed in, ... 119
coal, grant of right of way to the Taylor and McCoy Coal and Coke Company, ... 95
MINORS, regulating the detention and trial of juvenile offenders, ... 122
MORTGAGES, purchase money, recording of to secure priority of lien, ... 2
MOTOR VEHICLES, amending act of 1913 relating to and regulating, ... 338
operation of self-propelled omnibuses by street railway companies, ... 250
MOVING-PICTURES, amending act defining and regulating public amusements and places used therefor, ... 307
cities of the first class, exempting certain buildings from the supervision of the Fire Marshal, ... 305
legalizing the erection and alteration of certain buildings used for exhibition of, ... 310
MUNICIPAL COURT, Philadelphia, appointment of Board of Managers of the House of Detention, ... 98
commitment of certain persons to houses of correction, employment, and reformation, ... 435
supplementing and amending act establishing, ... 114
MUNICIPALITIES, lease of waterworks, etc., with consent of the Public Service Commission, ... 318
prohibiting the location of streets through lands belonging to educational institutions conducted by the Commonwealth, ... 366
providing for refunding of certain indebtedness and changing rate of interest, ... 138
purchase of entire capital stock of bridge companies, ... 29
MURDER, providing that the penalty for commission of shall be either death or life imprisonment, etc., ... 399

N.

NEWSPAPERS, regulation of legal advertising, ... 104
NOMINATION and election of public officers, amending the act of 1893, as amended, ... 445
NOMINATIONS, amending sections seven and eleven of the act of 1893, by providing that the names of candidates may not, after the primary, be withdrawn from nomination, except in case of death, ... 479
repealing section three of the act of 1893, as amended, providing for the nomination of candidates by nomination papers, and relating to the pre-emption of political appellations, ... 466

O.

OMNIBUSES, self-propelled, operation of, by street-railway companies, ... 250
OPTOMETRY, regulation of the practice of, ...64, 231
ORDINANCES, city and borough, validation of certain, ... 7
initiative and referendum provisions of, cities of the third class, ... 131

VALIDATION—Continued. Page.
certain sales of real estate by guardians, etc., ... 10
certain teachers' permanent certificates, ... 70
certain transactions of building and loan associations, etc., ... 75
VAUDEVILLE, exemption of certain buildings from supervision of Fire Marshal, in cities of the first class, ... 305
VEGETABLES, to prevent fraud and deceit in the sale of, ... 227

W.

WARDS, non-resident, amending act of 1856 respecting the estate of, ... 59
WATER AND WATER-POWER COMPANIES, purchase of securities of, by electric light, heat, and power companies, ... 381
WATER-WORKS, or electric light, heat, or power plants, lease of, by municipalities, ... 318
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, amending the act for the appointment, etc., of county and city inspectors, ... 321
supervision by Bureau of Standards of inspectors of, ... 482
tenure of inspectors, ... 237
WITHDRAWALS from nomination; amending act of 1893 by providing that the names of candidates may not, after the primary, be withdrawn from nomination, except in case of death, ... 479
WITNESSES, non-resident, providing for the taking of the testimony of, in behalf of the defendant in criminal cases, ... 401
WOMAN'S Union Day Nursery, Philadelphia, appropriation, ... 476
WRITS and processes, salaries of servers of, ... 320